

Manufacturers Record

Exponent of America



\$6.50 per Year.
Single Copy, 20 Cents.

Baltimore, Md.
DECEMBER 2, 1926

The Pulling Power of Publicity.

The Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, having tested the pulling power of publicity, is now considering launching a campaign to raise an advertising fund of \$1,000,000, to be expended in newspapers and magazines throughout the country. A year or more ago it looked like a daring enterprise for Atlanta to raise from its business men a fund of \$250,000 for advertising, but that was done, the advertising has been carried on, and the official report states that in the last ten months this publicity has been instrumental in bringing 136 new plants to Atlanta with annual payrolls aggregating over \$7,000,000, and bringing to the city 10,000 new people.

The success of that movement has been so great that it is now proposed to raise this advertising fund to \$1,000,000.

President Coolidge recently called attention to the fact that the prosperity of America has been largely created by advertising. More and more it is being realized that advertising is the lever which lifts business out of the Slough of Despond in times of depression, and is really a creative force which not only lifts business but sustains it on a higher plane of activity than would ever have been possible in any other way. It has been wisely said that chemistry is one of the great creative forces of the world. But chemistry is scarcely a greater science and is certainly not more powerful in the creation of business than is advertising, well directed and continuously and aggressively pushed. It is well that President Coolidge made his recent strong address in behalf of this tremendous force which has built up America and which has created the prosperity of towns and cities and states and individual interests.

The intelligent business man is everywhere coming more and more to recognize that advertising is not an expense but is an investment, and the kind of investment that is just as essential to his business progress as is the utilization of modern machinery or the employment of skilled men.

Once some people thought that advertising was an experiment. Some thought it was a waste of money. Some advertised only because their competitors did. But now every intelligent business man, be he banker, merchant or manufacturer, realizes that advertising is the foundation on which he must erect his business structure, and that without advertising he will simply be building on a foundation of sand, while with adequate advertising he is building on a rock foundation and his structure will not be shaken by the storms of financial adversity.

No business is so great that it can afford not to advertise. No business is so small that it cannot afford to advertise.

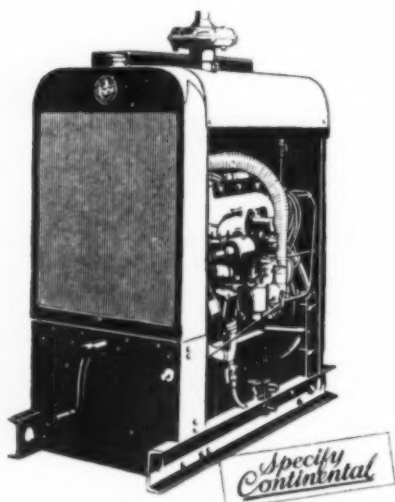
No community is so prosperous that it cannot increase its prosperity, just as Atlanta is doing, by intensive, well-directed advertising. The cost may be great, but the harvest is greater. Ephemeral or short-time advertising, expecting immediate results, is a false basis on which to operate. Advertising, whether of cities or states or individual enterprises, must be commensurate with the soundness of the institution, the possibility of creating a demand for information and for building a market, whether that market be of new industries such as Atlanta has secured, or new population which is drawn by well-directed publicity, or whether it be a market for machinery, for dry goods, or for the thousand and one other things which enter into the life of the country.

Atlanta's success in its advertising campaign should be a stimulation to every other town in the country, and pre-eminently to the towns and cities of the South, and to the business men of the nation as a whole.



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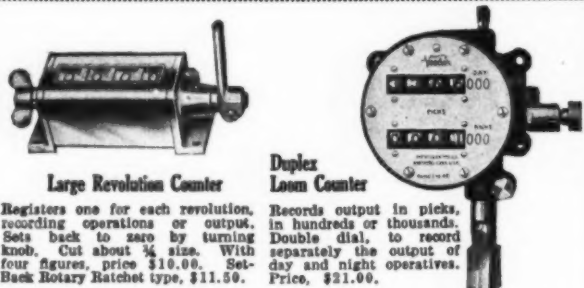
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Manufacturers Record

EXPONENT OF AMERICA

Devoted to the Upbuilding of the Nation Through the Development
of the South and Southwest as the Nation's Greatest Material Asset

Trade-Name Registered in the U. S. Patent Office

Vol. XC No. 22
Weekly

BALTIMORE, DECEMBER 2, 1926.

Single Copies, 20 Cents.
\$6.50 a Year.

Building an Empire, or "A Nation Rounding Into Form."

ALL that has been done in the development of this country is but the pioneering work, or the laying of a foundation on which to erect a great superstructure of national upbuilding. In effect, we have as a nation been merely like the pioneers who cut down the forests, built their rude log huts and opened up the country to the advancement of civilization. That work has been followed by the material prosperity we have thus far achieved. Cities have taken the place of the rude huts of the pioneer. Railroads have supplanted the old buffalo paths or trails that led across the great West. But all of this is merely making ready for the really great growth ahead of us.

We have begun building highways, though on a moderate scale, it is true, compared with the enormous expansion of highway building we must now take up and push forward rapidly. Our railroads, after years of inactivity, are beginning to expand their facilities here and there in the extension of new lines and in the opening up of great territories ready for the coming settlers or for handling the traffic already available. Our rivers, which for centuries ran their course idly to the sea, yielding no profit but merely draining the land of much of its fertility, carrying the silt washed down from the mountainsides into the ocean—a loss never to be regained—are now being harnessed for electric power and for the superpower operations which connect one hydro-electric plant with another, changing the whole atmosphere of industrial development.

Hundreds of millions have been spent, and are being spent, in this hydro-electric development, but hundreds of millions more will be needed as the work advances. It has been conservatively estimated that \$1,000,000,000 a year for the next 10 years will be needed in taking care of the expansion of the electric light and power needs of the country. It seems altogether probable to us that this amount will be exceeded, for we are apparently but in the infancy of the utilization of electricity. The possibilities wrapped up in the electric-light, electric-power and electric-heating developments are gradually being unfolded in a way undreamed of but a few years ago.

Although we are spending a billion dollars a year on the expansion of our highway system, it is quite certain that this amount must in the near future be doubled or trebled, until throughout the entire country there is a network of highways capable of taking care of the enormous increase of the automobile, motorbus and motortruck traffic, which is growing far more rapidly than we are extending the main highway facilities. The very development of this business will necessitate the building of wider and deeper highways and, per-

haps, of special highways designed for the exclusive use of motortrucks and motorbuses.

Apparently our people as a whole have not yet visioned the full meaning in human advancement of the internal-combustion engine, which makes the automobile a possibility; nor have they quite comprehended what the steady decrease in the cost of power through the internal-combustion engine, hydro-electric operations and other developments will mean in increased production and at the same time in increased consumptive power of the people.

Added to all of this movement under way, we have now reached a point where the Administration, backed by the influence of Secretary Hoover, has begun to realize that empire building on a scale commensurate with our resources demands the fullest utilization of all the waterways of the country. Secretary Hoover's plan, as outlined in his recent addresses, is broader and more comprehensive than any Administration heretofore has been willing to father; but even Secretary Hoover has not gone far enough. Much of the emphasis of his recent addresses on waterway improvements has centered upon the fullest utilization of all the waterway facilities of the Mississippi Valley, which would include the improvement of the Mississippi River, the Missouri, the Ohio and other rivers that drain that mighty region. But the President and Mr. Hoover must go even further than that. They must include in their plans the completion of an inner waterway from Boston to Key West. Already much has been done looking to this end through the Cape Cod Canal, the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the purchase and proposed improvement of the Dismal Swamp Canal and similar work along the coast. This work should be extended to include a continuous waterway down the east coast of Florida to Key West, the cutting of a canal across Florida and the improvement of the inland waterway system along the Georgia and Gulf coast to Texas.

The Tennessee River must be fully utilized for all of its transportation possibilities in connection with vast hydro-electric developments, which would give to that entire central region a life and activity of untold value to the entire country. The Chattahoochee River should be deepened to the Gulf. Other Southern rivers likewise should be improved, and the entire scheme should involve the fullest utilization of every available water-power site and every river that can be made navigable.

On the Pacific Coast there is much work of this kind to be done, and the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic Coast people should heartily join with the Pacific Coast people in all of this work, in order that the country may begin a cam-

paign of empire building worthy of its almost limitless wealth and of its limitless resources.

After the Civil War, when the country was staggering beneath a tremendous load of indebtedness, we began empire building on a great scale by constructing lines across the continent to the Pacific Coast, and out of this development came a progress and prosperity which enabled us to pay off the national indebtedness, scarcely realizing that we were doing so, so rapid was the gain in our wealth.

In carrying out the scheme outlined for river and harbor improvements, the President, with Mr. Hoover's co-operation, must realize that a liberal expenditure will mean increased economy, and that every dollar wisely spent in this waterway-improvement work will annually bring a dollar of profit to the country. No other investment ever made by this or any other nation has yielded so large a profit to all the people as would come from the carrying out of this work as rapidly as is possible, at an expenditure of probably not less than \$500,000,000, and perhaps as much more, for this work must ultimately involve the building of a Nicaraguan Canal as a safeguard in time of war and as a means of further enlargement of trade in times of peace.

It is already seen that the Panama Canal is yielding an enormous profit to the country. Its construction, however, was not so vitally important to the nation as will be the development of these entire water facilities, which give us greater opportunities in that respect than any other country on earth enjoys. Our resources justify this expenditure. Our wealth justifies the investment. Our Army engineers must be taught to look with a broad vision upon these great opportunities and must not be forced by red tape to recommend only such improvements as are needed by the actual volume of business awaiting the work. These improvements will create the business. They will so enlarge the traffic of the country that they will add to the prosperity of the railroads; and with highways, water transportation and railroads all being pushed forward, backed by the energy and the wealth of America, the growth of the last 25 years will seem but as child's play as compared with the next 25 years.

Are our people broad enough, far-seeing enough and our statesmen bold enough to do the work?

FLORIDA'S CITRUS CROP FOR 1926 AS SEEN BY A JACKSONVILLE BANK.

THE Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville carries on an advertising campaign in local papers the equal of anything we have ever seen by any bank.

From day to day it tells the story in well-worded and attractively displayed advertisements of some feature of Florida's development. A recent issue sums up the situation as to the citrus crop for 1926, about which there has been much inquiry throughout the country, in a statement as to the probable production of this year compared with other years. The statement follows:

"During the season, September 1, 1925, to July 20, 1926, approximately, 14,694,120 boxes of citrus fruit—oranges, grapefruit and tangerines—were produced in Florida, of which 750,000 boxes were consumed in the state, 435,000 boxes used by canning factories and 250,000 boxes shipped out of the state by truck. The total estimated revenue received from the sale of this crop was \$94,586,977, of which \$54,765,912 came to the state of Florida.

"In spite of the storm the season of 1926-27 promises to show even higher figures. It is estimated that the storm losses are about 5700 carloads. This will still leave around 15,000,000 boxes for home consumption and export. This is due to the fact that more trees come into production each year owing to the foresight of the progressive citrus growers. The citrus crop increased twofold in the past 20 years and promises to double itself again in the next ten years."

GEORGIA CONVICTS LYNCHERS.

AT last Georgia has set an example for every state in which lynching ever occurs. It has counted as murderers—with long penitentiary terms, one of them being for life—eight men who are known to have taken part in a recent lynching.

That is the most cheering piece of news that has come out of Georgia for many a long day. It is a great thing to be able to tell the story of Georgia's educational campaign, of its splendid diversified crops, of its activity in many lines of industry, but none of these things really mean as much at the present time for the state as the conviction and the long-term sentences of those who participated in the recent lynching. The mob which lynches a criminal—it matters not how great may be his criminality—commits a greater crime than the criminal, because it lynches the sovereignty of the state, and in doing so tramples all law and order under its feet.

Lynchers have so long gone unmolested, escaping punishment entirely in nearly every case, that this Georgia conviction and the long penitentiary sentences—and the life sentence of the leader—will stand out as marking a new epoch in Georgia. It will mean that the mob spirit will be held in check, that people will begin to realize the superiority of the law and that judges and juries will dare to convict and send to the penitentiary—if not sometimes to the gallows—those who commit murder by lynching a criminal.

This is probably the first time that a member of a lynching mob in any state has been sent to the penitentiary for life, and all the others so far tried as parties to this particular lynching have been sentenced for long terms.

And now if the the Governor of Georgia will stand firm and permit no modification of the sentence whatsoever, it matters not how great may be the sufferings entailed upon the families of those sent to the penitentiary, he will place a premium upon law and order which will be of immeasurable value to the moral stamina of the entire state, and that likewise means of immeasurable value to the financial interests of the state. Maudlin sympathy is often unwisely developed for the criminal, and pleas made for his pardon by reason of the sufferings of his family. However great may be the poverty of the family, no criminal justly sentenced should be pardoned on that account. His family must bear the shame and suffering as a part of the punishment he receives for his crime, and in this very act other criminally inclined people will restrain their murdering activities for the sake of their own families.

Georgia is to be congratulated upon the conviction of these lynching criminals, and the example the judge has set in this case should be followed by the judge and jury in every other lynching case wherever it may happen in this country, thus emphasizing the supreme importance of maintenance of law and order, and driving home upon the people everywhere the thought that he who joins a mob in lynching a man is guilty of lynching the sovereignty of the state.

THE FIGHT IN SCOTLAND AGAINST PROHIBITION.

AN Aberdeen (Scotland) reader of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD sends to this paper a number of circulars that are being widely distributed in that country against Prohibition. One circular is made up of statements presented in the Senate Committee inquiry into the Prohibition law in defense of the liquor interests. It is one of the most outrageous falsehoods which we have ever seen published and is entirely contrary to the facts in the case, but it is being used to uphold the liquor interests of Scotland.

Are We Bungling in Our Handling of Mexican and Nicaraguan Matters?

COURTENAY DE KALB, who through years of personal study, on the ground, of Mexican and Central American matters, is thoroughly familiar with the people of their Governments and with our diplomatic dealings with them, in response to an inquiry as to his views of the present situation, wired the MANUFACTURERS RECORD from New York as follows:

"Our position in Nicaragua is equivocal. Originally, we landed marines to protect a victorious subventioned revolutionist in the Presidency after President Zelaya had refused to grant certain American capitalists a coveted concession. These circumstances gave us a bad name as imperialists throughout Spanish America, costing us good-will and trade. The withdrawal of our marines after 14 years naturally provoked revolutionary reaction against the incumbent. Dictator Chamorro seized authority. We refused recognition. The new President, Diaz, said to be supported by American capital, has attempted to legalize his succession by means declared by many Nicaraguans and by Mexico to be unconstitutional. He begged our recognition and protection, which we conceded, producing a bad impression in all Spanish-speaking countries and arousing their fear and hostility.

"Our acts are legally indefensible, as was our intrigue for the separation of Panama from Colombia. If questions of expediency are to determine our policy toward countries between the Rio Grande and Panama, it would be well to adopt imperialistic methods frankly. Our pretensions in excuse of our policy in Central America are dishonest. We would gain friends by declaring ourselves openly. Also, if we contemplate expansion and further canal building in Nicaragua, we should secure some competent diplomatic advice and undo the trammels of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, which the former unnecessarily and injuriously to our national interests resuscitated.

"Within 10 years the pressure of shipping on the Panama Canal will necessitate building a new canal in Nicaragua, which is the better site of the two, and would save over 600 miles between our Atlantic and Pacific ports. Whatever we do, let us avoid duplicity. A clear official declaration of policy, based on logical national needs, would dispel suspicion and develop more cordial relations in Latin America, whose respect and friendship are of enormous spiritual, economic and defensive value to us."

Mr. De Kalb has put his finger on a very sore spot in our diplomacy with Mexico, Central and South America, but especially with Mexico and Central America.

Our country has often been placed in a false position from which we have had to retreat dishonorably by reason of false policy, dealing especially with Mexico. The invasion of Mexico before the European war was thoroughly unjustified and left only a bitter sting in the heart of the Mexican people, with no accomplishment by us. The bombardment of Vera Cruz was another black spot in American dealings with Mexico.

We have often been represented in that country by men who knew nothing whatever of the Mexican people, Mexican laws or the Spanish language. Many times they have bungled outrageously to our discredit. There are tremendous influences at work in America to misrepresent Mexico and to create a spirit of hostility in this country against Mexico. The dealings of some of our great business leaders with Mexico have not always been fair and open, and in most respects Mexican diplomacy seems to have been on a very much higher basis than our diplomacy in dealing with Mexico.

The men of this country who really understand Mexico and who realize the mistakes that we have made should bring all possible pressure to bear upon the Administration

to prevent any further entanglement to our discredit by reason of unwise diplomacy and the propaganda against Mexico emanating from Washington and other sources, which fills the newspapers of the land.

Our dealings with Nicaragua have likewise been extremely unwise and to a large extent unjust. Mr. De Kalb points out how for years our marines have practically dominated that country, and supposedly largely through the interest of some big business interests seeking concessions in Nicaragua.

We have a concession for building a canal through Nicaragua. We should have built that canal instead of the Panama Canal. The advantages are far and away greater for a canal through Nicaragua than through Panama, and we had to rob Colombia of Panama, by our wilful act, to build the Panama Canal when we had a full and fair right to build through Nicaragua. The saving in distance to vessels trading between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts would have been much greater through Nicaragua than through Panama.

The inside story, whatever it may be, of the Panama deal has never yet been published. Shortly before the Panama deal was consummated the general sentiment of the country was in favor of the Nicaraguan canal. It had been approved as the best way of connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific, and far preferable to Panama with all its dangers of earthquakes and landslides. The MANUFACTURERS RECORD had been strongly in favor of the Nicaraguan canal, and the sentiment of the country was unquestionably that way. One day a warm friend of the editor of this paper, closely related by friendship and business to an American representative in Great Britain, confidentially advised us that the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, if it desired to be on the winning side, should instantly shift its position and come out in favor of the Panama Canal, the reason for this being—the man who gave the advice stated—that he had been confidentially informed from the highest diplomatic circles that some deal had been made by which the influence of this Government would be suddenly shifted to the Panama route.

We declined to follow the advice, but within a few months it was proven that the man who gave the advice had received inside knowledge of what was to be done. The treaty with Great Britain, which tied our hands in the matter of tolls, was a case in which English diplomacy completely outwitted American diplomacy and resulted in a treaty directly contrary to what the American people had expected and what they had a right to expect.

We are glad to have Mr. De Kalb's suggestion on this point. Probably no other man in America understands more fully than he does the iniquities of that treaty and how our diplomacy utterly failed to protect American rights. We hope Mr. De Kalb will throw the light of his knowledge upon the whole subject. More than 30 years ago Mr. De Kalb came to Baltimore to deliver a series of scientific lectures on the treaties pertaining to Isthmian canals. He brought to the editor of this paper a letter from Walter H. Page, our late Ambassador to Britain, in which Page said:

"Mr. De Kalb knows more about the treaties pertaining to Isthmian canals than any other living man, for he has studied every treaty ever made and has studied the physical situation on the ground."

Now that the necessity for building the Nicaraguan canal is becoming more and more pronounced as one of the next great movements this country must make for its own protection in war and for the safety of its commerce, all the light which can be thrown upon the subject should be made public.

THE MENACE OF BRANCH BANKING VIGOROUSLY AND TRUTHFULLY PRESENTED.

Guy M. Walker,
61 Broadway.

New York, November 23.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

The question of branch banking is one of greater importance to our Southern states, that have yet to develop themselves industrially, than it is to the Northeastern and North-central states, that have already become wealthy and prosperous through their industrial development.

For many years my business took me to Canada frequently, not only to the eastern cities of Montreal, Toronto and Ottawa, but to the towns and cities in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, not to mention considerable time spent in the group of towns along the border, particularly those across the river from Detroit. You did not need to be told when you had crossed the line from the United States into Canada, as soon as you crossed the line you saw the change. A city in Canada of 25,000 population did not show as much life or business as an American village of 2500. Being compelled to spend some weeks once in a Canadian city of this kind, I undertook to find out the reason for the striking difference between the business enterprise of a Canadian city and a town one-tenth its size in the United States. As soon as I began talking to the business men, traders, stockmen, and even with the managers of the branch banks themselves, there was a striking unanimity of opinion—the deadness of all Canada, outside of the four or five cities that constitute the banking centers, is due to the system of branch banking.

Branch banks exist for but one purpose, and that is to suck up the money of the small cities, towns or communities and ship it to the big central bank, where it earns but little but is used to foster speculation. The manager of the branch bank can only take deposits, but is never authorized to make loans. The big central banks pretend to appoint local advisory committees to pass on loans, but in practice so few loans are made that no local development occurs, no local industries are promoted or financed, and, although the community may have the population of a city, its business remains of the stage of a village community.

Since then I have studied the branch-banking system in England and in France, and to a large degree the backwardness of what they call the Provinces is due to the system of branch banking that prevails in both countries. Wherever a branch-banking system prevails, all cities, towns and communities, outside of the few large centers, languish for lack of any borrowing facilities and suffer for want of a reasonable circulation even of their own cash. I have known a Western depositor of a Canadian bank trying to withdraw his local deposit, only to find that the branch bank was without cash and so compelled to offer him a draft on Montreal.

What has made our United States prosperous has been our local banking system—the system which has mobilized the money and credit locally to be loaned locally and used for the upbuilding and development of local industries.

Our system of banking has been just the reverse of the Canadian or Continental system. It has not only kept local cash and credit in local banks for local development, but it has expected the local bank to use its credit with the larger central banks to secure additional credit for their home communities. This has resulted in the extraordinary diffusion of wealth throughout our whole United States. The wealth even of our smallest communities is little understood, but has been disclosed recently in a quite extraordinary investigation made by English students of the installment-selling plan in vogue with the large automobile companies.

This investigation has disclosed the fact that although the

large automobile companies have organized their own acceptance finance companies for handling the deferred payments on automobiles sold by their agents, only one-fifth of the credits granted to buyers are handled by the big acceptance companies; the other four-fifths of all such installment payments are financed locally, either in the country banks or with local investors who have money to lend.

As soon as the true inwardness of branch banking is understood, I am satisfied that the American business man will put an end to it by the very effective process of refusing to deposit any of his money in a branch bank and permit it to be shipped out of his home town to the central bank that is only represented in his city by a branch. If he cares anything for the prosperity of the city in which he has made his money, he will only deposit his money in a local bank where he can be assured that it will be kept at home and used to develop local industry or finance local business.

There is really no use in discussing the branch-banking question on any other terms or basis, for these facts when once known and understood will end the proposition of establishing branch banks. For there will be no use in establishing branch banks if the people refuse to fall for them and deposit their money in them.

GUY M. WALKER.

Mr. Walker, an attorney who has had not only nation-wide experience in this country, but world-wide experience in business matters, has stated the case against branch banking as forcibly, we think, as it has ever been put, and stated it with clearness and with truth.

One of the most aggressive fighters in America against branch banking is Andrew J. Frame of Waukesha, Wis., who a year or so ago celebrated his sixtieth anniversary in banking. He is recognized among American bankers as a man of unusual ability and of sound judgment. For years he has fought branch banking in every way possible and on every occasion possible. He has warned the nation against branch banking as destined, unless checked, to produce the exact results which Mr. Walker has outlined in his letter.

The demand for branch banking is to a large extent propagated by great banking interests, which are steadily seeking to absorb unto themselves the financial power of the country. Perhaps all of the advocates of branch banking do not fully understand the inevitable trend of their own work, but from the selfish standpoint of seeking to enlarge their own operations they stretch out, gathering one bank after another, and other banks immediately begin to enter the competitive field hoping not to be outdone by others. The result is then a rapid absorption going on in many places of individual banks absorbed by larger banks, which will ultimately mean that these banks will be absorbed by still other banks until, unless checked, we shall have in America the same banking conditions which have largely paralyzed the development of Canada and which have been such a menace to the best prosperity of England.

Under our present banking system the individual bank in small communities is always in touch with local conditions. Its officers know everything that is going on in their communities; they are nearly always using their influence for the expansion of business or securing new industries. Local pride, as well as a love of their fellow-men, causes them to be active in community upbuilding work. But when these banks are absorbed by great banking houses in the big cities of the country and become simply branches, this local initiative and energy will cease, and the money of these communities, no longer kept at home, will be concentrated in the great banking centers. Every man who loves the welfare of America should recognize the danger of the development of this branch-banking system and oppose it in every way possible. The continuation of the progress that is now

being made would soon or late concentrate the financial power of the country to a far greater extent than at present in a few big cities like New York and Chicago, and possibly Philadelphia and St. Louis. Business men would, therefore, no longer be able to explain their needs to the friendly ears of local bankers. They would simply have to discuss their affairs with the agents of great banking houses in the East and West and await a decision from headquarters.

Mr. Walker's statement in connection with the many things written and published by Mr. Frame and others who are opposing branch banking should awaken the country to the serious danger which confronts us in the extension of this system.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REVIEWS THE ECONOMIC SITUATION.

NO other day in the year would have been quite so appropriate as the day before Thanksgiving for receiving and reading the United States Department of Commerce Economic Review. The Review describes a state of prosperity never before equaled in the history of this or any other country. The days of the war boom saw more rapid accumulation of unaccustomed wealth by certain classes, and wilder spending by many people not accustomed to more than the bare necessities of life. But the same period was accompanied by severe hardships in other less fortunate classes, and such prosperity as existed was on an unstable basis. Today, as the Economic Review bears witness, prosperity is on a far sounder basis and is more generally diffused through all classes. The dangerous psychological element—speculative fever—is almost wholly lacking, and the enormous volume of business being done is carried on in a spirit of cautious optimism that is illustrated by the general tendency to hand-to-mouth buying.

The Economic Review opens with the statement that "The fiscal year 1925-26 has been one never surpassed in our history in the volume of production and consumption, in the physical quantity of exports and imports and in the rate of wages. There has been practically no unemployment. Further progress has been made in the efficiency of management and labor and in scientific research and invention. As in the preceding year, there were a few points where conditions were less satisfactory, as in the New England textile industry, two or three sections of the agricultural industry and the bituminous coal industry. On the whole, however, the country was able to maintain the highest standard of living in its history, a standard far above that in most other countries of the world at this or any other time. This represents a remarkable recovery from the great losses incurred by the nation in the World War."

The Review indicates the general progress of industry and commerce by a table of indexes covering the past four fiscal years. Since these indexes are computed in terms of quantity of production and sales, they are independent of price fluctuations. The table follows:

MAJOR ECONOMIC INDEXES.
(Based upon calendar year 1919 as 100.)

	Years ended June 30—			
	1923	1924	1925	1926
Volume of business (quantities, not value):				
Manufacturing production	116	115	118	126
Mineral production	119	133	129	132
Forest products, production	117	122	121	124
Freight, railroad, ton miles	109	110	110	120
Electric-power production	136	148	158	179
Building contracts let, square foot	107	108	112	142
Value of sales:				
Department stores	118	125	126	133
Five-and-ten-cent stores	152	173	196	219
Mall-order houses	91	100	110	122
Wholesale trade	80	82	83	85

It is a significant fact, remarked upon by the Department of Commerce, that manufacturing production as a whole

showed an increase of 7 per cent over the highly prosperous year of 1924-25.

The report comments that while figures for quantity were thus increasing, "very little change has taken place in the general level of wholesale price during the past four fiscal years." The list of price indexes is as follows:

PRICE INDEXES.
(Based upon calendar year 1913 as 100.)

	Years ended June 30—			
	1923	1924	1925	1926
Wholesale prices:				
General average	156	150	155	156
Farm products	139	140	153	152
Food	142	143	153	156
Cloths and clothing	193	194	189	184
Fuel and lighting	220	175	169	175
Metals and metal products	139	141	130	128
Building materials	188	182	174	174
Chemicals and drugs	129	129	133	133
House-furnishing goods	181	178	171	166
Miscellaneous	122	116	124	134
Retail prices:				
Food	143	146	150	162
General cost of living	168	171	171	175

While the greatest in value of production as in population employed—agriculture—is still not on a wholly satisfactory basis, it is a notable fact that, as shown by this table, prices for farm products have increased slightly more than 8 per cent since the year ending June 30, 1924, while the general average of prices has increased only 4 per cent.

Construction maintained a large advance over previous high records. The indexes for value of contracts awarded during the past four fiscal years, based on 1919 as 100, were 135; 143; 164; 205. Those for volume in square feet, also based on 1919 as 100, were 107; 108; 113; 140. While the indexes for value have increased from 35 to 105 per cent, the indexes for volume have increased from 7 to 40 per cent, the wholesale building material prices have fallen off from 188 in 1923 (based on 1913 as 100) to 174 in 1926. The fact that the index for value increased more than that for volume, while the cost of building materials declined, is probably explained by the comment that "There was little to suggest extravagant additions to industrial plants, which characterized the boom of 1920, the new buildings representing rather a steady growth of production and trade and the meeting of needs for more efficient, comfortable and attractive factories, stores and office buildings." In other words, although building materials are cheaper, we are erecting handsomer and more substantial buildings.

The steady gain in the amount of traffic handled by the railways, accompanied by increasing efficiency in handling, is indicated by the facts that, while ton-mileage of freight increased 8 per cent over the record figures for the preceding year, the operating revenue increased only 5 per cent, the number of employes remained constant and the net operating income increased 15½ per cent over the preceding year.

Attention is called in the Review to the rapid increase during the year of motor trucks and buses in co-operation with railroads. A number of roads are experimenting with store-door delivery, over fifty railroads in this country and Canada are supplementing their shipping service by trucks and nearly as many are using buses. One of the largest railroads has replaced local freight trains on 1000 miles of line and is serving 500 stations with trucks.

In the financial field many new records were established. For the first time bank clearings and debits to individual bank accounts each topped the stupendous sum of \$500,000,000,000, and this without any speculative flurry beyond a temporary "bull" market, which terminated in February last.

The value of exports declined 2 or 3 per cent, while their volume increased a similar amount. During the same period the value of our imports increased 17 per cent, although this increase was due, in part, to an increase in prices, the rise of rubber alone adding about \$300,000,000 to the value of imports.

THE COTTON SITUATION AS A STIMULUS TO DIVERSIFICATION.

RECENTLY the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD wrote to C. H. Markham, chairman of the board of the Illinois Central system, asking him for his views on conditions in the South created by the low price of cotton. In the course of the letter attention was called to the fact that the people of the South and the country at large should be impressed with the soundness of Southern development and the certainty of continued progress, and that the temporary decline in cotton would in the end prove a blessing by causing the farmers of the South to turn their attention more fully to diversified agriculture.

Mr. Markham's reply was a personal communication addressed to the editor of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, but we have secured his permission to publish his statement, which is as follows:

"I fully agree with you that there is no reason to despair of Southern progress. The present depression in the cotton market will, no doubt, have some adverse effect on the buying power of the South, but the ultimate effect should be to give further impetus to the diversification of economic activity upon which the continuing prosperity of that region must be founded. Furthermore, the diversification already realized in the South—not only in agriculture but also in other lines of business—stands the South in good stead in the present situation.

"The Southern railroads, in particular, are able to do a great deal of good by impressing upon the people of the South the great opportunities which are theirs. The Illinois Central system has been very active in this way. I will give you a brief summary of some of the things we have done which have attracted particular attention:

"In May of last year I wrote a letter to Mr. Clark Howell of the Atlanta Constitution expressing my pleasure over the progress the South has been making in recent years and my hope in its future, giving in support of my statements statistical information covering a wide range of subjects. This letter was published in pamphlet form and distributed throughout the South. In addition to our own distribution of it, we had many calls from others for copies of the pamphlet, bringing the total distribution up to approximately 16,000 copies. Also, the letter was widely reproduced and commented upon in the Southern press.

"Within the past year I have had occasion to prepare articles on Louisiana, Mississippi and Kentucky for publication in the Baton Rouge State-Times, the Natchez Democrat and the Paducah Evening Sun, respectively. These articles had something to say about the part the Illinois Central system has played in the development of these states, but they had primarily to do with the past, present and future of their agriculture, industry and other commercial activity. These articles were reproduced in pamphlet form, and approximately 10,000 copies of each were distributed in the various states. They also were widely reproduced and commented upon in the local newspapers.

"In June of this year I wrote an article to the editor of the Vicksburg Evening Post in regard to the development that has taken place on the Mississippi Gulf Coast and the prospects for further development. This letter was reproduced in pamphlet form and approximately 20,000 copies were distributed. We have in our files more than 400 newspaper clippings of articles and editorials reproducing and commenting upon this letter.

"Since I was made chairman of the board my successor as president, Mr. L. A. Downs, wrote a splendid letter to the manager of the Southern Newspaper Publishers' Association in regard to the economic present and future of the South, and this letter was also widely distributed in pamphlet form. It has been receiving a great deal of favorable attention in the Southern press. In addition to the distribution and the publicity that have been given these various collections of information, pamphlets have been circulated among our own people throughout the South—not only the officers and employees directly engaged in railway operation, but also the attorneys and surgeons connected with the Illinois Central system. Needless to say, this has resulted in further leavening the loaf of appreciation among the people of the South for the good things they enjoy.

"I am not at all discouraged over the present outlook.

Business has been good this year, and I think the momentum it has acquired will carry it forward into the coming year with a reasonable degree of activity. If there are disturbances in some lines of business and in some sections of the country, there will be some slowing down of business activity, but I anticipate nothing in the nature of a general depression. However, prosperity is founded to a certain extent upon a psychological basis, and, as you intimated, we must recognize this. There are always two sides to every picture. When things are going well, most everyone looks at the bright side. If some disturbance occurs, a great many people see only the dark side. We need always to look at both sides."

THE VIRGINIAN RAILWAY AND HENRY FORD.

THE suggestion recently made of the possibility of Henry Ford buying the Virginian Railway to connect it with his Detroit, Toledo and Ironton system calls to mind the fact that about a third of a century ago the Merrits, who at that time were the owners of the Missabe region of iron ores, had an investigation made of coal properties in the Elkhorn region of Kentucky with a view to the connection of these coal properties and their iron-ore properties by a railroad system which would bring the two into touch and result in the development of a great iron business based on Missabe ores and Elkhorn coke. The report of the expert, a Connellsville coke man, was enthusiastically in favor of the Elkhorn coal from the properties of the Big Sandy Company, then owned by Boston capitalists, and but for the panic which resulted in these properties passing from the Merrits to the control of Mr. Rockefeller that combination would doubtless have been made.

It is interesting, therefore, to contemplate the possibility of Mr. Ford carrying out what came near being consummated a third of a century or more ago. If Mr. Ford should buy the Virginian he would doubtless find it necessary to extend it into the Kentucky coal fields and make a direct connection with the Detroit road, and thus the ores of the Lake region and the coking coals of Kentucky would fulfill the dreams of the Merrits and those associated with them in those early days.

When Henry H. Rogers began the building of the Virginian Railway it was his intention, not publicly expressed, although confidentially told to the writer, to extend his line to the Lakes, believing, as he said, that the growth of this country necessitated a new trunk line from tidewater to the Lakes. It was Mr. Rogers' plan to complete the line to the Lakes as rapidly as possible, but his death halted all work of that kind.

As a coal-carrying road the Virginian has fully met the expectations of its builder, but it is still short of being a great trunk line. Possibly Mr. Ford may complete the work that Henry H. Rogers so ambitiously undertook and in which he put so large a part of his fortune.

In discussing the matter in the fall of 1907 Mr. Rogers stated that his reason for not announcing that he intended to build to the Lakes was because if he did so he would immediately arouse the active opposition of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which might be able to block him in financing the extension of the road during the panicky conditions which he then foresaw.

HOW TO OBTAIN RESULTS.

H. H. HOLT, clerk of Elizabeth City county, Hampton, Va., writes:

"For many years when this county has had occasion to obtain bids for large contracts or for the sale of bonds we have been pleased to avail ourselves of your advertising department and have always found your service and the results of our advertisement satisfactory and sufficient. We feel that your publication is an excellent medium for reaching desirable persons in such matters."

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND PUBLICITY SUGGESTED AS MEANS FOR INCREASING COTTON CONSUMPTION.

THREE eminently practical suggestions for relief of the cotton situation in the South are emphasized in a letter from G. W. Hardy of Shreveport, La., to J. S. Wannamaker of St. Matthews, S. C., much of which, we agree with Mr. Wannamaker, is well worth publishing. The two points in question: (1) Development, largely through scientific research and experiment, of new uses for cotton; (2) adequate advertising for present cotton products; (3) analysis and study of farm soils in the South, so that they may be properly utilized and developed. As Mr. Hardy puts it, in part:

"We are all aware of the fact that the Southern states of the United States have a natural monopoly on the production of cotton. No other country in the world possesses a soil and climate so perfectly adapted to the growth and maturity of cotton. The countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, which have been tried with unstinted capital and labor, so far have proved a practical failure, and it behooves us to press our advantage and make it worth while to continue this monopoly to the very greatest extent.

"The whole country is now largely engaged in an effort to curtail the acreage to be planted in cotton another year, this being brought about by the unprecedented yield of 16,000,000 to 18,000,000 bales of cotton for each of two successive years and the consequent reduction in price to a figure far below the cost of production. In the meantime, every demonstration farm in the country is attempting to show the cotton farmer how to produce two bales of cotton where he had formerly produced one, and every state in our cotton belt is offering prizes to the highest production of cotton on a given number of acres. This particular idea brought forth many letters, but I am individually not quite so certain that the proposition of a reduction of acreage in cotton is the proper idea.

"Of course, the coal miner would not want to dig more coal than the world would need, but if the coal miner could find a method by which he could bring his coal to the surface, crush it and produce a dozen by-products, as has been done, for instance, by the greater oil companies of our country, he would not attempt to retard the mining of coal, but would do everything in his power to stimulate production and increase consumption.

"It is well known that the by-products of petroleum oil discovered and placed upon the market by a corps of chemists always busy in their laboratories in an effort to discover a new by-product have brought forth more revenue to the oil kings of our country than has been received from the production of crude.

"The idea, therefore, presents itself that if the cotton states of the Union would employ, through the American Cotton Association or other legally constituted authorities, a corps of chemists and scientific workers—say, for instance, three to five from each cotton state in the Union—and provide these chemists each with an up-to-date, satisfactory laboratory, equipped with all the latest mechanical appliances adapted to this work, paying them salaries and imposing upon them the obligation to keep busy at all times in the effort to make new discoveries and by-products from the cotton plant, cotton lint and cottonseed, these able men to convene together annually at the states' expense for a comparison of notes, etc., they would undoubtedly be able to make such discoveries and by-products as would increase the consumption and demand for cotton and, within a few years, challenge the cotton-growing states (instead of curtailing their acreage) to cultivate all of their idle lands and encourage the greatest possible production per acre.

"It is a well-known fact that we do not now utilize the cotton lint in many places peculiarly adapted to the use and consumption of cotton goods. We need, therefore, not only scientific research with regard to the possible utilities of cotton and its by-products, but we need also a campaign of

advertising for the purpose of having cotton and its by-products utilized in every available place and thus stimulate to a great extent the demand for and the use of cotton goods. Indeed, the genius must be brought to our assistance in developing the by-products and utilities of cotton, else the cotton farmer is weaving the net in which he is to be caught and destroyed.

"By the way, it occurs to me further that the cotton states should insist upon the demonstration agents and farms turning their attention especially to the analysis of our soils, accompanied with instructions to our farmers and landowners, teaching them what these soils are best adapted to and how they can grow other things than cotton more successfully and profitably than they can grow cotton, even at a legitimate price."

Save and except for his indicated opposition to reduction of the cotton acreage, Mr. Hardy's views are sound and constructive. But, at the outset, he and others should grasp the fact that reduction in the cotton acreage is not, in the last analysis, a negative measure, but is actually a constructive move. Such reduction does not mean abandonment of the superfluous acreage to weeds, but its use for the many agricultural industries for which God has especially fitted the South. On these superfluous acres cotton is raised at a financial loss; on those same acres dairy cows or poultry or legumes of a dozen different kinds would produce financial profit, and more than financial profit—contentment and comfort and ease of mind, with consequent spiritual gain. These are thoughts Mr. Hardy and others well may ponder.

That there are a thousand and one undiscovered uses to which cotton well may be put there can be no question. Everything in the pig, except the squeal, is used by meat packers, it is said; the development of many by-products of petroleum is cited by Mr. Hardy; there is no reason why many new uses for cotton should not be developed. Then, indeed, as Mr. Hardy well says, the South may be challenged to produce new record crops of cotton, but until that more or less distant day curtailment of acreage and diversification in crop production alone can relieve the prevailing situation.

There is a certain value in a big cotton crop which must not be overlooked. The demonstration that the South can produce as much cotton as the world will need will largely lessen the activity of European countries to develop cotton growing in other countries where the same grade of cotton cannot be produced in competition with the South, provided the South can grow its cotton at a lower cost than has been done. This means growing more pounds per acre by intensive fertilization and cultivation, and utilizing the balance of the land for food and feed crops. If all Southern farms were self-supporting in the way of food and feed, and this is entirely possible, then the cotton crop would practically be a surplus one and could be produced at a price with which other countries could not compete.

The MANUFACTURERS RECORD has long urged research work for the purpose of finding new uses for cotton and all of the products of the cotton plant, seed, lint and stalks included. Corn and wheat could not be raised at a profit to the Western grower if these crops did not result in making it possible to raise livestock and at the same time increase the fertility of the soil thereby. Cotton impoverishes the soil and demands an ever-increasing supply of artificial fertilizers. Diversification would help to overcome this, and research work on every possible use of the cotton plant and the enlarged consumption of cotton goods would tremendously help the situation.

The South must in one way or another reduce the actual cost of cotton growing, and the cotton growers and the cotton manufacturers must unite in creating a wider market for the finished product, whether it be of cotton goods of every variety, or cottonseed-oil products and everything else which science can produce out of the cotton industry, and for which broad work can develop an increasing market.

CENTENNIAL EDITIONS OF TWO SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS.

IN all the tremendous development of the South in recent years on, literally, a thousand and one different lines, no phase has been more significant of the constructiveness of this general movement than the advancement of Southern newspapers from a modest position in journalistic ranks to the very forefront of the profession. Time was, and not so long ago, when the influence of the newspapers in the South was chiefly local in its nature; now their news and editorial utterances are read and respected in other sections of the land, and carry weight.

Further proof of this statement, for instance, is seen in recent issues of two representative Southern newspapers, the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, each in a Centennial edition. November 1 is the "birthday" of the Telegraph; November 22 of the Courier-Journal.

Under W. W. Worsley as editor the Courier-Journal at birth was christened "The Focus of Politics and Commerce," and its volume of news and editorial and business was only proportionate to the village, which Louisville in those days was. The village and its newspaper grew up together, until the paper, through various gradations, blossomed into the Courier-Journal on November 8, 1868. And throughout the years it has made its influence felt. Suppressed by Gen. Robert Anderson in 1862, it moved to Bowling Green and continued as the Bowling Green Nashville Courier, but in 1865 returned to its home and its name.

Probably the most interesting period of the Courier-Journal's life for many years was during the incumbency of the late Henry Watterson as editor, when it became an actual power in the Democratic party. In 1872 it was largely responsible for the Greeley movement, and four years later it played a leading part in the introduction and support of Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency, yet in 1896 it "bolted" that party at the instance of Walter N. Haldeman, but returned to a position of party leadership when the "free-silver" policy was abandoned. And so throughout the years the Courier-Journal has stood fearlessly and aggressively for the right as its wise and conscientious directing heads have seen it.

The result of this policy is proclaimed in the Centennial edition, an issue of which even a great "metropolitan daily" well might be proud. By no means the least interesting feature is many pages of rotogravure pictures, a modern feature which would astonish the producers of the little paper with the big name 100 years ago. Through the successive changes in editorship and management, caused by death or other circumstances, the Courier-Journal always has advanced; never has there been retrogression. The foundation was sound and substantial, and each builder has contributed to the erection of a superstructure appropriate to the base. For years the influence of the Courier-Journal was great and good in the South; now this influence has extended beyond the original borders, as has the influence of the Macon Telegraph and many another Southern newspaper also.

"A hundred years ago Myron Bartlett, M. D., a learned and cultured citizen of this three-year-old metropolis, saw that Macon had so progressed in her brief career that, in his opinion, it was necessary for her to have still another newspaper, so he started the Telegraph," says an anniversary editorial. "Since that time there has been no publication date on which there was not a Macon Telegraph printed."

A truly remarkable record, and one not matched by many other newspapers in this land. But equally remarkable is the fact that the Telegraph never once has wavered from practice of the high ideals laid down by Dr. Bartlett for its editorial conduct. Indeed, it is amazing also to note that Dr. Bartlett in even that early day advocated good roads, diver-

sified farming and better education, together with "reduction in the number of members of the legislature and of biennial sessions of that body." These and other sound policies, supplemented by foresight and wisdom, have meant as much for Macon and Georgia and the South as they have for the newspaper itself.

And the number in which the Telegraph celebrates its "birthday" is appropriate to the occasion. In it are merged the trials and triumphs of the past and the glories of the present. In it is seen magnificent promise for a great, constructive future.

Much as these anniversaries and the birthday issues mean to the Courier-Journal and the Telegraph, they mean far, far more to the South and to the entire nation. They indicate the introduction and activity of a new newspaper influence from the South—a recognized influence, an influence for positive and constructive good, no longer confined to a particular city, county, state or section, but nationally all-embracing. Our congratulations go out to the whole newspaper profession and to the entire land, as well as to these papers, the most recent to give proof of the advancement of Southern journalism to the forefront of the profession.

ACTIVITY IN GEORGIA HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.

ROAD and bridge contracts were let last week for projects in 17 counties at a cost of \$1,600,000 and providing for the construction of more than 50 miles of permanent paving and 65 miles of topsoil highways. The 1927-28 budget of the Georgia Highway Department calls for the completion of paved highways from the Tennessee line through the state to the Florida line, from the Alabama line at West Point through the state to the North Carolina line and from Rome via Cartersville and Dalton to the Tennessee line.

More than \$11,000,000 will be available for road and bridge work in Georgia next year. An additional tax of one cent a gallon on gasoline will increase the revenue from this source to approximately \$5,000,000. Federal aid will total about \$2,000,000 and receipts from automobile license fees are estimated to amount to \$3,500,000.

ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS MILL TO COME SOUTH.

ANOTHER illustration of the southward trend of New England textile mills to Southern locations is given in the announcement that Otis & Co. of Ware, Mass., contemplates closing its plant and removing manufacture to the South. It is stated the project will be submitted to the stockholders of the company for ratification on December 6. The principal reason given for the removal of this Massachusetts textile industry to a Southern location is that it can thus secure a reduction in manufacturing costs to meet Southern competition.

The mills of Otis & Co. were established in 1839 and they now employ 1500 persons in the manufacture of awnings, denims, cotton suitings, cotton underwear and other cotton products. Under the plans reported the mills and other property of Ware would be sold, as well as its mills at Greenville, N. J., and part of the business would be removed to two modern plants owned by the company at Palmer, Mass., but it is stated most of the work would be transferred to the South.

In recent months there have been many New England mill mergers; some organizations have bought existing plants in the South, while others have built new mills or removed machinery to Southern locations.

The list of New England textile plants which have come South is steadily growing, and the end is not in sight. To

date there have not been many textile-machinery interests removing to Southern locations, but it is only a question of time when the machinery people and other allied textile lines will be helping to swell the South's cotton industry, which now has more than one-half of the cotton-mill establishments of the country.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CEMENT CAUSING TROUBLE IN THE EAST.

IN last week's issue we published letters from a number of cement manufacturers telling of the handicap imposed upon their industry by the importation of foreign cement. Since that issue went to press we have received a letter from John J. Porter, vice-president and general manager of the North American Cement Corporation, Albany, N. Y., in which the writer discusses the effect of imports on a section of the country not touched upon in the earlier letters. Mr. Porter says:

"The importation of foreign cement has become recently a very serious matter to our domestic industry and is certain to become more so in the future unless some measure of protection is given. You speak of its being especially serious in the South, but I wish to assure you that it is equally as serious in New England, where the Boston market, particularly, is now dominated by Belgian cement. There is also a considerable volume coming into Philadelphia.

"I am reliably informed that the shipping rate paid by Belgian cement coming into Boston is considerably lower than the freight paid by the nearest domestic mills—namely, those located on the Hudson River; also, that this cement is being brought in largely in United States Shipping Board vessels. Delivered prices being made on foreign cement in our seaports are, as a rule, lower than actual cost of domestic cement delivered at the same points, and there is no probability of our being able to compete on a strictly cost basis until wages, freight rates and coal are all materially reduced from their present levels.

"As you know, there is no tariff on cement, and unless some protection is secured it would seem inevitable that our labor will either largely have to seek other employment or accept the same standard of living as that prevailing in European countries."

TO INCREASE THE CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.

MILAM & DUNCAN, Tupelo, Miss., in republishing in circular form from the MANUFACTURERS RECORD the letter of B. E. Walker, published a few weeks ago, suggesting the increased use of cotton bagging and cotton sacks generally, pay a tribute to the work of the American Sugar Refining Company in the effort it has been making to increase the consumption of cotton goods. On this point their circular-letter says:

"Without doubt, a little thought would reveal other applications for the same idea, in which connection, the American Sugar Refining Company has for years consistently urged the use of cotton packages for granulated sugar, not alone in the 100-pound sacks but in the consumer units of 5s, 10s and 25s as well, believing that it is not enough to stop with the bulk package.

"When it is considered that Domino consumer units reach practically all markets in the United States and many markets of foreign countries, it is at once seen that the American Sugar Refining Company has gone far toward increasing cotton consumption.

"But not satisfied with past results, they launched a campaign about sixty days ago toward a still greater consumption, the results of which are now being felt in a big increase in the demand for Domino consumer units—the biggest in the history of the company."

PUBLICITY WORK OF SOUTHERN TRANSPORTATION INTERESTS REFUTING FALSE REPORTS ABOUT FLORIDA.

IN view of the adverse talk about Florida, still prevalent in certain sections, the MANUFACTURERS RECORD inquired of officials of some of the Southern transportation lines as to their plans for refuting the erroneous statements in regard to Florida's condition since the depression in real estate and the hurricane in the lower part of the state. The suggestion was made that every railroad entering Florida and every steamship line as well could afford to carry on a heavy advertising campaign setting forth the charms and attractions of Florida for the winter visitors.

A. D. Stebbins, president and general manager of the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company of Baltimore, in reply says:

"We are doing our utmost to convince prospective winter visitors to Florida that the conditions are such that they may go with assurance of finding Florida as safe and attractive as ever.

"In order that our people may talk convincingly of Florida conditions, we have had most of our passenger people visit Florida in order that they could speak with first-hand knowledge of conditions, both as to hotel rates and health conditions and the recovery from the effects of the storm in Miami and vicinity."

J. R. Kenly, president of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, Wilmington, N. C., writes:

"Our publicity department, our agricultural and industrial department and our traffic department are all paying a great deal of attention to the advertising of Florida. They have put out a quantity of very interesting and instructive literature in a rational way; in fact, I think our advertisements during this season are far superior to anything we have put out heretofore."

L. A. Downs, president of the Illinois Central system, of Chicago, sends a clipping from the Chicago Daily Tribune of November 17 of the Illinois Central's advertisement about Florida, and states:

"We anticipate continuing our efforts to induce Florida travel by newspaper advertising, the first of our series having appeared concurrently with receipt of your letter, a copy of which is enclosed."

This half-page advertisement by the Illinois Central system in the interest of Florida travel was headed "Florida's Unchangeable Asset," and it tells of the glorious, balmy climate of Florida, its hotel accommodations, its striving cities, its railroad, highway and general construction development, and in conclusion states:

"Florida's story of achievement is endless as she stands today upon the threshold of her inevitable destiny—a great agricultural state, an industrial state of great importance—and the playground of America."

W. R. Cole, president, Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Ky., assures the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that his company will leave no stone unturned to promote the interests of Florida in the matter of giving publicity to its wonderful resources. He writes:

"There will be no abatement of our winter campaign in regard to the development of the passenger travel for Florida. Our plans for this campaign, which is now under way, involve advertising in a total of 235 newspapers in the North and West, including also the states of Kentucky and Tennessee. In addition, we are contributing to a joint advertising campaign with several other railroads which involves the use of approximately 350 newspapers in the North and Northwest, reaching as far west as Colorado. Besides this, we have distributed jointly with other roads a great number of circulars, folders, booklets, etc., advertising the great advantages of this Southern territory."

ATLANTA SETS THE PACE FOR \$1,000,000 ADVERTISING FUND.

Atlanta, Ga., November 29.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

At a called meeting today the directors of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce authorized a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 to advertise Atlanta for a period of three years. The fund is to be expended under the auspices of the Forward Atlanta Commission. The campaign starts immediately and will end December 18. The campaign will be directed and headed by William Candler, who successfully directed the activities of raising the funds for the advertising campaign that was carried on during the current year.

FRED T. NEWELL, Secretary, Industrial Bureau.

This is the spirit that is now quickening the whole South. Optimism is born in such activities, and Atlanta's example will stimulate thousands of other plans and thousands of similar enterprises. This spirit of Atlanta reminds one of the good old days when Georgia and Atlanta led the South.

THE POWER OF LOCAL CAPITAL AND INITIA- TIVE ILLUSTRATED IN GROWTH OF WINSTON-SALEM'S DIVERSIFIED MANUFACTURES.

JOHN L. GILMER, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Winston-Salem, writing in the October issue of the *Wachovia*, the monthly publication of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, emphasizes the diversity of manufactures in Winston-Salem. Perhaps most of us know that it is one of the world's greatest tobacco-manufacturing centers. But of Winston-Salem's 91 factories, as reported by the 1925 census, only six make tobacco products. These 91 factories produce over 600 articles. There are 65 different and separate products listed. And Mr. Gilmer says:

"This variety of products covers as general a field as can be found in the average industrial city, cities that merely possess diversified industries and are not the centers for the manufacture of any particular article or product. Among the products made in Winston-Salem are listed at random the following: Humidifiers, awnings, tents and sails, wagons, optical goods, mirrors, automobile tires and tubes, veneers, acids and chemicals, textile machinery, bathroom cabinets, furniture, hosiery, snuff, blankets, underwear."

Furniture manufacturing ranks next to tobacco as a major industry of Winston-Salem, and there are a wide variety of goods manufactured in the furniture line.

The world's largest heavy-knitted underwear factory, it is claimed, is located in Winston-Salem, and that city has also one of the country's largest hosiery mills.

The magnitude of Winston-Salem's industrial development is pointed out by Mr. Gilmer when he states that the value of its manufactured products outranks each of the cities of New Orleans, Birmingham or Atlanta, all great Southern manufacturing centers. Also, that the industrial development of Winston-Salem is the result of local initiative and enterprise. The 91 industries in the city, except in three instances, were started by local effort and developed by local people. Practically without exception each of the major industries of the city began in a small way and developed under the guidance of native talent.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE FOR RAILROADS AND PUBLIC-SERVICE CORPORATIONS.

THERE is one point for consideration on the part of public-service corporations, some of which are buying foreign material, gas pipe, for instance—as we recently reported that the Baltimore Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company was doing—which may merit the attention of their officials.

The claim is made that this pipe is bought in Europe because it can be had at a lower price than that in the United States. On that basis public-service commissions may possibly take into consideration the revaluation of the plants of such corporations and reduce them to a point in keeping with any saving made in the cost of pipe or other foreign-made materials.

The purchase of this foreign pipe—and we presume that other gas companies may be doing the same thing that the Baltimore Gas and Electric Company has been doing—must inevitably result in a demand on the part of the consumers for lower prices for gas, and instead of attempting to get a valuation on their properties based on the prices of American products some of these companies may find they will have to face a public demand for a lower valuation and, therefore, for lower rates.

These are factors which may well enter into consideration of the purchase by railroads of foreign steel rails or of gas companies in buying gas pipe and by all other public-service corporations. If these concerns propose to buy in Europe because they can save money thereby, then it is only fair that the American consumers should get the full benefit of any saving thus effected. The issue is one which is very likely to come to the front wherever railroad or public-service corporations, dependent wholly upon American prosperity for their prosperity, buy their materials of iron or steel or cement or similar products in foreign markets.

HOW THE TARIFF HELPS THE FARMER.

A DISPATCH in the New York Times from Vancouver contains a tribute to the value of our protective tariff in helping the farmers of the United States. In the course of this dispatch it is said:

"Today Canada buys annually \$600,000,000 worth of American products, but when Canadians try to sell in the United States they find themselves up against the Fordney tariff, which practically prohibits Canadian cattle and Canadian grain."

And yet there are some people in this country who insist that our protective tariff does not protect the farmer. As a matter of fact, it does protect the farmer in that it saves him from severe competition with other countries and in other ways, although the present tariff is not high enough, nor does it cover every agricultural interest that should be protected.

ALABAMA'S GOVERNOR DENIES A PUBLISHED REPORT.

THE recent widely published dispatch to the effect that the Governor of Alabama had been arrested at a fishing camp of some friends because whisky was found in the camp carried a statement to the effect that the Governor said if the people in the camp were convicted he would pardon them. That statement has gone broadcast throughout the country.

In reply to an inquiry Governor Brandon wires the *MANUFACTURERS RECORD* that he did not make such a statement, and we are glad to be able to make this announcement.

The British Imperial Crisis.

By COURTENAY DE KALB.

Within the week the world has read the text of the most notable document of our times. Perhaps nothing comparable to it has happened in England since Magna Charta. Certainly nothing of equal importance to British world politics and British prestige has occurred since the Declaration of Independence by her erstwhile colonies. In a sense, it was an outgrowth of the American Declaration of Independence. It was the fruit of an understanding of changes in political feeling and of growth in distinct political entities marking natural progress in world development.

The British Imperial Conference has produced a modified empire; the children have transformed the parent. What has been done is of more lasting importance than the Treaty of Versailles. It is more significant to the future of mankind than the League of Nations. The League of Nations has come about through "taking thought" regarding an idea which is neither new nor fundamental as of the epoch in which it issued. The building of an empire is not the fruit of "taking thought" to add certain cubits to the stature of a nation. Empires do not come about in that simple fashion. They represent unity of purpose, fixedness of ideal, common to enough individuals in a nation to admit of pursuing steadily the one aim that possesses creative political power. The spirit must be in the people and there must be a competent leader. Empires result from competency, and neither by "taking thought" nor by being merely efficient are born Rome and England.

There was a ready reaction to the imperialistic ideal in the British people. There came a time when opportunity lay spread world-wide before them. There was at that moment a queen of iron, surrounded by men of iron. They all possessed the vision, in varying degree, but in Queen Elizabeth the vision was so clear and the will within her so strong that those around her became infused with unity of purpose. Drake led out across the seas without scruple, without mercy, with a daring purpose that inspired others to follow, and all England followed. The British occupied the world and Great Britain ruled it. Behind was the great Queen, with a simple but all-conquering policy. It was the policy of empire. It was, in its essentials, no new thing; but it was unwavering. England was not led aside from the main conception by temptations of useless conquest. She did not try to occupy Flanders nor to conquer and subject France to her domination. She definitely declined to engage in futile strife between her neighbors, with the impossibility of ever being able to do anything more than hold them in servitude. She let them rule as they liked, but suppressed their foreign commerce and their colonial ambitions. She did not open her own markets to other peoples, working to enrich them, but by a growing multiplicity of both simple and ingenious expedients she saved her domestic markets for her own laborers and reached around the world for dominion where there would not be nationalistic ideals to crush and to interfere with the up-

With a wide vision of world affairs and the influences that make for empire building and world commerce, Mr. De Kalb, in the following article, has outlined as we have seen nowhere else the meaning of the recent act of the British Empire in connection with its colonies. Condensed into less than 2000 words, his statement has opened up a subject of profound interest from whatever standpoint it may be studied. Have we, as Mr. De Kalb thinks, witnessed an act on the part of the British Empire more notable than anything else in the history of England since the Magna Charta was signed? To the discussion of this subject Mr. De Kalb has brought his almost incomparable knowledge of world affairs, past and present, and has compacted into comparatively few sentences a suggestive outline of perhaps some of the mightiest movements which this or any other generation of mankind has witnessed.—Editor Manufacturers Record.

building of commerce. She believed that to him who occupies the sea as lord the sea belongs, and she sang with conviction "Britannia Rules the Wave." With many shifts in the manner, yet the same principle, this policy was continued down the centuries, even when she dissolved the tariff walls along her coast only to erect more difficult trade barriers within, which only recently has it been possible to penetrate. These are examples of that traditional, that marvelously constructive Elizabethan policy,

understood in its elements without cataloging it by every man, high or low, from earl to pit-worker * * * until recently.

The report of the Conference of Imperial Ministers sounds the death knell to the Elizabethan policy. It does not appear that it is to be succeeded by a policy more astute. The Elizabethan policy was comprehensible to the mind of the common people. Refined methods based on economic reasoning are too subtle for the common people. Neither nations nor empires are welded by mental subtleties. The bond must be more concrete and primitive. Under the new system, as laid down in the report of the Imperial Conference, the Elizabethan policy cannot be applied. Only in matters quite non-essential, and not basically imperial, can the old stalwart policies now be pursued. The mass action of a group never will nor ever can do the forceful things that are possible to a single central all-powerful head, with its swift, certain strokes and the promise of imperial retribution to follow. This brings into relief the fundamental defect of the democratic principle. It is difficult to secure concerted movement, it is impossible to inaugurate swift measures; and without instant action the risks increase and power is lost. The empire could avoid war by risking war to ensure compliance with its will. Can the empire today risk war? Lingerings spasms of policies based on the historic Elizabethan ideals there will be, but the British Empire now has to pause to ask, in extreme cases, what the Colonies think. Only a great war for existence, sinking more deeply into the national conscience than sank the last struggle, can revive the British Empire in its former purpose and strength. Through the Conference the imperial power and initiative formally have been relinquished.

It took the Europeans more than a century after Vasco de Gama had shown the way to India around the Cape of Good Hope fully to realize that the greatness of Venice had passed. Today how impotent seems that once autocratic mistress of the Mediterranean! It may take another century to make it safe for any mouse to play with the Lion's claws. Nevertheless, the Imperial Lion is not standing ready to attack. He is for once on the defensive. That differs from the theories and practice of Drake and Nelson. The pledge of a scion of a race that England again and again pushed back into the South African veldt has been kept. General Herzog, laughed at as presumptuous when he declared for independence on arrival in London, has witnessed the adherence of his brother Colonial premiers and the weakening of the

leaders of Great Britain, so that now there is only a divided attachment to the Crown.

Perhaps it might be possible to put one's finger on the historic moment when this surrender became foreordained by the false steps taken, not only by the rulers of England but by an acquiescent people when their blind wandering from economic truth and their wavering before moral issues determined events that undermined the foreign trade of Great Britain and made possible a war that would never have begun in the face of a strong and determined England, inspired with the old principles on which the empire had been built.

America, though called imperialistic by some, and with a small degree of justification, still has not and never did have the imperialistic idea fixed in the national consciousness. America never has fully understood the nature of imperialistic trade nor the many corollaries in foreign interpenetration and naval pressure that are inextricably combined in the practical application of the Elizabethan policy which made England great. The kind of foreign commerce understood by our people is an innocent game compared with the fastening of imperial talons that gives trade to a great, widely extended and highly centralized empire. It is hardly conceivable that America ever could occupy a position in world commerce similar to that held by Great Britain. If Great Britain should not retain that position, it certainly will be taken by competitors. There are but two possible competitors, as all the world knows, and the period of one of those is still too near its dawn to be seriously thought of at present. Certain it is that of all the nations that could hold such dominance there is none but England that could be endured with friendly sentiments by America. The reasons for this are partly racial, but more essentially cultural, spiritual. We strongly felt that during the recent World War.

Clever critics may put clever constructions on the report of the Imperial Conference and may demonstrate, as men prove falsehood out of true statistics, that England has added strength through the concessions made. Nevertheless, the Elizabethan policy, the only policy that served to make England great, has been destroyed by her imperial premiers in council assembled. Looking upon the cast taken from the very face of Queen Elizabeth fixed to a figure in Westminster Abbey, robed as she herself appeared in the flesh when her will was sovereign, unconsciously one studies the lines on that face to unravel what they might reveal of a mental vision that saw across the seas and centuries with faith in the creation of an empire that should rule the world. Those lines do not suggest love and humility and gentleness. Building empires is a stern business, for stern people.

Could any empire be built with unregenerate mankind through acts of love and kindness? That is our abstract ideal, but it has never been attained. Not even that declining Rome of Byzantium, preaching Christ imperially, expressed a conception of the policy of rule by love. Constantine's Rome was a cruel Rome. There are problems to be worked out in elevating man, in leveling men upward instead of downward, which must be solved before the quality of mercy and honesty will suffice to create empires and establish civilizations that shall last. If great Britain chooses to pursue new paths in international affairs and if we have faith and inspiration to see what we may do, there may open before us an opportunity to take a great initiative in leveling men upward. In our insistence upon high wages lies a beginning for a new world principle, and with co-operation in a few quarters it may be possible for America, with her industrial eminence, to find the answer to a great question, inducing other nations to meet her on the basis of adequate pay, leaving only quality of workmanship and material in competition. This perhaps transcends anything that may come before the proposed

economic conference at Geneva, but England and America can look only toward a broad solution of this world problem, the very kernel of which has been missed by the recent bankers' manifesto.

Growth of Dairy Industry in North Carolina.

Although North Carolina is making progress in developing its dairy industry, the people of the state are now annually paying millions of dollars for dairy products purchased elsewhere. This is a situation which North Carolinians can remedy and at the same time make a profit for themselves. It is asserted that three counties in the western part of the state could supply North Carolina with all its dairy products and still have an abundance left over for shipment outside the state.

According to John A. Arey, dairy extension specialist of North Carolina State College, there are 12 milk plants in operation in the state, and 7 of these have been established since 1920. It is estimated that 9 of the principal cities in North Carolina pay to the farmers of the surrounding section over \$4,000,000 annually for milk, in addition to the large quantity of dairy products purchased from other sources. With the development of the dairy industry there has been an increase of 250 per cent in the consumption of milk in the larger cities of North Carolina. The state has 15 creameries making butter, with 7 of these established since 1920, while others are now being constructed. A total of 7500 farmers are selling cream to these creameries and the butter made amounts to 2,000,000 pounds. The annual production of cheese by the mountain factories is 75,000 pounds.

Connected with the growth of the dairy industry is the development of pure-bred livestock in the state: There are more cow-testing associations in North Carolina than in any other state in the South, except Virginia.

National Grange Favors Leasing of Muscle Shoals to Private Interests.

The National Grange at its Portland (Maine) meeting adopted a resolution approving the leasing of Muscle Shoals to the responsible company making the best offer for its operation. The resolution was a compromise between two introduced, one favoring Government operation and the other by David R. Agans of New Jersey, who asked the National Grange to favor a lease to the American Cyanamid Company of Warner, N. J. The decision of the delegates was:

"The best interests of agriculture and the nation would be served by the leasing of Muscle Shoals to that responsible company making the best offer and agreeing to manufacture a high-grade fertilizer material carrying not less than 40 per cent plant food, and waiving all royalties, and carrying the terms and conditions set up by Congress, and in full compliance with the terms of the National Defense Act of 1916 for the manufacture of nitrate for fertilizer in times of peace and for the production of explosives in times of war."

\$400,000 Building for Richmond Church.

Richmond, Va.—Herbert L. Cain, architect, is preparing plans for a building for the First Baptist Church of this city to cost approximately \$400,000. Plans are not yet definite, and it will be several months before estimates will be received.

Frank Simonds and Colonel Drake Discuss the European Situation.

[No intelligent man wants, ostrich-like, to shut his eyes and refuse to see the reality of the dangers which may surround him. For this reason we are republishing an article by Frank L. Simonds, probably the best known of all the American war correspondents, written from Brussels to the London Times and published in that paper under date of November 7, and in connection there with some extracts from an address by Lieut. Col. Francis E. Drake. Colonel Drake is now a resident of Paris, but while visiting his former home at Dallas, Texas, made an address on European conditions worthy of careful study. As former chairman of the technical board of the American Expeditionary Force, chief of staff to Gen. Charles G. Dawes, first department commander of the American Legion in France, and American aide-de-camp to Marshal Foch for his tour in 1921, Colonel Drake well may be considered an expert on the witness stand.

Entirely without regard to whether a man believes in the cancellation of debts or not, he must, if he is a man of thought and intelligence, want to see what Europe is thinking on the subject. For that reason we republish Mr. Simonds' letter and follow it with some statements from Colonel Drake's address.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

[From the London Times.]

U.S.A. AND "DOLLAR IMPERIALISM." EUROPE'S DEBTS.

Growing Anger.

By FRANK L. SIMONDS.

Brussels, Saturday.

What does Europe actually feel about the debt question? Is the hatred of the United States one hears so frequently reported real, is it a transitory emotion or does it threaten to become a lasting fact? Is it limited to a country, to one class of the population? Is it growing or diminishing? Can it have any serious consequences for us? These are among the questions which were in my mind, and explain, in part at least, my present European trip.

I came to Belgium after Paris because it seemed to me that if there were one place in Europe where the memory of America might linger with at least a semblance of grace it would be the country in which during the war Americans were most active in all the directions in which the Commission for the Relief of Belgium, the famous "C. R. B.," functioned.

But this was a mistake. The brutal fact is that in Belgium, as in most of the rest of Europe, in all of the Europe with which we were associated during the war, a single judgment has been pronounced. It does not matter much whether you talk with the simpler people—the men and women who work mostly with their hands—or with the financial leaders, with the big people or the little, for all America has come to mean the country which is deliberately and designedly exploiting the misery and poverty of Europe for its own selfish ends.

There are degrees and kinds of resentment and bitterness felt toward us by Europeans. The British feeling, which, all things considered, is, in my judgment, the deepest and the most intense, discloses itself only rarely save as one may see that a certain type of British newspaper gets profit by exploiting it. Nevertheless, it is always there beneath the surface; it is a sort of cold, passionless bitterness not without a measure of contempt. It is a conviction that the United States has with a clear consciousness of the consequences set out to wreck not Europe collectively, but Europe ultimately and Britain primarily.

If you talk with the business man, the financier, the man who more or less represents the England which is in touch with the outside world, his view is on the whole quite without rancor. For him the United States is doing a foolish thing—is using a power, which he concedes has legal warrant, in such fashion as to destroy what might be a great market and bring down countries which were valuable customers. In the long last he believes we shall lose greatly. But back

of this calmer judgment lies a whole world of more or less undisclosed resentment which is perfectly expressed in the term "Uncle Shylock."

If you turn to France, as the franc declines, as the cost of living rises, you have the familiar spectacle of something very like riots directed against the thousands and thousands of opulent Americans who fill the streets, crowd the motor-buses, jam the restaurants and emphasize their general air of unlimited prosperity by tearing or burning the wretched franc notes in their hands.

You have to know a little something of what the small Frenchman feels, the little man who has saved all his life and invested his scant savings in Government bonds now gone to nothing, as he sees representatives of the country yesterday his associate in war literally scattering wealth broadcast, to explain the ebullitions of street passion in Paris. France, every Frenchman, is conscious that France gave a million and a half of lives, saw her northern provinces devastated, has borne an enormous burden of costs of reconstruction, and today finds herself practically unpaid by the enemy and held up to ransom by the Ally.

It is quite true that for the moment we are less unpopular in Germany than anywhere else. It is—and there is a world of significance in the fact—only the enemy of the recent war who finds our policy toward our associates either reasonable or commendable. What we have done to France and Britain since the war has measurably reconciled the German to what we did to him during the conflict. From the German point of view we have deprived both of his major enemies of any semblance of victory. They are defeated just as he was defeated.

Yet there are not lacking signs that even in Germany the mood is likely to change soon—that the European sense will take the place of the purely parochial feeling of satisfaction at seeing France and Britain mulcted. One day, not far distant, the British and the French and the Italians are sure to present to the Germans the simple proposition that they are prepared to forego reparations if the United States will cancel debts. Then for Germany, too, we shall become the single country responsible for its troubles, for its foreign tribute.

Why are we doing it? Europe alternately asks the question and answers it. Some, the least bitter, say, "Oh, why can't your people see what they are doing? Why can't they understand? But the mass say quite simply that we are doing what we are doing with the intention to get control of Europe, to master its banks, its industries, to establish an economic and financial hegemony, to realize the "dollar imperialism" of which Europe talks endlessly.

What I have never found in Europe is a single soul of any rank in life who even suggested that the debt payments could long continue. From the European point of view the debt settlements represent contracts we have forced upon Eu-

Europeans as the sole price of making commercial and private loans. They had to have the money, therefore they have signed; but they have signed having warned us in advance that they could not pay, and they remain convinced payment is out of the question. All that Europe speculates upon is when and how the moment of action will arrive.

And what is plainest and most disturbing of all is what a Dutch confrère pointed out, namely, that the sentiment is tending to become European. It is no longer one nation or several which hold the United States responsible for present evils and future menaces. Europe collectively feels, or is beginning to feel, that American policy is dooming a whole continent, and there are unmistakable signs that a degree of solidarity against the American peril may come even more promptly than Washington imagines.

Extracts From Address of Lieut. Col. Francis E. Drake.

"Briefly stated, the American position is that France owes the money, having signed notes as the advances were made, and that a settlement must follow on the lines laid down by Congress in the Act creating the Debt Refunding Commission. In general, the intention expressed by our spokesmen is to consider the capacity of the debtor nation to pay and then insist upon a fair maximum of capital and interest which they believe can be determined.

"Any attempt to analyze the attitude of France toward the settlement of our demands requires a consideration of problems, many of which we fail to accept as concerning us. Nevertheless, they enter vitally into the French argument and appear to Frenchmen as both logical and legitimate. If we are to comprehend their mental attitude, we must allow their ideas to be presented and weighed for what they may be worth as valid reasons.

"First, the war was truly a common war in which the Allies were mutually interested and closely bound by ties which were more strictly human than political. The relations, therefore, of the Allied armies, defenders and peoples were far different from those which would exist between any one of the Allies and any other, even a friendly nation.

"Second, that the territory of France became the principal battleground of the world's armies and the devastation and destruction were greatest, not only upon material property but also in toll of lives and disabled bodies, and that incalculable other losses fell upon the French people, due to the chaos which must and still does exist, caused by the ravages of one-sixth of their lands and the loss during years of the most prosperous industrial sections of the country.

"Third, that in forming the Peace Treaty of Versailles it was American influence which prevented the exaction of indemnities and frontiers which were considered by France as justifiable, not only by past history, but also by the actual military victory. France demanded the Rhine as a physical frontier and barrier, so as to permit future reduction in her standing armies; America denied this proposal, and with Great Britain offered a treaty of guarantee which would become valid only upon ratification by the United States Senate. This failure stands as one of the most notorious of the peace negotiations.

"Fourth, that, though our powerful assistance became the vital and final stroke in ending the war, we then retired and withdrew officially from the momentous post-war activities and struggles with which the European nations were practically engulfed, and that in our refusal to accept any role, except that of onlooker and interested observer, the nations opposed to France, politically and economically, profited by our abstention, thus weakening the rightful claims and

benefits which France should otherwise have had; that post-war reconstruction was delayed and still further disorganization and loss were engendered; that America exerted its powerful influence until the President's cherished plan for a League of Nations was secured, then elected to assume no liability or further responsibility.

"Fifth, that all the debt was incurred in the United States and all the money expended in this country; that, for the greater part, prices were fixed by our Government authorities, acting as buying agents for the Allies, and that our Government, through excess profits tax, profited enormously, as well as most suppliers.

"Sixth, that our high tariff walls and their depreciated currency make it impossible for their nation to meet our demands for the total specified payment.

"Seventh, that France should pay her debt to us only as, and in proportion to the amount she receives as reparations from Germany.

"Eighth, that France, from her own private means, expended 100,000,000,000 francs (approximately \$8,000,000,000) in the restoration of her devastated country while waiting for an agreement with her Allies as to the amount of German indemnities, and should, therefore, have a corresponding benefit in the regulation of her obligations to her Allies, all of whom publicly proclaimed that one of the war aims should be to provide for the restoration of the broken territory; that one of the prime reasons for the present financial conditions of the country is that the people of France sacrificed their savings on the altar of patriotism, believing in the promises made that Germany would be made to pay. No reimbursements having taken place, the people have objected to heavier taxes and other measures looking toward fiscal and financial recovery. The morale of the people had been affected."

His Reasons for Favoring Cancelling the Allies' Debts.

S. L. G. Knox, a consulting engineer, of Englewood, N. J., sends to the MANUFACTURERS RECORD a letter in reply to one he had received criticising his position in favor of cancelling the debts of the Allies, as expressed through the New York Times. In the course of his reply to W. E. Hicks of Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Knox said:

"My letter was based on one fact that seems entirely to have escaped your notice—that, be the reasons what they may, we were, when the Allied debts were incurred, already *at war with Germany*. For us to have refused to supply the food, munitions, etc., for which these debts were contracted would have brought about the early defeat of the Allies, who were then, and for 17 months had to remain, not only our partners in the war but the sole available bulwark between us and the most powerful enemy that any nation had ever faced. Had we said that we would supply the goods, but they must pay for them direct, without the help of loans from our Government, our merchants and manufacturers would have gone broke, for the limit of Allied ability to finance the necessary purchases had been reached; and even if it had not been, it would have been impossible to float further loans through private bankers, as had been done up to that time, because the enormous loans required for our own Government's war needs would have killed the market for all other loans, as it did for even the soundest domestic enterprises.

"Thus we either had to make the loans or refuse to make them. The latter alternative would have quickly brought Germany, with an irresistible armada—(vide Admiral Sims)—to our doors. In that case the price we would have had to pay in destroyed cities or in their ransom would have made these Allied debts look like 30 cents. Your suggestion that Germany would have been so pusillanimous as not to come over to punish us, had the Allies lost the war through lack of food and munitions, would be as much resented by all intelligent and patriotic Germans as ridiculed by Germans and Allies alike. Ditto your implied denial that the invasion of Belgium was ruthless. War is ruthless, and

all German writers and apologists, except yourself, have emphasized, not denied, this fact.

"It is for these reasons and many others that I find the demand for repayment of advances that were our necessary and cheapest way to save our bacon, once we had declared war, and our claim for special credit for taking the unavoidable, everyday attitude of the hardest boiled creditors, in adapting our demands to the debtors' ability to pay, anything but admirable."

Suggests a Basis on Which He Thinks Debt Cancellation Would Be Wise.

The Mentholatum Company, Incorporated.

Wichita, Kansas.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

When you quote Fred B. Smith you get my attention at once, as I am very well acquainted with him and think a great deal of the man. "The Soul of America" article I have read, but I do not know whether or not I stand with you on the matter of debt cancellation. I agree that the apparent blessing of wealth and prosperity here in America will surely turn to a curse if not used for the betterment of mankind, but would it be for the betterment of mankind to cancel unreservedly the European war debts? To get something for nothing is very demoralizing. These debts were incurred in a plain business deal and, technically, should be paid.

Wholesale cancellation without reservation would establish a most undesirable precedent. If America paid for one war, why not another and still another. On the other hand, America is wealthy and could possibly afford to cancel all war debts if it were for the general betterment of mankind. A substantial basis on which cancellation might meet with American approval would be under an agreement with the debtor nations that they would immediately put into effect a definite and drastic program for disarmament. Further, that they would band together for arbitration of international difficulties. Cancellation on this basis would find many supporters and, if feasible, would be a long stride toward world peace.

Many arguments could be advanced for such settlement. You are not pauperizing a nation, but getting something in return for the cancellation. You are also helping the nation in that they could divert their usual heavy military appropriation to a better cause and hasten return to normal. Of course, the nations would have to agree to such a proposition voluntarily, and America would have to set the example in disarmament. Any nation that would not accept the terms could pay their war debt to the limit.

Doubtless this proposition has been suggested by others, but I have never happened to see it in print.

ALEX. HYDE.

\$210,000 Courthouse and Jail for Marksville, La.

Alexandria, La.—Plans and specifications have been issued and general contract bids requested by Herman J. Duncan, architect, of this city, for the construction of a four-story reinforced concrete, brick and stone-trim courthouse and jail building at Marksville, La. The structure will be built by the Avoyelles Parish Police Jury and cost approximately \$210,000. Bids will be received until January 5.

Building 50 Houses in Venice, Fla.

Venice, Fla.—Carey & Walter, Inc., Plant City, have started work on 50 houses here. Prospective purchasers for nine of the houses were on hand, it is said, before the foundations had been completed. About 85 carpenters and masons are employed, and work will be rushed on the dwellings because of the demand.

A Remarkable Combination of Church and State in Germany.

American bankers are running an advertisement in the daily papers which, besides emphasizing the extraordinary degree to which the rest of the world is turning to this country for money, reveals some interesting conditions of the Protestant Church in Germany as contrasted with the Protestant churches in this country. The advertisement is for the purpose of selling bonds of the German Protestant Church. It states in part:

"The Protestant faith predominates in Germany and is professed by about 40,000,000 persons, or two-thirds of the total population. The official church of most of the German states is Protestant, and in most cases of the Lutheran faith. The Lutheran faith, the oldest of the Protestant faiths, has existed in Germany for over 400 years. These four centuries have produced the present stability and the sound financial basis of the Protestant Church in Germany.

"Obligor: These bonds are the direct obligation of a corporation, founded in 1849, which binds the principal Protestant welfare, educational and religious associations in Germany into a powerful unit: Central Committee for Welfare Institutions of the German Protestant Church (Central-Ausschuss fuer die Innere Mission der deutschen evangelischen Kirche).

"This committee is recognized by the Protestant Church and by the German Government as the official financial and administrative representative of the German Protestants in welfare matters. The Protestant welfare institutions in Germany affiliated with the Central Committee, such as hospitals, asylums, homes for the blind, crippled, old people, workmen, travelers and convalescents, total over 3900, with over 223,000 beds, and employ over 50,000 people.

"The estimated value of real property owned by these Protestant institutions is at least \$275,000,000, and the estimated annual gross revenue is \$40,000,000. The individual institutions will be liable to the extent that they receive or guarantee loans."

Note that Government officials collect the taxes from parishioners for the German churches and contrast this with our own voluntary contributions:

"Sources of Revenue: Payments from insurance companies or tax receipts make up most of the revenues of the sub-borrowers of this loan. Each sub-borrower must be entirely self-supporting and must pay interest and sinking fund on its loan at least quarterly in advance.

"The German Government by law (dated July 19, 1911) requires each worker earning under 250 marks a month to pay, jointly with his employer, premiums to an insurance company established, supervised or controlled by the Government. The insurance companies in turn pay the institutions stipulated sums per occupied bed, calculated to cover operating expenses, including depreciation on buildings and equipment and interest and sinking fund on obligations.

"Taxes can be levied under German law (Art. 137 of Constitution) by each parish or diocese upon its parishioners. These taxes, which under state laws may be 10 per cent, and, if required, more than 10 per cent, of the direct local and state taxes assessed each individual, are collected for the Church, largely by Governmental officials. Sub-borrowers who give as security a first lien on their tax receipts must, according to advice of counsel, assess sufficient taxes to enable them to pay interest and sinking fund on their sub-loans."

To Americans, who insist so strongly on complete separation of Church and State, such a degree of State control over the Church would seem intolerable.

\$4,532,000 Bond Election at Coral Gables, Fla.

Coral Gables, Fla.—An election will be held December 7 on the issuance of \$4,532,000 public improvement bonds. The various improvements provided for are as follows: Municipal golf course, \$1,750,000; municipal swimming pool, \$200,000; for acquiring street railway and bus systems, \$1,782,000; municipal auditorium, \$300,000; public parks and playgrounds, \$100,000; additional fire stations, \$100,000; municipal emergency hospital, \$50,000, and city hall, \$250,000.

A New North Carolina China Clay Plant Now in Operation.

Recent developments in the feldspar and kaolin district of western North Carolina indicate that the state is strengthening its position as a producer of high-grade spar and china clay. The taking over of the Erwin Feldspar Company and the Clinchfield Products Company by Golding Sons Company and the doubling of the output of the North State Feldspar Corporation's plant at Micaville, N. C., are among the outstanding events of the past year and place the feldspar industry of the state on a footing that is regarded as assuring a uniform product of high grade.

The outstanding development of the china-clay industry is the completion of the washing plant of the Pollard Clay Company at Burnsville, N. C. It went into full operation on August 1. The plant is located on the Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad and was erected under the supervision of J. A. Pollard of Memphis, Tenn., at a cost of approximately \$100,000. Several radical departures from the old type of



BUCKET ELEVATOR REMOVING WASTE FROM SETTLING TANK.

washing plant have simplified the process and improved the product, especially in the elimination of mica. The percentage of recovery from the crude clay has also been greatly increased. The company has developed approximately 500,000 tons of crude kaolin adjacent to the plant. Tests show these deposits to be of high quality and extremely free from iron stain.

The crude kaolin is mined by the hydraulic method, the water being obtained from a nearby stream. Pressure is built up in two stages by means of electrically driven centrifugal pumps. The overburden is also washed off by the same method. The disintegrated kaolin is floated into a trough which ends in a settling tank. In this tank the heavy quartz, partially decomposed spar and a large percentage of the mica settles out. Instead of the old-type sand wheel, a short

bucket elevator has been installed at this point, the buckets of which are perforated with small holes. These buckets remove the waste from the bottom of the settling tank and, draining as they leave the tank, carry it to an inclined belt conveyor which delivers at such an elevation that a large waste storage is available. This elevator and conveyor installation was designed and built by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

The overflow from the tank is then carried in a trough to a screen house in which is installed a Hummer screen equipped with 80-mesh Monel wire. Between the tank and the screen is a short trough into which settles the fine silica that escapes from the primary tank; it is then removed



USING HYDRAULICS IN KAOLIN MINE.

by hand. The 80-mesh Hummer removes practically all but the finest mica, as the flakes, being flat, float over the screen surface on a film of water provided for the purpose. The slip stream is carried to a second house containing two Hummer screens equipped with 150-mesh Monel wire. Between the first and second houses is another short trough which settles any grains of silica larger than 300 mesh.

On the 150-mesh screens the smallest mica flakes are floated off the screen cloth and the slip is then fed into two concrete settling tanks measuring 20 by 50 by 9 feet. At this point the electrolyte is added and settling is accomplished very quickly. The tanks have a capacity of 20 tons each. Next the excess water is run off and the slip is fed by gravity into a concrete slip tank; this, with the slip pump, is housed in a separate building.

The dryer is of the open type and contains 4 Bolnot 72-chamber filter presses, the cakes from which are placed directly on rack cars that hold the contents of one press. These cars can be placed on any vacant section of the concrete floor. The dryer building also has a suite of offices, a repair shop and clay storage.

All equipment is driven individually by motors, the power being obtained from a local hydro-electric plant. To prevent shutdowns in case of water shortage the clay company has installed its own stand-by power plant equipped with a generator direct connected to a Diesel engine.

The plant has a capacity of 30 tons of washed clay each 24 hours, but this can easily be increased by increasing the drying capacity, the balance of the plant being capable of producing from 40 to 50 tons. The china clay produced is regarded as of exceptionally high quality, as shown by chemical analysis. It burns to a dense body, which will take a black streak from a knife blade at Cone 9. Its color is equal to that of the best English clays, due to the low iron content, and 99.5 per cent will pass a 300-mesh sieve.

The William Foor Hotel Operating Corporation, Richmond, Va., has leased the Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

The Forests and the South.

INTERVIEWS WITH UNCLE SAM.

By CARL WERNICKE.

Number I.

As head of the biggest business in the world—the United States—your Uncle Sam is difficult to interview. When I finally got to his desk he said, characteristically, "Young man, don't you know that I leave this talking business to my employes?" He gazed out of the window a moment, and then with that irresistible smile which cartoonists love to copy—but cannot quite—he added, "And God knows they love it! I don't, but now that you are here, what do you want to know?"

"Just talk about forests," I said. "Anything at all, as it occurs to you."

"It would do no good, I suppose, to tell you that Greeley knows more about this than I do, or that Jardine can tell you about it better than I can, or that Hoover has better ideas than mine. You want to hear what I have to say. Well, I'm like Henry Ford. What I've got to say sounds simple, but it means something. Henry and I don't use words as scenery."

Uncle Sam's ideas of Ford are interesting, but not particularly useful to my editor, so I firmly headed off that topic and brought the old gentleman down to the main subject.

"Forests," he said. "Hum! I own about 160,000,000 acres of 'em, and maybe I ought to own some more. Maybe I will * * * Consider it important now and then." He was warming up to the subject. "I'll tell you, * * *" and in he plunged.

Timber is a crop we get from land just as we get corn or cherries or potatoes.

Some of these fellows (he said "fellers"!) think the main difficulty with timber is that it takes 30 to 75 years to ripen a crop. That isn't it.

The peculiarity that throws some so-called thinkers off the track is that timber is warehoused where it grows. Instead of grain elevators or storage buildings, the safest, cheapest and best warehouse of mature timber is the land it grew on. The trouble is that my business started out with more warehoused timber than we could use in a hundred and fifty years. When we had only a few million people it looked like we never could use it up. Forests were only a kind of useful pest, which harbored Indians, and had to be cleared out of the way to let us get to farming. We just naturally got the habit of forgetting that timber is a crop.

In the early days standing timber was pretty nearly like air. A lumberman was a man who got his timber for practically nothing and manufactured it into lumber—sometimes at a profit! Here and there maybe a man got rich as a lumber manufacturer. Nearly all the rich lumbermen think they made their money that way. The truth is that mighty few did. They made money all right, but not from manufacturing.

In the last 50 years most of the money made by those fellows was made speculating in warehoused timber, particularly in the last 25 years. The failure to recognize the real source of their profits made a lot of trouble. Some of them got rich in spite of themselves. They went out and bought a big warehouse full of timber and began making lumber out of it. The gradual increase of timber value showed up in lumber prices faster than they could empty the warehouse. Many a millionaire thinks he is smarter than all get out because he couldn't help getting rich.

If getting rich that way is smart, one of my stockholders is still smarter. His father bought a hundred thousand acres of warehoused timber, land and all, for 50 cents an acre.

The old man married a young wife, and when he died left her his money and left the young man the land. The young fellow felt abused, so he took to writing books. Now and then in the early years he thought he'd sell the land, but he was never quite hard-up enough to be satisfied with the price. Finally he forgot it, except to complain about taxes.

The other day he sold that land for \$3,000,000 cash! His father had denuded nearly 2,000,000 acres to make \$400,000, which was enough to be called a million in those days, but this writer-chap made nearly eight times as much by, according to his father's old friends, "not having enough gumption to log his hundred thousand acres!"

You see how it is. Lumbermen have a hard time to think of timber in the warehouse, except as "so many years' cut for the mill." When the timber is cut out the land is just an empty warehouse to them. I don't blame them. They grew up that way, and up until the last few years nobody would buy a warehouse full of timber unless he had a mill that could make use of it. As for starting out to raise a crop of timber—pshaw!

How many farmers would raise wheat this year if we had two years' crop stored in the grain elevators? Until recently it just wasn't good sense to become a timber farmer.

Back when stumpage began to get scarcer, some of my folks began to get a little uneasy. If fresh air began to cost something they would holler the same way. Of course, seeing how things were bound to go, I bought a little warehoused timber while it was cheap. That was good business sense, but when my stockholders begin to kick about anything I must do a little thinking.

"Here," I said, "I've got a big business and it uses a whale of a pile of lumber. It looks like we're going to run out of warehoused timber one of these days, which means we've got to raise timber crops. The business is going to keep on growing, so we are going to need to raise more and more timber crops, and we are going to reduce our warehouse stock faster and faster. There is a lot of danger that we'll exhaust our warehouse stock before our crops yield enough each year to keep the business going."

Well, I investigated around a little and decided I was right about this. You understand that, while I am at the head of this business, I am not the whole thing. The stockholders—the citizens—are boss, and the employes are elected by the stockholders; between them it takes quite a little handling to get anywhere. At first I had a theory that I ought to go out and buy a big stock of warehoused timber, so that when the pinch came I would have enough to bridge the gap between that time and the first crop harvest.

In the first place, it was too hard to figure out necessary details. In the second place, it was too expensive. In the third place, stockholders were already complaining that lumber cost them too much. If I grabbed off enough warehoused stock to do the trick, prices would jump out of sight and then the stockholders would demand that I sell out of the warehouse to cheapen prices, and that would spoil the main idea.

Then, in the fourth place, I found a better idea. The most important thing to this business of ours isn't to keep warehoused timber, but to make sure that ample timber crops will be planted to give big enough harvests to keep the business running. When I got that firmly fixed in my head I got somewhere. In the long run a little pinching, I decided,

would do less damage than failure to have enough timber farmers. The main problem was, how are we going to make sure of getting the timber farmers?

You know this business of mine is too big to pay men salaries and then tell them "Do this; do that." It works better to let a man make as much as he can on his own initiative. I have learned how to keep them from hurting the business. To study and know all the solutions to all the problems, and then to pick out the right men to handle them, is more than ordinary organization methods can do. For instance, I didn't hire Henry Ford, and I didn't give him the job of making automobiles, and I don't pay him a salary. It was up to somebody to discover the job, and do it, and pay himself the salary. I find that the system generally works quite well. Henry is just a good example.

"So, now," thought I, after buying up a little land, "this timber-farming matter needs bigger effort than I can give it by my personal handling. I believe that some of my stockholders are smart enough to see that the warehoused stocks are getting low, and they'll go grab off a hunk of it and hold it. That'll help as much as if I did it myself, and if they get too obstreperous, I reckon I can take care of them."

"In fact," thought I some more, "the faster the lumber fellows cut out warehoused stocks, the quicker the plain facts will appear to my stockholders, and the quicker the smarter ones will begin to buy warehoused timber and start timber farms."

Sure enough, a sizable number of fellows have bought warehoused timber, and lately a few have started out to raise timber crops.

If you will look down South into the turpentine-pine belt, you will see the region where timber farming is going to be a thriving part of our national agriculture the soonest. These turpentine pines produce two kinds of products from the same tree, naval stores and lumber, which gives them a commercial advantage over other trees. Furthermore, while the wood is very widely useful and valuable, it matures quickly, and will raise more board feet per acre-year than most other timber crops. Besides that, forests and forest products are more important to the prosperity of that region than is true in many other sections of the country.

It is amusing, sometimes, how things go. People sort of get the habit of waiting for me to do things for them, but I've learned long ago to sit tight and sooner or later they'll do it better for themselves. Now and then I let them crowd me into a big job, and sometimes it turns out all right. Usually I am sorry for it. I am real pleased to find that the Southern folks are going after this business themselves in a big enough way to get somewhere. That is because the Southerners need action and have the enterprise to get action for themselves.

In this business of timber speculation and timber farming I will probably get better results everywhere by letting the people do it for themselves. I may have some good hired hands to help them along, but I don't like to go further than that. I notice that when I get a good hired hand in this field he is hard to keep. My stockholders hire him away from me, which is not always convenient, but usually it is a good thing for me, because I just train another man, and then there are two on the job, while I only pay for one. I don't mind admitting I hate to pay salaries.

There is plenty left for me to do even when the people get busy for themselves. Take taxes. Taxes are not the biggest financial problem in the situation, but everybody hollers louder about a five-cent tax than he will about a 50-cent loss. It's human nature. I don't blame 'em. I don't pay taxes myself. Why, to speak the blunt truth, some of the counties where I own timber land are flat broke and nearly starved to death, because they can't tax my lands. I suppose I'll

have to change that situation, but it comes hard to pay taxes. No, I sympathize with the taxpayer.

Feeling that way myself, I can see that the way my subsidiary companies tax forest land is important, but as soon as I get to thinking about taxes I get a headache.

In the first place, perhaps, no tax ought to be levied except for revenue. In that case we would need only to figure out a way to apply taxes fairly. That is a pretty complicated problem in itself, but my stockholders and circumstances have sort of crowded me into thinking of taxation as a way to get results. If something is going on which I don't like, I can sometimes tax it to death. If I want to help something along, I can sometimes get results by lightening up taxes.

When you look over the timber farmer's problems, taxes could do quite a little to help or hurt. If a man has to pay taxes every year, and yet wait 50 years before he gets his crop turned into cash, it's hindering to say the least. Some time, if I am ever easy-mark enough to let you interview me again, I might give you some ideas on this tax situation, but I'll skip that just now.

As soon as my subsidiary companies—the states—started out to help the timber farmers, I began to hear a noise from the fellows who have bought a warehouse full of timber.

When you stop to think of it, if no timber farming should be started, a man with a warehouse full of timber would be sitting pretty. In about 40 years rich women would be keeping their strings of wooden beads in a safe and just wear imitations to parties, so the hold-up men couldn't steal 'em. These warehouse timber chaps are too smart to hope that timber farming will remain unfashionable, however, and quite a few of them are going into that kind of farming. But that doesn't mean that holding warehoused timber stocks has no drawbacks. If they are going to hold onto timber, the costs must not eat up their profits. Furthermore, if they must cut down timber to pay interest, taxes and such, it is not only reducing their profits, but also the amount of warehoused timber we can count on when the pinch comes. Since I want to encourage these fellows who are helping me to save part of our warehouse stock, I want to make it easier for them almost as much as I want to make it easier for the timber farmer. My hired hands are studying on this pretty hard.

Taxes are a little problem compared with interest. If you buy a bond for a thousand dollars, it pays you, say, \$50 a year. If you buy timber land instead of bonds, you do not get the \$50 each year. That \$50 a year is as much a part of what you spend on the land as the price you pay in buying it. It represents a bigger cost than taxes.

It has not popped up yet, but I predict that before long somebody is going to ask me to appropriate several hundred million dollars to lend at 3 or 4 per cent, over a long period of years, to timber farmers.

If I do that, then investors will sort of crowd into the business of timber farming, and theoretically it seems to be a good idea. It has a lot of problems and difficulties, however, and I am not at all in favor of it. Maybe the financing can be done better by private organizations than by me. I would not want to be crowded into such a scheme too fast, but one of these days I'll be forced by public demand to consider it.

A still bigger problem, which I have worked on for a long time, is forest fires. I could talk for a week on forest fires! They do this business of ours more damage every year than all other fires put together. They cost much more than both taxes and interest. You see, if you burn an egg there won't be a chicken, and that means the eggs she might lay, and what her chicks, in turn, might lay, and so it goes. Fires in forests do just that kind of damage. In the turpentine-pine belt of the South alone the fires in the last 25 years have

meant a loss of more than \$5,000,000,000. Think that over. And when I say five billion, I'm being conservative!

Pests like the pine beetle and the destruction by winds, drouths and other things count up to respectable figures, but if I can lick the fire problem, I can lick these other problems. Once we get the fire varmint caged, an insurance system can be worked out which will go a long way to help.

That's about all I have time to say this morning, young man, except this—keep your eye on that turpentine-pine belt down South. It is the cock-pit of American forestry problems, the laboratory of scientific timber farming and the brightest spot in our forest future.

The old gentleman turned to his work, failing to say good-by. I could see that the interview was over, but a familiar figure entered the door, and I lingered.

"Cal," said Uncle Sam, my presence forgotten, "Wet and dry issues and World Courts and that sort of thing are important, but I sort of feel the Democrats siding in pretty strong on the agrarian and forest situation. In the long run that's going to make you boys a lot of trouble if you don't do something about it pretty quick. You know what I want is results, and I don't care whether the Democrats or the Republicans get them. Just now you boys are my pets, but don't get it into your head that soothing me down will keep me quiet, or that platitudes take the place of action. You are doing a good job—just what the stockholders asked for, but cutting down expenses isn't all there is to paying dividends by a long shot."

I slipped out quietly, glad to be only an interviewer. Uncle Sam has a cold gleam in his eye as well as a kindly twinkle.

Expanding Activities at Murfreesboro.

Murfreesboro Bank and Trust Company.

Murfreesboro, Tenn., November 26.

Editor Manufacturers Record:

This historical Southern town is enjoying a wonderful era of expansion and development. Murfreesboro is located one mile from the geographical center of the state. Its hills and valleys are covered with bluegrass and thousands of Jersey cows graze on this wonderful milk-producing grass.

One of the largest child health units in the world is located in Murfreesboro, and in conjunction with this great work a hospital is now under construction. Tennessee College for young women, one of the outstanding Christian institutions of learning in the South, is located here. Middle Tennessee State Teachers College trains nearly 2000 men and women each year for teachers and other professions.

In a search for oil thousands of acres of land have been leased and a test well is being drilled within a mile of the courthouse. The indications are flattering for "a big gusher." Geologists believe that oil will be found in abundance and that many minerals are awaiting development in every section of Rutherford county.

Large quantities of cotton are raised in Rutherford county and a textile mill will likely be located here when the textile industry discovers the possibilities of this community. We have room for 99 more factories here, but if the one hundredth one is aggressive, we might make room for it.

Keep your eye on Murfreesboro and Rutherford county, for they are in for a program of steady and consistent growth.

T. S. WILLIAMS.

\$1,000,000 Manufacturers' Building Proposed at Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—E. H. Sholar, president of the Chattanooga Manufacturers Association, is advancing plans for the construction of a \$1,000,000 manufacturers' building. Mr. Sholar recently made a survey of such structures in Northern and Eastern cities.

Facts on Tampa's Rapid Progress.

Tampa, Fla., November 22—[Special.]—The actual business conditions existing at present in Tampa are best set forth in figures recently compiled by Col. Peter O. Knight, prominent lawyer and financier of this city. These figures, for Tampa and correspondingly for south Florida, show that this city and section are in better condition today than they have ever been despite the cumulative drawbacks of a real estate slump, bank failures and a hurricane, which, while it did not strike Tampa, had a general effect on Florida's progress.

Colonel Knight's figures were compiled from the actual records of the businesses and industries quoted and compare the first nine months of this year with the first nine months of last year. They show the following:

A gain of 201,846,800 cubic feet of output of gas by the Tampa Gas Company.

A gain of 5242 electric-light customers by the Tampa Electric Company.

A gain of 50 per cent in the gross sales of the Tampa Hardware Company.

Gasoline consumption in Hillsborough county greater in the first seven months of 1926 than for the entire year of 1925.

An increase in automobile registration for the state of 76 per cent, the largest gain in the United States.

An increase in phosphate shipments from Tampa from 906,194 tons to 991,241 tons.

An increase in telephones in the territory served by the Peninsular Telephone Company of 5950.

An increase in fertilizer sales of the Lyons Fertilizer Company of 50 per cent.

An increase in the number of automobiles crossing Gandy bridge of more than 50 per cent, from 629,629 to 960,765.

An increase in the state of 135 per cent in the sales of life insurance, the largest increase in the United States.

An increase of 30 per cent for the state in expenditures for the construction of buildings.

An increase of more than 50 per cent in the consumption of cement in the state.

An increase of \$242,675 in customs collections for the port of Tampa and of \$954,029 for the district of Florida.

These are facts. They show the real condition of business and industry in the state and in Tampa. As a corroboration Colonel Knight cites the fact that during the break in the real estate market the Federal Reserve Bank of this district expected to be called to loan the banks of the district not less than \$100,000,000, yet the most that was borrowed from the Federal Reserve Bank by all the banks of Florida at any one time was less than \$7,000,000, and today the banks of Florida combined owe the Federal Reserve Bank only \$5,220,000 and have on deposit with it more than \$17,000,000.

St. Louis Chamber of Commerce to Conduct a Southeastern Tour.

It is reported that a score of cities in six Southeastern states will be visited by the "De Luxe Good Will" tour to Florida, which will be conducted early next year by the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce. The delegates will leave St. Louis on the morning of January 23, going direct to Louisville, Ky., the first scheduled stop. The party from there goes to Asheville, Black Mountain, Winston-Salem, Greensboro, High Point and Charlotte, in North Carolina; Columbia, S. C.; Augusta, Ga., and the following points in Florida: St. Augustine, Daytona Beach, Miami, Palm Beach, Seabreeze, Lake Wales, Bartow, St. Petersburg, Sarasota, Bradenton, Tampa, Orlando and Jacksonville, returning by way of Macon and Atlanta, Ga., and Chattanooga, Tenn., arriving at St. Louis February 6. The trip has been arranged in detail and a special train will be provided.

Advertising and the Southeastward Turn of Mind.

By AL HARRIS, Executive Director, Believers in Jacksonville, Inc., Jacksonville, Fla.

As a potential power, advertising is universally recognized. But when concrete results begin revealing themselves it is a common tendency to attribute these results to other causes. The reason for this, perhaps, is that advertising is primarily a psychological force and cannot be reckoned entirely in material terms.

Take, for instance, the southeastern portion of the United States. It is a general observation that industry and capital during the past 12 months are looking to this territory as a logical field of expansion and investment more than ever before in the history of the nation. The opportunities are no greater than they have always been. The real answer is advertising. These opportunities are being called to the attention of those who should be impressed by them.

Jacksonville was one of the first cities to stress the south-eastward feature in its advertising. Atlanta, starting a year afterward, is doing the same thing. Other cities are not neglecting this trend of thought. While my only knowledge of Atlanta's effort is that conveyed by the finished advertising, it appears that the Georgia capital and Jacksonville have set out to achieve the same goal—to become headquarters of the Industrial Southeast—but their methods of approach are altogether different. The outcome will be interesting to community advertisers throughout the country.

Atlanta, it appears, started by laying all its industrial cards on the table. It has talked direct to manufacturers and distributors, and has talked in very effective language. Jacksonville, on the other hand, started out by creating an atmosphere for itself—an atmosphere of beauty, pleasant living conditions, health, homes, schools, churches and all the other things which appeal essentially to the individual. Seeking to retain this atmosphere in all its advertising and to add new thoughts to it from time to time, Jacksonville is gradually evolving its message into a direct approach to the same class which Atlanta has gone after from the start of its advertising.

Reports indicate that Atlanta has been successful in its method of approach. Jacksonville is completely satisfied. The ultimate result of these advertising programs, it is reasonable to predict, is that any manufacturer or distributor seeking a new location in the southeastern section of the United States will consider both cities before he reaches a final decision. Neither city could ask for more. All Jacksonville asks is investigation, and, of course, Atlanta or any other city could not expect more. But the city which ignores the possibilities of advertising need not even expect this.

Whatever part Jacksonville has played in emphasizing the Southeastern theme has been deliberate. The officers and directors of Believers in Jacksonville, who, by the way, include leading business men of many minds, at the outset of the organization on a national scale had two definite objectives—Jacksonville as the head and pulse of the rapidly opening state of Florida and as an ideal axis of business service for the Southeast. "Why talk about the Southeast?" some members asked then. "Florida is enough to talk about." But these same members are now enthusiastic over the prospects of Jacksonville's relation to the Southeast—and *advertising alone sold them on the idea.*

Advertising in itself never secured a single new industry. Advertising is merely one factor—a highly important factor. The best that advertising can do is to prompt study of the advantages which the advertiser claims exist. The community advertiser who seeks to justify his effort by pointing

to material things and claiming that he produced them is treading on dangerous ground. No real industry is going to permit a city to hang a card around its neck proclaiming "Advertising Brought Me Here." Any such boast is a reflection on the business judgment of the industry heads. All that advertising can hope to do is to prompt attention; after that it is up to the city to sell itself without any relation to advertising in cold terms of economic facts.

This observation is made for the guidance of those cities thinking of inaugurating advertising campaigns. By all means they must bear in mind that advertising is not a miracle-worker. It is simply a spotlight for things which already exist.

Atlanta and Jacksonville are not pioneers in community advertising, for other cities have made great strides with it, but these two cities more than all the others combined have challenged consideration for the section in which they are located, at the same time proclaiming their own particular advantages.

The time is rapidly passing when a city can derive the maximum benefit from advertising the few square miles in which it is located. It must talk in terms of territory, transportation facilities and other contributing factors.

"Southeastward" is a good word for all advertisers in this part of the country to include in their advertising. Its significance is already "across" and encouragement of the thought will have a general benefit. Advertising created that word—Southeastward—and advertising is playing a big rôle in making it become a reality in industry and capital.

Electric Power and Light Corporation to Acquire Control of Gas and By-Products Company.

Announcement is made that more than two-thirds of both the preferred stock and common stock of the Gas and By-Products Company has been deposited under a plan and agreement of reorganization whereby the holder of each share of preferred stock of the Gas and By-Products Company will receive in exchange 85/100ths of a share of the \$7 cumulative preferred stock of the Electric Power and Light Corporation, entitled to cumulative dividends from October 1, 1926, and the holder of each share of common stock of the Gas and By-Products Company will receive two shares of common stock of the Electric Power and Light Corporation.

Holders as of October 19, 1926, of preferred and common stock of the Gas and By-Products Company who have not yet deposited their stock under this plan are given the privilege of doing so upon the same basis until December 10, 1926.

Gas and By-Products Company, through subsidiaries, is engaged in producing natural gas in the Monroe and other gas fields and in transporting the natural gas so produced and in distributing it both at retail and at wholesale.

Electric Power and Light Corporation (whose operations, subject to the direction and control of its board of directors, are supervised by Electric Bond and Share Company) owns a substantial majority of all the common stocks of New Orleans Public Service, Inc., Dallas Power and Light Company, Dallas Railway and Terminal Company, Arkansas Power and Light Company, Louisiana Power Company, Mississippi Power and Light Company, Louisiana Power and Light Company, Central Louisiana Power Company, Power Securities Corporation, Utah Power and Light Company and other companies. The operating subsidiaries supply electric power and light service (and other public-utility service in some cases) to 469 communities in the states of Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Utah, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada and Wyoming.

Optimistic Oklahoma.

A YOUTHFUL STATE, RICH IN AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

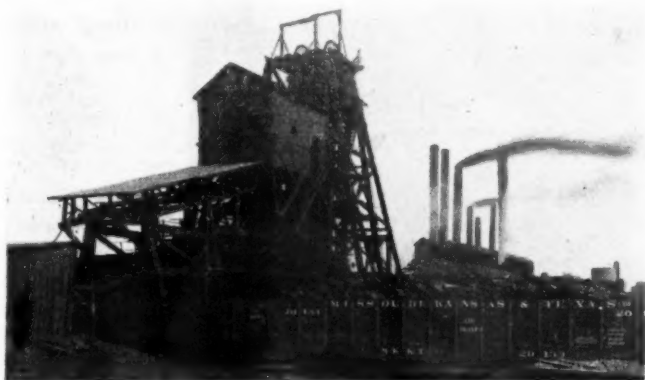
As states go, Oklahoma is young in years, and the people of the state have the virility and optimism of youth. One realizes this when studying the events following the opening of the territory to the public about 37 years ago. The enthusiasm and pioneering spirit of those days have remained to create in Oklahoma a development which is steadily and rapidly expanding.

Some people think of Oklahoma as an oil and cattle country, with cotton its principal farm crop. However, Oklahoma holds second place as a wheat-producing state, with a heavy

state's mineral output was valued at \$410,293,000 and manufactured products at about \$450,000,000, with an additional \$4,800,000 from lumber, showing that the combined manufacturing and mineral output was nearly double the value of the agricultural output; yet Oklahoma is rated among the great agricultural states of the country.

The August issue of "Oklahoma," the official publication of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, in itemizing Oklahoma's resources, tabulates the 1925 production sheet of the state in the following:

Crops, 1925	Value
Cotton, 1,691,000 bales.....	\$143,735,000
Cottonseed, 760,950 tons.....	20,432,000
Wheat, 25,354,000 bushels.....	37,270,000
Corn, 19,185,000 bushels.....	17,267,000
Oats, 26,220,000 bushels.....	13,372,000
Grain sorghums, 14,216,000 bushels.....	10,662,000
Other crops.....	13,420,000
Plow crop production.....	\$286,205,000
Livestock (total head, January 1, 1926, 3,389,000)....	95,521,000
Other farm products—poultry, eggs, milk, butter, wool, honey and wax.....	68,300,000
Total value farm products.....	\$450,026,000
Minerals	
Petroleum, 175,895,000 bbls.....	\$277,500,000
Natural gas, 210,000,000,000 cu. ft.....	40,000,000
Zinc, 269,000 tons.....	34,988,000
Natural gas gasoline, 310,000,000 gallons.....	23,000,000
Lead, 72,000 tons.....	11,417,000
Coal, 2,800,000 tons.....	10,444,000
Other minerals.....	12,944,000
Total value mineral products.....	\$410,293,000
Lumber.....	4,800,000
Manufactured products.....	450,000,000
Total.....	\$1,315,119,000



An Oklahoma Coal Mine.

production of corn and other grain crops, and by and large stands out among all the states in the Union for its well-balanced resources.

Last year the total production of Oklahoma's farm, factory and mineral enterprises amounted to \$1,315,000,000, placing it firmly among the billion-dollar states of the country. Of this aggregate production value farm crops contributed \$286,205,000, or about 22 per cent. The total value of all agricultural products of Oklahoma amounted to \$450,026,000. The

Since 1910 the value of property in Oklahoma has increased 28 per cent; the value of its manufactures increased 750 per cent; its mineral-products value increased 114 per cent; its farm-property values increased 31 per cent; its farm-products values increased 109 per cent, and the aggregate bank resources of the state increased 270 per cent.

While the issue of "Oklahoma" under consideration is especially devoted to the resources and development of



Lead and zinc mining scenes of Miami and Picher, Oklahoma.

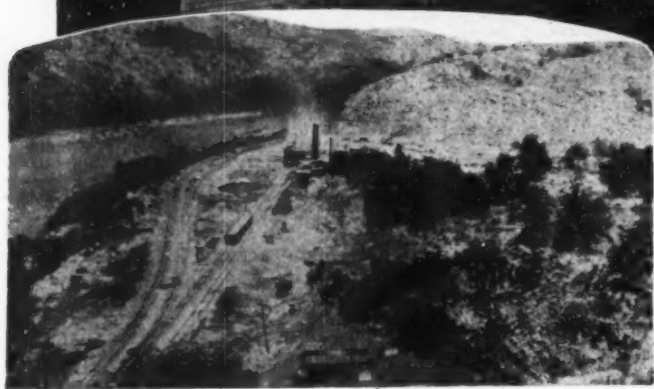
Oklahoma City, it contains much information about the state as a whole, but emphasizes Oklahoma City's position as a commercial, manufacturing and distribution center. In the publication are illustrations of commercial, industrial and agricultural scenes in Oklahoma which portray better than



Above—Gypsum mill at Southard, Oklahoma.



Center—A glass plant; glass sand from Oklahoma is hauled to the gas fields, where it is made into glass.



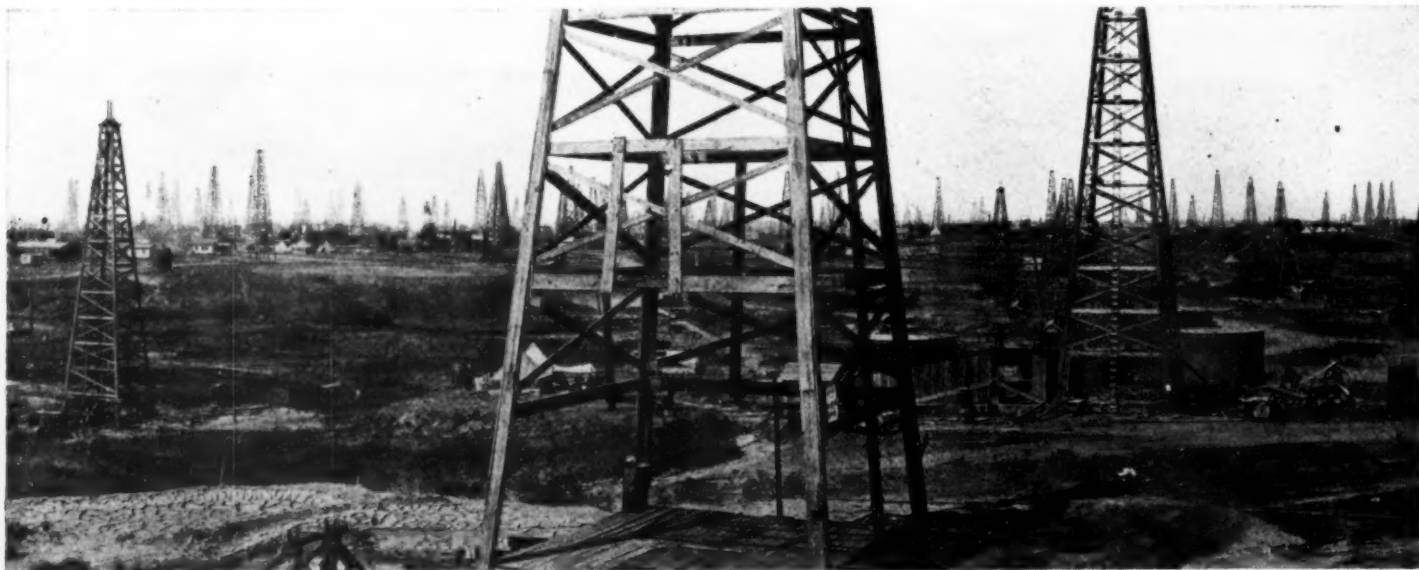
Left—An Oklahoma rock-crushing plant.

words can express the progress of the state and its development today. One of the articles deals with the founding of Oklahoma City in April 22, 1889, "when Federal authority gave way before the surging thousands who had massed along the border of the new country to be opened to settle-

ment by the whites." It is a sketch of the romance of those days when the great Southwest began to grow into statehood.

Other articles graphically present Oklahoma City as it is today, modern in every respect, with special mention of various industries and business enterprises which have grown with Oklahoma City and the state.

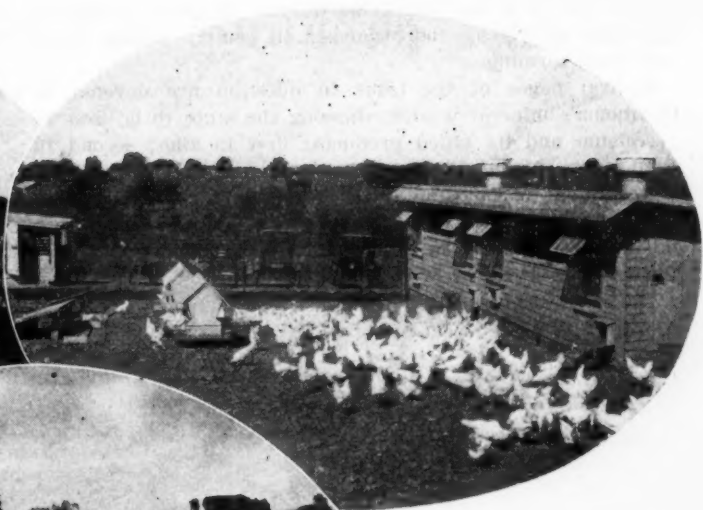
Oklahoma City has 439 manufacturing enterprises, with an annual production valued at more than \$175,000,000. That the city's industry is diversified is shown by the variety of its manufactures, which include: Meat-packing plants and allied industries; automobile assembling and manufacture of



PANORAMIC VIEW OF PART OF AN OKLAHOMA OIL FIELD. THE STATE PRODUCED 176,700,000 BARRELS OF PETROLEUM



*Grapes and other fruit
grow abundantly.*



*Poultry raising profitable
adjunct to farm
activities.*



Some of the cattle on Oklahoma's "thousand" hills.

automobile bodies and accessories; flour and grist mill products; publishing and printing; foundry and machine-shop products; oil-field supplies; rolling-mill and steel products; confectionery, bread and bakery products; cottonseed products; railroad repair shops; clay products; furniture; box manufacturing; marble and stone work; engraving, steel and copper plating; drugs and cosmetics; shirts and overalls; creamery products; food preparations; brooms, oil refining and scores of other lines.

There are articles dealing with the state at large, showing the diversity of its agriculture and the state position as a grain-growing region, although it annually produces over 1,500,000 bales of cotton, making it the third largest cotton state in the country. Indications are this year that Okla-

homa will harvest 1,880,000 bales of cotton from 4,954,000 acres, but in the same year more than 69,000,000 bushels of wheat have been produced on 3,092,000 acres, while the corn crop from 2,353,000 acres will probably reach 43,000,000 bushels. Therefore, although Oklahoma is third in cotton production of all the states, the area devoted to corn and wheat is greatly in excess of its cotton acreage, not to mention the area in oats, of which the state will produce this year over 35,000,000 bushels, also about 24,000,000 bushels of grain sorghums and various other crops.

Cattle, hogs and sheep are pictured as Oklahoma's profitable trio. On January 1, 1926, there were 3,389,000 head of livestock in Oklahoma. While Oklahoma is pointed out as one of the leading horse and mule states of the Union, atten-



IN 1925, 23 PER CENT OF THE COUNTRY'S TOTAL, AND ITS KNOWN OIL RESERVES ARE 1,340,000,000 BARRELS.

tion is invited to the increasing interest in sheep raising in the state, as well as the expansion in poultry raising, fruit and truck farming.

Several pages of the issue in question are devoted to Oklahoma's mineral wealth, showing the state to be first in petroleum and its allied products; first in zinc; second in total value of mineral wealth.

According to the Blue Book of Southern Progress, Oklahoma is estimated to have a coal area of 15,000 square miles, or total coal resources of 55,000,000,000 tons, while it has known oil reserves of over 1,340,000,000 barrels.

In an editorial entitled "Progressing Oklahoma" the Enid Morning News tells of an attractive folder issued by the

these farms 608,210 horses, 367,037 mules, 1,656,763 cattle, 94,544 sheep and goats, 920,059 swine and 13,023,482 chickens. In 1924 these farms produced crops to the value of \$330,120,697, dairy products worth \$18,742,360, wool and mohair \$117,115, eggs \$12,707,030, chickens \$12,876,328.

The total production of crops and livestock products was



Asphalt quarry, Woodford, Okla.

State Board of Agriculture, which records the achievements of Oklahoma farmers, and also a booklet on the agricultural, mineral and industrial progress of the state. Emphasizing the fact that Oklahoma as a state is not yet twenty years old, the editorial gives, in part, the following condensed analysis by the State Board of Agriculture:

During the past three and a half decades Oklahoma farmers have opened up 197,218 farms that average 156 acres each. The land is now worth \$897,334,827. On it are buildings worth \$169,422,495, implements worth \$58,379,190 and livestock worth \$102,998,393. All farm property created in this brief span is worth in 1925 \$1,210,134,914. There are on



Oolitic limestone quarry, Bromide, Okla.

\$374,561,530, or over a million dollars' worth of wealth produced by these farms daily, and this does not include livestock, of which no estimate is made.

Based on this unprecedented rural growth, there has been a corresponding urban development. Oklahoma has two cities of over 120,000 each, 10 of 10,000 to 35,000, 15 of 5000 to 10,000 and 38 from 2500 to 5000 population. Since the "opening of '89" there has been built nearly 6000 miles of railroads, reaching every county. Likewise 112,000 miles of wagon road have been opened. The 1925 Federal census lists 96,526 farms of Oklahoma as being on "improved roads." The state has 4932 rural and 1692 urban schoolhouses, many public buildings, office buildings, power plants, industrial plants, parks, medicine springs and all the appliances and conveniences of a modern civilization.

From beneath the surface has been an ever-increasing flow of coal, oil, gas, lead, zinc and other minerals.

The population has steadily grown from 258,657, mostly Indians, in 1889 to over 2,000,000 in 1925, of which 98 per cent are native Americans.

The development of the state today in agriculture and industry is an indication of what may be expected in the future when its resources are more fully utilized. Oklahoma has a right to be optimistic.

Fuel and Other Valuable Oils From Coal.

"One ton of bituminous coal will yield an average of 140 gallons of oil; deducting the coal consumed in the process, the net yield is 104 gallons per ton of coal. Of this, 35 gallons consist of aromatic compounds, suitable for 'no-knock' motor fuel, and the remainder is gas oil, lubricating oil and fuel oil," said Dr. Frederick Bergius of Heidelberg, Germany, speaking at the International Conference on Bituminous Coal in Pittsburgh November 15. The speaker continued:

"The problem of high-pressure, continuous feeding of coal, removal of residue and temperature control have been solved. A method of manufacture of hydrogen has been worked out, employing the gaseous by-products in the liquefaction of the coal itself. Except anthracite, nearly all grades of lignite and coal, especially screenings, can be liquefied."

How the Southern Farmer Can Build an Icehouse.

By GEORGE GARNER

No. 3.

As has been said in earlier articles, the general process of cold storage is divided among three interwoven factors—pre-cooling or refrigeration at the point of origin of the food articles, refrigeration in transportation, cold storage at the point of distribution. Except for the purpose of immediate or prompt marketing, “useless one without the other.” Unless the perishable farm product is given a proper start it will stagger and stumble along the road to the consumer and eventually reach the home, or even the market, too bruised for recognition and far from welcome.

In general, the small farmer—the diversified farmer—cannot prepare his goods himself for market except in cases in which he is his own selling agent, delivering his products direct to the consumer. For instance, a farmer living near a town may be able to grade and pack the articles he produces and sell them direct to the consumer from his own wagon or truck; this is a form of direct marketing which is becoming more and more practiced in thickly settled communities, especially where the towns and cities are manufacturing centers. For decades such communities have been almost indigenous to New England; now the South is becoming a tremendous manufacturing section, and direct marketing is developing in the same manner.

Thus it is that the cry of the huckster is heard in even great cities. The huckster is either the small farmer turned vendor or a retailer who has simply transferred produce from the farmer's wagon to his own and thus has become the channel through which flows farm stuff from the fields and orchards to the consumer's home and table.

The Southern farmer well may scan the New England area and note how his Northern fellow-producer works. In the distance he will see the New England man raising vegetables and fruits and some eggs and poultry, and also ordinarily keeping cattle for his own milk supply, and perhaps for the production of a small amount of home-made butter. But, still further, he will note that the New England and Pacific Coast farmers now make an effort to pack their apples in attractive baskets, to pack eggs in a decorated carton and, in general, to prepare the products of their farms in fashion appealing to buyers.

But if the farmer is to sell butter he must have refrigeration to cool the milk and to keep the cream cool while it is collecting. If he kills or markets chickens he must have refrigeration for removing the animal heat. In short, the farmer must have refrigeration for almost a thousand and one good reasons.

Without the crops of ice from nearby ponds, lakes or streams, which the Northern farmer can gather each winter, the farmer in the South who attempts to do direct marketing in small lots must depend on a nearby ice plant for a supply for refrigeration; not an ice plant in which to store his goods, but a plant from which he can obtain ice to pack in a suitable ice box on his farm at home. And so it is that the Southern farmer must have suitable storage space for ice to prevent undue meltage. In the past, and in many cases in present times, this “icehouse” took the form of a hole in the ground; just a hole lined with straw, with a low roof and a small doorway on the shady side. Now in the progress and development of the South such “houses” are steadily giving place to insulated icehouses built above ground, with walls so constructed as to keep out the atmospheric heat. And such an icehouse can be constructed by farm labor.

“The fundamentals for such an icehouse,” says Miss M. E.

Pennington, previously quoted as an authority on refrigeration and cold storage, “are double walls, well-built, 8 to 12 inches apart, with the space filled with well-dried sawdust or shavings, rammed down so tight that there will be no vacant space at the top of the wall as the building ages.” And, adds John T. Bowen of the United States Department of Agriculture:

“Planing-mill shavings are better for insulating purposes than sawdust. They are elastic, do not settle rapidly and will not absorb moisture as readily as sawdust, and, most important, usually can be had in very dry condition. They should be odorless, free from dirt, bark and chips, and should be well packed into place to prevent future settling. About 9 pounds per cubic foot is considered the proper density to which they should be packed.”

The practical farmer is likely to hear something of the letters B. T. U. in planning the construction of his icehouse. So it may be explained that B. T. U. is an abbreviation for British thermal unit, and British thermal unit is thus defined by Uncle Sam through Mr. Bowen:

“A British thermal unit (B. T. U.) is the quantity of heat required to raise 1 pound of pure water 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near its maximum density, 39.1 degrees Fahrenheit. Some authorities consider a British thermal unit as the heat required to raise 1 pound of pure water from 61 degrees to 62 degrees Fahrenheit; for practical purposes, however, it may be considered the heat required to raise the temperature of 1 pound of water 1 degree Fahrenheit.

“It is a good plan,” says Miss Pennington, “to leave the construction in such fashion that the walls can be opened at the top after a year or two of service so that more shavings or sawdust can be inserted. Also, each wall should be surfaced on the inside with paper. And never should dependence be placed in an earth floor; the floor, too, should be well insulated, as well as the walls and roof, and provision should be made for draining off the meltage so that it will not rot the wood of the structure.

“The size of the building? Naturally, that depends on the amount of ice to be stored; the size of the building must be proportionate to the amount.”

More elastic, however, is the selection of the site for the icehouse, which, indeed, even may be built as a part of the farm residence, with a door opening between them, so that the family can easily get ice into the home, and with a door on the outside through which ice can be unloaded into the icehouse.

At a recent luncheon of the Rotary Club of Daytona Beach I listened with interest to a debate between two men in the ice and refrigeration industries on the respective merits of artificial ice and artificial refrigeration for the average home.

“Only 40 per cent of the families in the United States use ice for refrigeration,” said the ice man.

To me this seemed incredible, and I appealed to Miss Pennington for information.

“Correct,” she said promptly. “Only about 40 per cent of the households have any form of refrigeration. Indeed, a trained nurse in active work has informed me that only 40 per cent of the milk fed to babies in New York city is refrigerated.”

Without going into details and technicalities characteristic of Uncle Sam's official utterances, one may summarize his

advice on small icehouse construction in the following manner:

For dairy farms, if whole milk is to be cooled, the quantity of ice stored must be about 2 tons per cow in the South.

To meet the needs of the average family on a general farm it will be necessary to store about 5 tons.

A cubic foot of ice weighs about 57 pounds, so in storing ice it is customary to allow from 40 to 50 cubic feet per ton for the mass of ice, though this is dependent largely upon the manner in which the ice is stored. Generally a cubic foot of an icehouse will hold the following quantities: Ice thrown in at random, about 30 to 35 pounds; broken sufficiently to pack closely, 35 to 40 pounds; piled loosely, 40 to 45 pounds; piled loosely with very slight crevices between, 45 to 50 pounds.

The inside dimensions for insulated icehouses for various quantities of ice may be given in this fashion:

Quantity of ice, tons	Length, feet	Width, feet	Height, feet
10	10	7	7
20	14	8	8
25	14	10	8
30	14	10	10
40	18	10	10
50	16	12	12

And, much on the lines of Miss Pennington's suggestion, Uncle Sam says that, other conditions being suitable, the icehouse on a dairy farm should be placed as near as possible to the milkhouse, in order to reduce the labor of handling and to encourage the more liberal use of ice, while on a general farm the icehouse should be located near the residence.

An icehouse or large refrigerated room is absolutely indispensable to the Southern farmer. It is cheap to construct. It is easy to construct. The expense of filling it is not prohibitive, or even unduly burdensome. The money expended in construction and operation will prove a remunerative investment. A crop of small icehouses will prove in short time one of the most profitable crops which the South can cultivate.

South Plays Important Part in Great Advance in Country's Water-Power Development.

The Federal Water Power Commission announces that the greatest advance in water-power development in the United States was made in the last four years; this, it asserts, has been due to the Federal Water Power Act that offers conditions for safeguarding the investments required. "During the last fiscal year," the Commission states, "construction was started on 20 new projects totaling 1,220,000 horsepower, 40 per cent of which was placed under construction during the preceding five years."

Among these new projects are the Lock 18 development of the Alabama Power Company on the Coosa River, in Alabama, with 180,000 horsepower; the combined power and navigation development on the falls of the Ohio at Louisville, Ky., with 135,000 horsepower; the Conowingo development of 473,000 horsepower on the Susquehanna River, in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and five projects in California, aggregating 417,000 horsepower. These projects bring the total of plans placed in operation or under construction under license of the Commission since July 1, 1920, to 3,900,000 horsepower.

Of the 726 applications filed with the Commission up to July 1, 1926, 523 were for major projects. Two hundred and fifty of these major applications have been cancelled or withdrawn, leaving 273, with an increased capacity of 24,750,000 horsepower. The Commission has issued 389 permits or licenses for major projects, 137 permits and licenses are outstanding, with an aggregate of 10,100,000 horsepower, leaving 136 major applications with a total of 14,690,000 horsepower still awaiting action.

Rapid Development of Southern Furniture Industry—South Now Making About One-Third of the Country's Output.

According to the 1925 Manufacturing Census, the South shows substantial progress in furniture making. The figures released at this time by the Census Bureau do not cover all of the Southern states separately; they mention only Virginia and North Carolina, the two principal furniture-producing states in the South.

Comparing the production of 1925, which only includes wooden household furniture, with the production of 1923, which also included metal, fiber, etc., North Carolina shows an increase of 24½ per cent and Virginia 93½ per cent, whereas the entire United States shows an increase of only 9.9 per cent. If metal, fiber, etc., were included, the increase would be much greater. In other words, based upon these incomplete figures, it is known that the increase in furniture production for North Carolina was two and one-half times that for the country as a whole, and for Virginia nearly ten times the increase for the country.

North Carolina led the United States in 1925 in the value of wooden bedroom furniture produced, making 17¼ per cent of the total production of the country. The value of bedroom furniture produced by North Carolina in 1925 was \$26,677,975. This was \$6,781,403, or 34 per cent more than produced by Michigan, the second state. Michigan produced 13.2 per cent of the total.

Virginia occupied sixth place and produced approximately 60 per cent as much bedroom furniture as Michigan, and was only .7 per cent under Pennsylvania, which occupied fifth place. The production of bedroom furniture for Virginia exceeded Illinois, Wisconsin, California, Ohio, Massachusetts and all other states not listed separately in the report.

In the production of bedroom and dining room furniture combined (case goods), North Carolina greatly exceeds Michigan.

The combined production of Virginia and North Carolina of bedroom furniture for 1925 was \$38,509,862, or 25.7 per cent of the total of the United States. The combined production of Virginia and North Carolina of dining room furniture for 1925 was \$17,655,001, or 16½ per cent of the entire country's production.

All percentages are figures on value of merchandise in dollars and not on the number of pieces. And the dollar will buy more Southern goods than it will goods manufactured elsewhere. Therefore, were the percentage expressed on the number of pieces produced, the increase would be much more pronounced. It should also be borne in mind that prices in 1923 were higher than in 1925.

From the carloading report of furniture shipments further facts of the South's furniture industry are obtained.

In 1923 the Southern district originated 23,097 carloads of furniture, and in 1925, 32,893 carloads. The increase in carload shipments was, therefore, 42 per cent. In 1923 the Southern District originated 23.5 per cent of all carload furniture shipments, and in 1925 29.8 per cent of the total.

The carloading of furniture in the Southern district for the first six months of 1926 show an increase of 45 per cent over the corresponding period of 1925. It is also interesting to note that in the first six months of 1926 the Southern district originated 30.8 per cent of the total furniture shipments.

The Georgia Railway and Power Company states that more new street cars have been placed in service in Atlanta the past five years than in any city of similar size in the nation.

South Carolina Awakening to the Value of Reforestation.

By JACK WOOTEN, Columbia, S. C.

After years of indifference toward reforestation in that section of the rich timber belt of the South known as South Carolina, the people of the Palmetto State are beginning to realize that their woodlands must be maintained and that some means of preventing forest fires must be devised, in order that lumber may retain its standing as a principal industry. Not only are the lovers of trees beginning to realize more and more the value of the forests, but also the lumbermen of South Carolina and the people at large are today taking more interest in reforestation than ever before.

The lumbermen are co-operating earnestly, and are doing much to make the timber resources permanent. They are even digging into their pockets and offering to put a severance tax upon the lumber they cut. It is a business proposition with them. Lumbermen do not fancy the idea of moving from pillar to post—following the ripe timber line just long enough to make a profit on the land and then moving to another place. In the first place, this practice is too costly; it takes capital to move a plant. Secondly, the lumbermen are aware of the fact that the lumber source will soon be exhausted through this practice. Experience has taught them that trees should be farmed, and that in order to keep the timber resources alive care must be taken to cut only those trees that warrant money and leave those trees that will bring a greater dividend after a few more years of "cultivation." In the third place, the lumberman, like any other man, loves a home. He wants to remain in one place, so that his children can receive proper educational facilities and that he may become a permanent fixture in the community.

In recent years the lumbermen of South Carolina have endeavored to farm their timber lands in an effort to maintain the timber resources. They have been assisted in their fight for more and better forests by tree enthusiasts, the authorities of Clemson Agricultural College and the United States Government. But they have been handicapped by lack of public opinion in favor of their cause.

It has been a hard matter to educate the public, especially on the subject of fire prevention in forests. A man will often risk his life to dash into a frame dwelling and save a piece of furniture, but the experience in South Carolina has been that this same man will pass by a forest fire and never move a finger to assist in stopping the conflagration. Until within the last few years forest fires were given only a passing thought and very little interest was shown in their prevention. Ignorant farmers set their own woodland on fire, thinking that the conflagration would destroy bugs, snakes and the boll weevil.

Even before the Government and Clemson College placed experts in various sections of the state to preach the gospel of timber saving, the lumbermen of South Carolina began to wake up to the fact that there was dire need of reforestation, and that it was absolutely necessary for the forests to be preserved so that industry might be a continuing and a permanently paying proposition. Thus began the practice of farming timber land. No longer was every tree from which a single lath could be cut the victim of the axe. No longer was the timbered area a mere hunting ground for cold-blooded business. Times changed. The small trees were allowed to remain for profit's sake. The huntsmen of lumber applied the principle of selection—taking the ripe and leav-

ing the immature for further development. They began to look into the future.

While the lumbermen were favoring and practicing reforestation, forest experts in the state were trying to get the ear of the public. Something had to be done. There were 10,000,000 acres of timbered land in South Carolina, and much of it was going to waste through forest fires and ignorance. Eight million acres of this land is in softwood and 2,000,000 in hardwood.

Day after day, these forest authorities talked to practically listless audiences. They argued that South Carolina had natural resources in the timber field. Trees did not have to be planted; they grew naturally. All that was necessary was to keep fires out of the woods and to use discretion in cutting the trees. Some of the newspapers of the state came to the aid of the experts and gave reforestation space in their editorial columns. At the same time the lumbermen were doing their part through word of mouth.

Just a little interest was manifested at first. Small crowds came out to the school houses in the rural districts and listened attentively to the foresters. Some of these spoke a word or two to neighbors. Interest took hold slowly.

The first several years after American Forest Week was instituted by President Harding South Carolina did not observe the period. It was not until the past year that the Palmetto State made that week a memorial event. But the interest manifested during 1926 was encouraging to those who had preached so much and so often. Cities and communities throughout the state put on special programs and large crowds gathered to hear the pleas against the "human fire bugs" and the destruction of their forests. One of the principal features of the week was the lectures given to the school children. Much attention was directed to this form of "preaching," for the foresters realized fully that upon the next generation lies the hopes of the South Carolina forests. Every seed of knowledge along the lines of reforestation sowed in the minds of these youngsters means several acres of timber land in the area of the Palmetto State.

One of the strongest incentives for reforestation in South Carolina at the present time is the activities at Jackson National Forest, located within five miles of Columbia, the state capital. The Government has 23,000 acres under supervision within this area and the forest site will be used for the education of future lumbermen in the state. A few experiments are being conducted along forestry lines at this camp at the present time, but more extensive work is being planned in the near future.

Clemson College is planning a Sand Hill experiment station and a large part of this work is to be directed along forest lines. The station is expected to be established this year and bids are now out for sites.

Farmers throughout the state are experimenting on their lands. Several slash-pine areas have been planted and so far have been very successful. This slash pine might some day be very useful and profitable in South Carolina. It has been proved that it can be grown quickly in this state and that it forms a happy medium between short-leaf and long-leaf pines.

The timber resources of South Carolina are almost unlimited, provided the popular mind can be made to see the value of its preservation. The trees grow of their own

accord, and experts say that if fires alone are kept out of the timber belt the increased valuation to each acre will be such as to warrant the Palmetto State's boast of a "lumber mecca."

Education has been slow, but foresters and lovers of trees predict that, since it now has started, it will come with much more rapidity. Interest shown in the value of timber during the last two years has surpassed sanguine expectation. A forestry bill, providing for a state forester, which was "dumped" on the first ballot several years ago by the general assembly, came near to passing last year. It met with some disfavor, however, and was finally continued on the calendar, but its votes largely outnumbered the previous year's ballot. The severance tax bill now stands a much better chance for passage than ever before.

With public opinion just a little stronger with respect to the timber problem, South Carolina expects to get not only legislation, but also results, within the next few years—legislation that will encourage forestry and results that should make of the Palmetto State one of the great timber-producing states of America.

The sawlog material in South Carolina is estimated at 25,000,000,000 feet, of which, 15,000,000,000 are in softwoods and 10,000,000,000 in hardwoods. Short-leaf pine constitutes the greater part of the softwood, while the hardwoods represent 16 different varieties, including ash, beech, birch, cedar, cottonwood, cypress, dogwood, gum, hickory, maple, oak, elm, poplar, sycamore, walnut and willow.

At the present rate of consumption it is estimated that the existing timber lands will last at least 30 years, but the lumbermen of the state are looking forward to the permanent development of the forests. As has been pointed out, rapid strides are being made in this direction.

"You were rocked in a cradle made of wood when you were born, and you will be buried in a casket made of wood when you die," a South Carolina forester once said.

It is because of the absolute necessity for the lumber industry that experts who believe in the possibilities of the Palmetto State have preached the doctrine of reforestation and preservation of timber lands. And South Carolina is going forward. With proper education there will be almost no limit to the timber resources.

\$750,000 Hospital for Hot Springs.

Hot Springs, Ark.—The Herman-McCain Construction Company of Little Rock has been awarded general contract for a hospital for the Sisters of Mercy to cost \$750,000, including equipment. Contract for heating, plumbing and refrigeration work was awarded O'Conner & Kummerle, Hot Springs. The Dorsch Electric Company, St. Louis, has the contract for electric work. Henry T. Hess, St. Louis, is the architect, and Taxis & Becker of St. Louis are consulting engineers.

Big Merger of Gas and Electric Companies.

Huntington, W. Va.—Keen local interest was manifested at the recent announcement from New York of the merger of the Columbia Gas and Electric Company with the Ohio Fuel Corporation under the new name of the Columbia Gas and Electric Corporation, with assets of almost half a billion dollars. The Columbia Gas and Electric Company controlled the United Fuel Gas Company, which serves many West Virginia cities.

Danville May Sell Gas and Electric Plants.

Danville, Va.—The city of Danville is considering the sale of its electric and gas plants to the Appalachian Power Company. An election will be held December 16 to ascertain the wishes of the citizens.

Government Designates the Fourth Potash Exploration Site in Texas.

The Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, reports that Judkin Station, in the southwestern part of Ector county, Texas, has been chosen as the location of the area designated as fourth in order of availability for potash exploration purposes in the investigation being conducted by the Federal Government looking toward the development of ample domestic supplies of potash centers. This is one of the four prospective sites recommended by the Geological Survey for the sinking of test holes in pursuance of the program authorized by the Act of Congress approved June 25, 1926, which makes available the sum of \$100,000 per annum for a period of five years. Announcement has previously been made of the location of two available sites in Upton county and one site in Crockett county, all lying within the same general area as the fourth site now made public.

The proposed site in Ector county is advantageously located with regard to transportation demands, as it is crossed by the Texas and Pacific Railroad and the Bankhead highway. An exploration radius of two miles, with Judkin Station as a center, is recommended.

Under the terms of the Act of Congress authorizing the Government's potash program, the Bureau of Mines is required to negotiate leases with all landowners and holders of mineral rights within a radius of one mile from a point selected for the drilling of a test hole. The drilling program in a particular area may, therefore, be blocked by the failure of any landowner or holder of mineral rights to accept the terms offered by the Government.

Enlarging Port Facilities at West Palm Beach.

Modern port facilities are being provided in the Lake Worth Inlet District of Florida centering at West Palm Beach. This is being handled under the direction of Gen. George W. Goethals as consulting engineer. Several million dollars are being expended on the channel, turning basin, transit sheds, etc. There is now a depth of 16 feet in the channel, with the Baltimore-Carolina Steamship Company and the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company operating regular weekly freight steamers to the port of West Palm Beach from Baltimore. It is reported that applications are on file from both the Clyde and Munson lines for port and dock facilities as soon as the construction work is completed.

As a separate service proposition plans are contemplated for the construction of a strictly fireproof storage warehouse which is to be part of the port's terminal facilities, and before recommendation is made of this additional improvement it is stated that General Goethals is seeking information as to the need and desire of shippers to and from the Florida territory for storage facilities of the character outlined.

\$1,500,000 Clubhouse Proposed for St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo.—Plans for a 14-story clubhouse have been announced by the Ozark Athletic Club. The enterprise involves the purchase of a site for \$250,000 and the erection of a building costing \$1,500,000. The architect's plans call for a building with 200 sleeping rooms, with tubs and showers; assembly halls for conventions, private theatricals, musicales, lectures, dancing and banquets; ballrooms, lounges, card rooms, radio room, billiard rooms, bowling alleys and a separate swimming tank for women. There will be a complete gymnasium, a regulation size swimming pool, private dining rooms and a roof garden. A feature will be an underground garage with ramp entrances containing space for 100 cars. Mauran, Russell & Crowell are the architects.

\$400,000 of Nashville Bonds to Be Sold.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Board of Public Works will receive bids December 6 for \$100,000 city hospital improvement bonds and \$300,000 sanitary sewer bonds. The bonds were voted in a special election last year.

\$400,000 Store and Office Building Planned.

Greensboro, N. C.—J. C. Bishop plans the erection of a structure 100 by 200 feet on Elm street, with five store rooms on the first floor and offices on the floors above, to accommodate the medical profession of the city. The total investment in building and site will be about \$400,000.

Plans Drawn for New School Building.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Maurice Carroll, Kansas City, architect, has prepared plans for the Christian Brothers high school to be erected here. The building, 200 by 160 feet, will be U-shape, with a combined gymnasium and auditorium on the ground floor. One wing will contain the chapel and living quarters.

\$400,000 Hotel Building Company Organized.

Huntsville, Ala.—The Monte Sano Construction Company, an organization allied with the Mountain Heights Development Company, has been incorporated here for the purpose of building a new hotel. The company is capitalized at \$400,000. D. C. Monroe is president and Herbert Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

Merger of Florida Power Companies.

Consolidation of the Pinellas County Power Company, the Central Florida Power Company and the Florida Power Corporation into a new company, to be known as the Florida Power Corporation, was announced last week in New York city by A. E. Fitkin & Co. The officers are: President, A. E. Fitkin, New York city; vice-president, W. P. Wallace, St. Petersburg, Fla.; treasurer, W. E. Shaw, New York city, and secretary, S. R. Jones, New York city.

The new company will serve a territory 300 miles long and 150 miles wide from St. Petersburg north to the Georgia line.

\$600,000 Hospital Program for Bartow, Fla.

Bartow, Fla.—Preliminary plans are being drawn by Francis J. Kennard, Tampa architect, for a hospital group to cost \$500,000 to \$600,000 for the Scenic Highlands Hospital and Sanitarium Association. Contracts will be awarded about January 1, 1927. The group buildings will have 150 beds, general; 50 beds for children; there will be a sanitarium with 50 beds, and a training school for 50 nurses.

Construction Projects at Hammond, La.

Hammond, La.—Important building and construction projects under way here or recently completed include the following: X. A. Kramer of McComb, Miss., is constructing a large reinforced concrete building to house an ice and cold-storage plant, and a canning and packing plant. The Rialto Theater is being completed by the Dominick Angalone Construction Company at a cost of about \$150,000. Construction has started on the L. E. Brackney Sign and Advertising Service building. Albert Tolle has the general contract. The Hornaday Construction Company of Memphis, Tenn., recently completed four miles of street paving, costing \$50,000, and contracts have been let to the same company for an equal mileage.

Developing Livestock Market at Meridian.

By C. C. PRESCOTT, Manager, Meridian Union Stockyards, Meridian, Miss.

The Meridian Union Stockyards, built early this year, plans to develop a livestock market so that people in a wider area may feel safe in producing stock on their farms and not be dependent on an uncertain market or traders' sales, which are frequently unsatisfactory. The idea of building a stockyards was conceived by directors and owners of the Mississippi-Alabama Fair Association of Meridian to provide a close-at-home market for cattle, hogs and sheep and to concentrate horses and mules for distribution. A primary purpose is to increase the wealth and welfare of the entire Meridian section.

The market is equipped to handle wagonloads, truckloads and carloads of livestock, and Thursdays of each week have been designated as special sales days. The yards have already proven their value, in that business men, farmers and boys' and girls' clubs are helped directly and indirectly. Efforts are being made by the company to carry out a definite program of development, and several hundred boys' and girls' clubs have been provided with foundation livestock.

It is the aim of the company to aid in building up our agricultural section, which has suffered by reason of a one-crop system and by the invasion of the Mexican boll weevil and other pests injurious to the cotton crop. If we can build up our soil so that it will produce more per acre, labor shortage will not be so distressing and we will gradually approach the point where we can build, with our own money, factories suited to our section and accomplish other things for the upbuilding of the state. One of the best ways to build soil and at the same time provide a medium for converting crops into cash is raising livestock. We believe that this whole section should be alive with cattle, sheep and hogs, properly balancing our scheme of farming.

Blackwell (Okla.) Sewer Contracts Let.

Blackwell, Okla.—Contracts have been awarded for furnishing materials and equipment in the construction of sewers and sewage-disposal works here as follows: Sewers and sewage-disposal plant, C. J. McCoy Construction Company, Emporia, Kan.; tank and tower, Chicago Bridge and Iron Works, Chicago, Ill.; boiler, Burnley Machinery Company, Oklahoma City, Okla.; stack and breeching, Missouri Boiler Works, Kansas City, Mo.

No awards have been made on filter equipment for waterworks construction, and new bids will be received December 1. The general program includes the construction of a low-service pumping station, extensions to the present water-filtration plant, new filter and chemical house, grit basin, mixing basins, final coagulation basins, clear well, high-service pumping station, cast-iron pipe, valves and hydrants, and constructing new low-service force main and extensions to the water-distribution systems.

Black & Veatch, Kansas City, Mo., are the engineers.

Plan \$500,000 Hotel at Jackson.

Jackson, Tenn.—A. D. Noe, Jr., and associates are promoting plans for erection of an eight-story hotel with 175 rooms, to cost approximately \$500,000. R. A. Heavner, Jackson, architect, has prepared plans and specifications for the structure.

\$250,000 Addition to Washington Hospital.

Washington.—Construction has started on a \$250,000 addition to the Georgetown University Hospital. No general contractor will be employed; the work will be under the supervision of the architect, George A. Didden.

Building a Sand-Lime Brick Industry in Florida.

By J. G. HALL, Lakeland Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company, Lakeland, Fla.

[The writer of the following article, J. G. Hall, is a civil engineer, formerly associated with his father in the manufacture of brick in New England. He went to Florida in 1924 with the idea of going into the real estate business. Mr. Hall states that a few weeks' study of the situation convinced him that there was a greater future in Florida in the manufacture of building materials than in the sale of real estate. This article describes the equipment utilized in the brick plant which was erected.—Editor Manufacturers Record.]

In the fall of 1924, after a careful examination of the field, the writer became convinced there was a great need in Florida for manufacturers who could produce the building materials which were being demanded in such large quantities. Having had training and experience in the manufacture of brick, it was natural to consider similar activities in the state of Florida. After some search a deposit of sand was located suitable for the manufacture of sand-lime brick, the Lakeland Brick and Tile Manufacturing Company was organized, plans were drawn up and the plant erected about six miles from the center of the city. Operations were begun in July, 1925.

The sand deposit, which analyzes over 99 per cent pure white silica, averages 12 to 15 feet in depth over an area of 60 acres. Screen tests show it to run slightly finer than most sands used for this purpose, but it is well graded and produces an excellent brick. Some difficulty was experienced at first in eliminating fine, hair-like palmetto roots and tannic acid, but we solved this problem by a sand-washer and a very fine screen.

Sand-lime brick are made from a mixture of sand and lime, with sufficient water added to bring the mix up to the proper consistency for pressing. The usual proportions are from 6 per cent to 10 per cent of lime, depending, to a certain extent, on the grading of the sand. It is customary in many plants to grind a portion of the sand, but in this plant we did not find it necessary because of the large amount of fine, sharp sand present.

The mixers used are similar to the standard Clyde hydrator for mixing lime and are manufactured by H. Miscampbell of Duluth, Minn. They consist of a revolving pan 10 feet 6 inches in diameter, with stationary steel plows, which turn the materials about 30 times per minute. The sand is drawn into mixing machines from ordinary sand gates and the lime is added in the proper proportions from the 50-pound bags of hydrate. After mixing, the material is discharged to the

feed hoppers of the presses, which are directly below the mixers on the ground floor.

The presses used are the standard 12-mold rotary press made by Jackson & Church, Saginaw, Mich. The material feeds automatically from the feed hoppers over a plate feeder and into the mold boxes of the press and is subjected to high pressure. The brick are taken off the press table by hand and piled on the standard type of sand-lime brick car.

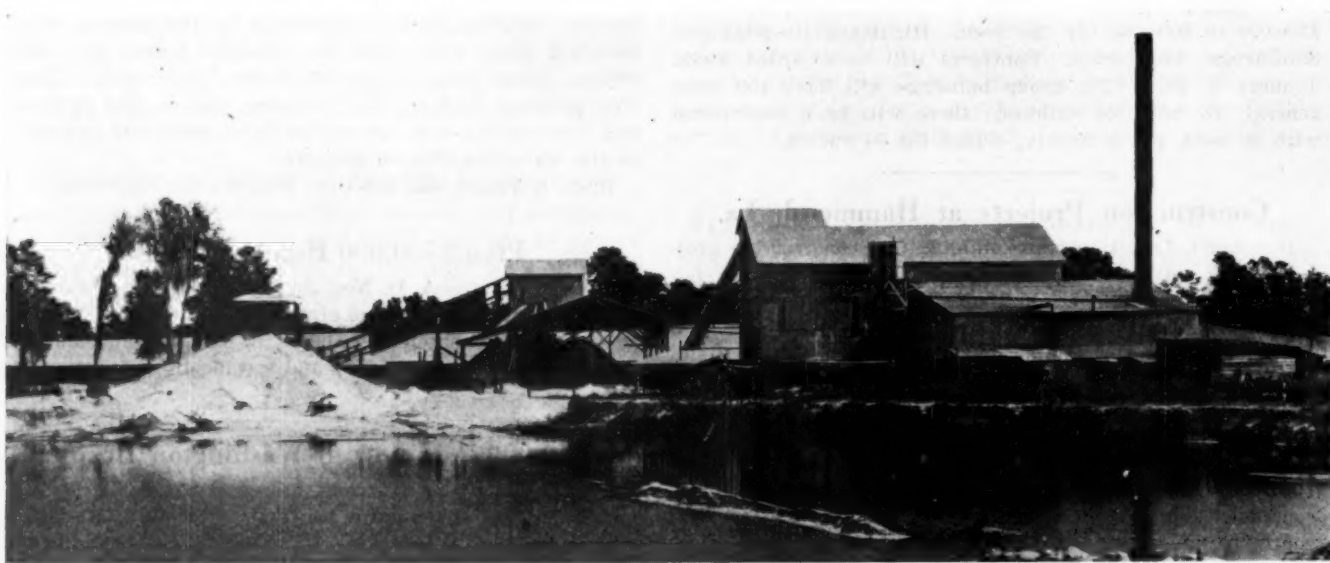
The loaded cars of green brick are moved over a 28-inch gauge track and placed in steam cylinders for curing. A transfer car is provided in order to shift cars from either track to any one of the three cylinders. When a cylinder is filled the short section of portable track is removed, the large steel doors are closed and bolted in place and the steam turned on and brought up to 150 pounds pressure, where it is held for eight hours. The doors are then opened and the cars of finished brick are drawn from the cylinders to the storage shed, where they are loaded into box cars or into trucks for local use. The cylinders, each 80 feet long by 74 inches in diameter, are made up of 17/32-inch boiler plate, equipped with roller-bearing hinges, which facilitate opening and closing. The cylinders were furnished by the William Bros. Boiler and Manufacturing Company of Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Power is supplied by two 72-inch diameter 18-foot horizontal fire-tube 150-horsepower boilers, fired with oil. Transmission, conveying and elevating equipment was supplied by the Mine and Mill Supply Company of Lakeland. An Erie steam engine from Erie City Engine Works, Erie, Pa., also is used.

The plant, which has a capacity of 60,000 bricks per day, turns out a strictly Florida product, as the lime comes from a hydrating plant at Ocala. The bulk of the brick made are common white, but colored face brick have been made and used on several jobs in Lakeland.

Besides the foregoing, the plant equipment includes:

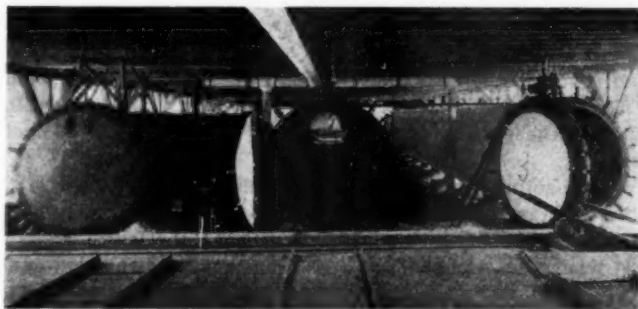
A dragline excavator with Greene bucket and double-drum



GENERAL VIEW OF MAIN PLANT OF LAKELAND BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

steam hoist, a hopper and No. 10 screen, a smaller dragline bucket operated by a Novo reversible drum for use in the 44 by 72 foot sand-storage shed. The mixers, similar to the standard Clyde hydrator for mixing lime, were made by H. Miscampbell of Duluth, Minn. The sand-lime brick cars were furnished by the Chase Foundry Company of Columbus, Ohio.

So great has been the demand for these brick that some time ago we decided to build another plant of equal capacity. Accordingly, after several weeks of prospecting for suitable



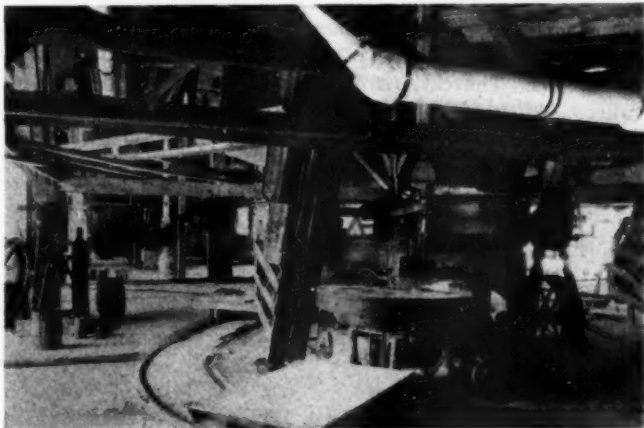
LOOKING THROUGH THE CYLINDERS.

sand deposits, we finally selected De Soto City, on the Atlantic Coast Line branch, which connects Haines City with Moore Haven. This site was chosen because of the exceptional deposit of well-graded, sharp, practically pure silica sand, which runs almost uniform to a depth of approximately 45 feet from the surface. Brick made from this sand are a hard, dense brick, which, according to tests, will meet all standard requirements for construction purposes.

Work was started clearing the site in January this year. The plant at present is not complete, as several machines must be installed before brick are manufactured. When completed, it will have a capacity of 60,000 brick per 10-hour day. At this writing no equipment has been ordered or make of machines decided upon. The list of the main equipment that will be required by the plant is as follows:

One slackline cableway outfit, with steam hoist, for delivering sand from the pit to a hopper over the washer.

One pan conveyor-type feeder for delivering sand from the



BRICK PRESSES AND BRICK CAR IN FOREGROUND.

hopper to a vibrating screen, through which sand is washed by means of high-pressure water sprays to the washer.

One washer of the company's own design, consisting of an inclined tank equipped with a 30-inch drag scraper conveyor, which thoroughly agitates the sand and water and discharges the washed sand to an 18-inch belt conveyor.

One 18-inch troughed, inclined belt conveyor of about 60-foot centers, delivering washed sand to a special system of distributing spouts above the sand-storage shed. Water sprays will be used at the head end of this conveyor for

cleaning the belt and providing water to facilitate chuting the sand.

One small dragline bucket excavator with a belt-driven hoist for reclaiming the washed sand from storage piles and delivering it to the boot of a bucket elevator at the main mill.

One bucket elevator of approximately 60-foot centers, consisting of 12-inch by 7-inch steel buckets attached to a 14-inch 6-ply rubber belt. This elevator discharges sand at the top of the mill to—

One 18-inch horizontal belt conveyor of about 40-foot centers, which delivers sand to any one of the large sand bins in the top of the mill. The sand from these bins is drawn by gravity into mixers on the second floor.

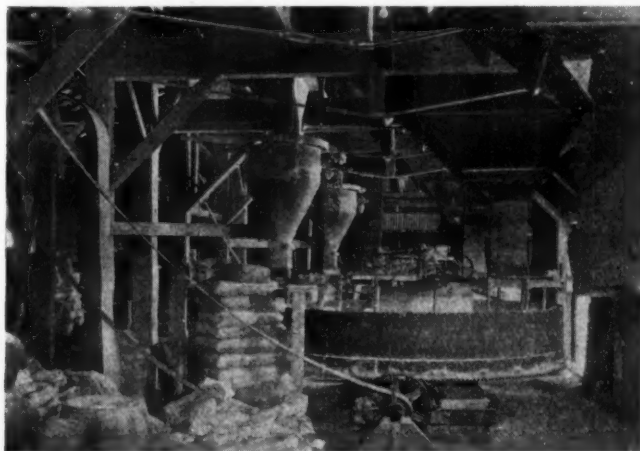
Hydrated lime in paper bags is delivered to the company's siding in box cars, from which it is taken to the second floor of the mill on an 18-inch belt conveyor of about 100-foot centers and stored adjacent to the mixers.

Two special-type mixers will be used for mixing the sand, hydrated lime and water. These mixers discharge to brick presses on the ground floor of the mill.

The two presses to be used in the original installation are of the 12-mold rotary type, having a capacity of 30,000 brick per 10-hour day on each press. Special feed hoppers with rotary plate feeders control the flow of material from the mixers to the presses.

Green brick from the presses will be loaded by hand to special sand-lime brick cars (100 of which will be required), which will be pushed into the steam cylinders for curing. After 10 hours of steaming in the cylinders under 150 pounds pressure the cars of brick will be pulled from the cylinders to the storage yard, where the brick will be loaded in box cars or on trucks for local delivery.

Several hundred feet of 30-pound and 20-pound steel rail,



MIXER ROOM AND STORAGE FOR HYDRATED LIME AND MINERAL COLORING.

two transfer cars and several switches will be required to make up the necessary 28-inch gauge track system.

The cylinders used for curing the brick are 74-inch diameter by 80 feet long, have hinged doors at each end and are designed for 150 pounds working pressure.

This plant will be operated by steam power, and the plans call for two 72-inch by 18-foot horizontal fire-tube boilers, an oil tank for storing fuel oil, the necessary oil pumps, boiler-feed pump, deep-well pump, oil burners, a small 5-horsepower auxiliary steam boiler and a 125-horsepower steam engine.

C. W. Cadwell of Lakeland, Fla., and Windsor, Ontario, is president of the company; Ralph S. Hall, vice-president, and R. Roy Hall, general manager. The design and specifications for the plant were furnished by the writer, and the plant is now being constructed under the supervision of R. L. Hall, with J. G. Hall in charge of construction.

\$550,000 for Port Improvements at Baton Rouge.

By JAMES W. BILLINGSLEY, Consulting Engineer, New Orleans, La.

Port terminal facilities financed by municipal bond issues amounting to \$550,000 were recently completed at Baton Rouge. The Commission Council desires to operate the docks with minimum charges to shippers and does not expect to retire the bond issue from funds derived by the operation of the docks, but by direct property taxes. The problem to be worked out was to furnish the city with proper facilities, so that cargo could be brought to the city by



WHARF AND CRANE FROM THE FRONT.

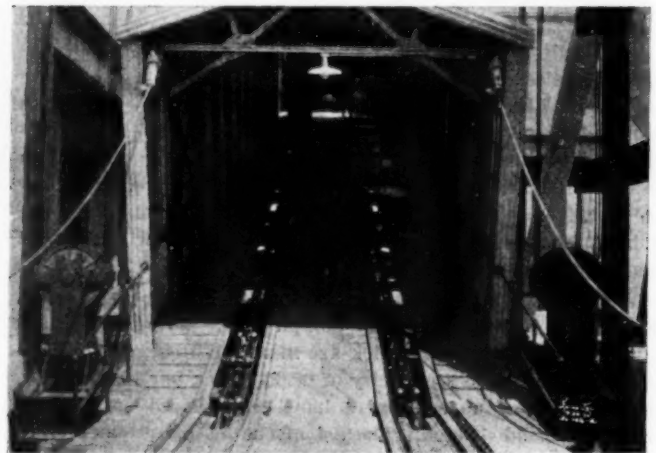
ocean-going vessels, transferred to barges or to rail for inland shipments, or vice versa. Secondly, the bringing of barge cargoes down the Mississippi River and transferring them to rail for shipment to Western states or local territory. Thirdly, the handling of cargo from ocean-going vessels and river boats for the immediate vicinity of Baton Rouge.

Baton Rouge is a city of about 45,000 population, located on the Mississippi River, approximately 100 miles north of New Orleans. The possibilities of development are indicated in the fact that the entire Mississippi Valley can be served by barges and other river craft from this port.

The engineering features in connection with the design of the terminal were unusual. To combine all of the facilities was itself a difficult problem, especially when one considers the nominal investment. The range between high

an approach 1800 feet long from the warehouse on the shore to the wharfhead. This approach has an 18-foot roadway and is so constructed that local trucks can drive onto the wharfhead and load any small lots of merchandise for local delivery. On the land side this approach terminates at a warehouse which has a crane and a loading platform for railroad cars for reshipment or for switching to local dealers. The wharfhead proper consists of a concrete substructure and a steel superstructure, with a frontage of 300 feet, and a covered shed of about 18,000 square feet. The concrete piles in these structures were 18 by 18 inches and 75 feet long.

Ocean-going vessels will dock at the front of the wharf, where cargo will be unloaded by their own tackle or by a locomotive crane on the wharfhead. At the south end of the wharfhead is anchored a floating steel wharf barge con-



VIEW OF THE ESCALATOR.

nected to the main floor of the dock by means of a conveying escalator. This escalator can be raised or lowered as the river rises or falls. The wharf barge is covered and has a floor area of about 8000 square feet. It is designed to carry a full load of one of the Mississippi-Warrior River line barges. The cargo from the river barges is loaded on trailers, which are picked up by the conveyor and carried



GENERAL VIEW OF WHARF FROM MISSISSIPPI RIVER LEVEE.

and low water at Baton Rouge is approximately 42 feet, and provisions had to be made to take care of cargo at any and all stages of the river. In order to meet this difficulty and to get a sufficient depth of water for ocean-going vessels at extreme low water it was necessary to construct

to the main dock of the wharf; there they are grouped into trains and moved to any part of the terminal by Fordson tractors.

J. W. Billingsley of New Orleans was consulting engineer for the work, and J. B. Converse of that organization was

in direct charge, with M. L. Shadburn as resident engineer. The general contractor for the wharf construction was the Raymond Concrete Pipe Company of New York. The conveyor was installed by the Link-Belt Company of Chicago, and the floating steel wharf barge was furnished by the Midland Barge Company, Midland, Pa.

\$750,000 Office Building for Washington.

Washington.—Contract for the erection of the first building of a group to house the home offices of the Acacia Mutual Life Association has been awarded Hoggson Brothers, architects and builders, of New York, and final plans are about complete. The building is expected to be ready for occupancy within a year's time. This first unit will be a 10-story building, covering an approximate ground area of 100 by 158 feet, and estimated to cost \$750,000.

The proposed building is of sufficient size to care for the needs of the association for several years, and is so designed that with minimum expense it can be converted into an apartment house with stores on the street floor and the building extended to cover the entire street fronts on Indiana avenue and 1st street, west. The association also owns the block to the east of the above plot and on it will erect a building to take care of its rapidly increasing business.

The exterior facades of the building now to be erected will be all limestone above a low granite base at the sidewalk level. The design is a development of Georgian architecture, showing the influence of the Italian Renaissance, and will be in keeping with the future monumental building. The first three stories above the street form a rusticated base course, which carry a row of Corinthian pilasters to extend five stories. The whole facade will be finished by a massive stone cornice and parapet, in which will be contained the ninth and tenth stories of the building. Four elevators will serve the upper floors.

Booklet on Tennessee Resources.

The Tennessee Electric Power Company is distributing a booklet called "Go South—to Tennessee!" that has been received with considerable interest. Advertisements of it have brought requests from most of the states and also from abroad. Its object is to arouse an interest in the great opportunities of Tennessee for industrial and agricultural development. The excellent labor situation, the good climate, the immense mineral wealth, the rapidity of growth, the great diversity of industry, the abundance of hydro-electric and steam-generated electric power, the unusual advantages in river navigation, highways, proximity to markets and living conditions are some of the subjects covered. The tone of the text is conservative, and, therefore, creates a stronger impression of dependability than is usually found in such literature.

\$801,000 Tampa Bonds Bring \$11,370 Premium.

Tampa, Fla., November 26—[Special.]—Municipal improvement bonds amounting to \$801,000, the last assignment of such securities voted in 1924, were sold this week by the City Commission of Tampa at a premium of \$11,374.20. The highest bid, \$812,374.20, was submitted jointly by Wright Warlow of Orlando, Eldredge & Co. of New York city and the Detroit Company of Detroit. Five other bids were received from bonding houses in the North and East and only one bidder sought the bonds for a sum below their par value. The bonds represented a portion of an issue voted to finance a general improvement program, including construction of the city hospital on Davis Islands, city auditorium, bridges and other improvements, all completed or now under construction.

BIG BANK AND OFFICE BUILDING FOR BIRMINGHAM.

First National Buys Large Site and Will Erect 20-Story Edifice at a Cost of Several Millions.

Birmingham, Ala., November 29—[Special.]—The First National Bank of Birmingham, Oscar Wells, president, has sold to Frank Nelson, Jr., the 10-story building and lot at the northeast corner of Second avenue and 20th street, in the heart of Birmingham, which is occupied by the bank on the ground floor, with other offices throughout the rest of the structure. The bank has purchased of Mr. Nelson the old Hood Building, occupied by the Bencor Hotel and retail mercantile establishments, at the northwest corner of Third avenue and 20th street. No statement is given out as to the amount involved in the deal, but it is estimated to be between \$4,000,000 and \$4,500,000. Furthermore, the First National Bank, in addition to taking over the Hood corner, purchased from the E. M. Tutwiler estate property covering 25 by 140 feet on Third avenue, immediately adjoining the Hood Building, and also 40 feet on 20th street, from the Hood Building to the alley, the three lots giving a space of 140 feet on 20th street, the main thoroughfare, and 125 feet on Third avenue. As part of the transaction the bank bought the Rialto Theater, directly across Third avenue from the Hood Building, and transferred the theater and lot to the Tutwiler estate in exchange for the lot adjacent to the Hood Building.

President Wells of the First National Bank announces that as soon as leases on the old Hood Building and other properties expire, within the next five years or sooner, plans will have been prepared and work started on a 20-story or more bank building with offices to be rented. An additional investment in the construction will be from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

Mr. Nelson will continue to operate the present First National Bank Building as an office building.

The First National Bank has outgrown the present location. This structure was among the first of the skyscrapers built here and is still one of the most desirable because of its location and the arrangement of its floors. The Hood Building was erected 40 years ago. The bank has expanded in its present location until it is impossible to do much more shifting about. The trust department has required more room, while the savings and other departments are also cramped. More vault space is needed. The bond department needs room. Deposits of the bank have multiplied rapidly and there is need for more room in the regular facilities.

Under the agreement the First National Bank will retain its old quarters until the new building is finished. It is not improbable that negotiations will be taken up looking to the surrendering of the leases on the Hood Building before the expiration of the five years. The negotiation just made saves the present home of the First National Bank and brings about the removal of the old Hood Building for a much larger and more attractive building in its stead, a real home for the First National Bank.

The deal is one of the largest realty transactions for several years and means much to the city, enhancing values within a considerable distance of the two sites.

Contract for \$800,000 Theater at Beaumont.

Beaumont, Texas.—Charles F. Law of Beaumont and the Watson Company of Dallas, joint bidders, have been awarded the contract for erection of the Jefferson Amusement Company's new theater here, estimated to involve an expenditure for site, building and equipment of \$800,000. The building itself will cost \$540,000 and will have a seating capacity of 2500. A \$30,000 orchestral pipe organ will be installed.

Problem of Adjusted Cotton Production Rests Upon Southern Merchants and Bankers.

Practically every cotton-growing community recently heard over the radio a relayed account of a discussion of the cotton situation which took place between a representative cotton farmer and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. Secretary Jardine agreed with his visitor that while the present predicament in the South is largely due to the overproduction of cotton, the real remedy rests in securing the co-operation of bankers and merchants in promoting a safe farming policy in the South. The discussion brought out the fact that cotton production during recent years has increased from around 33,000,000 to almost 48,000,000 acres; that with one-fourth less acreage than was planted last year the world's requirements for American cotton could be supplied.

Secretary Jardine said:

"We must convince the banker that the cotton farmer is an unsafe man to do business with if he continues to grow cotton and little else. A banker or merchant who will not actually encourage his customers to grow the necessary food and feed required for farm and home use and a little of something to sell, has adopted a shortsighted policy.

"We must learn how to adjust production to market demand. But, in reducing acreage, we must adjust the program to the circumstances of the individual farmer. It would be unwise and dangerous in most cases for cotton farmers to turn entirely or even largely to other cash crops, but no farmer can go wrong by providing home-grown products for his family and farm livestock and have a little something to sell besides cotton. If every farmer in the South will be sure to do this much next year, an average of 25 per cent reduction in cotton acreage will probably result.

"The whole problem of adjusted production rests in the hands of the merchant and the banker, working in close touch with the farmer and our Federal and state agricultural institutions."

Secretary Jardine explained how the President's special cotton committee, organized to perfect a plan for taking care of the immediate situation or surplus cotton, sought and received splendid co-operation from the bankers of the South in the formation of cotton-credit corporations. These credit corporations are ready to make loans on cotton and then to see that the surplus is marketed in an orderly manner. They provide a means of advancing cash to the farmer who takes his cotton to a warehouse and receives a receipt for it. The corporations will succeed, said the Secretary, if Southern farmers get behind them.

The vital part which the co-operative-marketing associations are destined to play in solving the problem was emphasized by the Secretary, but he also stressed the necessity for more farmers to become members of such organizations.

Texas Bonded Warehouses Can Store 1,276,779 Bales of Cotton.

In order to ascertain the warehouse capacity of Texas for the proposed withholding of 1,525,000 bales of cotton produced in the state, the Dallas Morning News secured from Commissioner Fred W. Davis, Austin, the official warehouse list, which shows that a total of 1,276,779 bales of cotton can be stored in state-bonded compresses or warehouse of the approved type.

Arkansas Bankers Organizing to Retire 300,000 Bales of Cotton.

It is reported that Arkansas bankers will form a decentralized cotton pool of between \$12,000,000 and \$13,500,000 to retire about 300,000 bales of the 1926 cotton crop raised in Arkansas, and also assist in the campaign to reduce the cotton acreage of the state next year. The resolution, as adopted, calls for the formation of a pool through 50 per

cent of the banks of the state located in the cotton-producing area, using not to exceed 50 per cent of their capital and surplus for loans on cotton at a rate of \$40 to \$45 a bale, notes to carry the suggested interest rate of not exceeding 7 per cent per annum. Each bank is to lend in its own immediate territory and will carry or re-finance the notes for the money borrowed. The banks will have control of the cotton securing the loan, with each having the liberty to dispose of the cotton at any time, but preferably with the approval of the organization.

The resolution was introduced by W. A. Hicks, vice-president of the American Southern Trust Company of Little Rock, at a meeting of more than thirty executive members of the Arkansas Bankers Association held in that city.

Foreign Cotton-Crop Prospects.

A report of the latest available information received up to November 22 as to cotton production in foreign countries has been compiled by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, as follows:

Foreign production of cotton was greater last year than for any preceding year, but reports received so far indicate that total production in foreign countries this season will probably be somewhat below last season. A decrease in production is reported for Egypt, where this year's crop is estimated at 1,417,000 bales of 478 pounds, compared with 1,629,000 bales for last year. The quality and length of staple of Egypt's crop for the season are reported to be inferior to that of last year. Russia's yield is estimated at 703,000 bales, compared with 737,000 bales for last season, although a higher acreage is reported for Russia this season than for last. There has been an expansion of acreage in Russia from the low figure of 174,000 acres in 1922-23 to 1,720,000 acres this season, which exceeds the pre-war acreage. India's cotton area planted up to October 1 is estimated at 22,143,000 acres, compared with 22,752,000 acres planted up to the same date last year, indicating a possible slight reduction in yield. These decreases are partly balanced by increases in Chosen and Mexico. No estimates of cotton area or production have been received for China and Brazil this season.

British Move to Permit Two Years' Buying of Cotton.

Manchester, England, November 22—[Special.]—The raw-cotton brokers and merchants in Liverpool are finding an ever-increasing desire among Lancashire cotton spinners to cover their requirements well ahead at the present low level of prices. The board of directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association recently considered a requisition of the members asking that trading in American cotton futures be extended to 24 months ahead, provided that for any operation executed over twelve months ahead double commission should be charged.

Cotton Receipts and Shipments.

Cotton exports for the week ended November 26 amounted to 293,809 bales, compared with 474,784 bales the previous week and 177,384 bales for the same week last season. Exports from August 1 to November 26 amounted to 3,804,810 bales, compared with 3,428,667 bales for the same period last year.

COTTON MOVEMENT FROM AUGUST 1 TO NOVEMBER 26, 1926, WITH COMPARISONS.

	1926 Bales	1925 Bales
Port receipts.....	6,559,153	4,998,055
Port stocks.....	2,822,993	1,494,619
Interior receipts.....	3,386,164	6,350,646
Interior stocks.....	1,456,381	1,784,345
Into sight.....	9,725,701	8,993,852
Northern spinners' takings.....	796,712	786,616
Southern spinners' takings.....	2,105,125	1,971,785
World's visible supply of American cotton..	6,367,845	4,903,438

THE IRON AND STEEL SITUATION

Production and Sale of Steel Better Than Trade Talk Indicates.

Pittsburgh, November 29—[Special.]—Steel-mill operations, on the whole, have decreased only slightly from the October rate, which was the highest since April, though by only a small margin as compared with August and September. There is, if anything, less decrease than would ordinarily be expected as the year draws to a close.

There have been many reports lately of decreased steel buying, but there were somewhat similar reports in the past, when records of steel production and shipments did not bear out the reports. The tendency of the times seems to be to underrate the volume of activity, nearly all statistical reports, when issued, making a better showing than the trade talk would indicate.

An impressive case of this sort is presented by the statistics of automobile production in October. There were reports of a sharp slump in activity, but market reports covering many commodities used by the automobile industry showed increased buying, the automobile trade being responsible. The October statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce show production of passenger cars and trucks only about 15 per cent below what would be expected for the month, on the basis of production in the first nine months of the year, with allowance for seasonal variation. November promises to make approximately the same showing. Normally it is a light month, with December still lighter. As the industry ordinarily consumes about 10 per cent of the steel made, a 15 per cent loss means $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total steel requirements.

About 33,000 tons of fabricated structural steel business was reported last week as let, making the best week in quite a while. In general lettings have run, say, 25 per cent lighter since September 1 than in the same period of last year, while the first eight months of this year ran practically even with last year.

Agricultural-implement production has been lighter in the past couple of months than formerly, but has not slowed down further recently, and an increase in operations immediately after January 1 is expected.

The plate-mill position is better than it has averaged in the past two years. There is a good volume of business going through in plates for tank work, pipe and Lake vessels.

Sheet-mill operations have been at about 80 per cent in the past month, against 91 per cent in October. Prices advanced about October 1, and there is somewhat more shading of the advanced prices than there was a week or two ago. In September bookings greatly exceeded shipments, while since then shipments have been in excess.

The 2.00-cent price on merchant bars is said to be rigidly held on the largest business being placed, except for selling by a new mill at Cleveland, which does not seem to be disturbing the rest of the market. Single carloads frequently go also at the 2.00-cent price.

Shapes and tubular goods, both oil-country goods and merchant pipe, are rigidly held. Wire products are very firm in nearly all sections.

Tinplate contracting for delivery in the first half of the new year has been very active. The \$5.50 price was reaffirmed despite further advances in pig-iron, making an easy market for sellers. Quantity differentials, on the largest orders, are smaller than formerly, ordinary business going at the full price. October and November are usually the dull period in tinplate making, but this year production has been at but little under capacity on account of heavy exports, and this extra export movement is expected to continue through

the first quarter of the new year, as Welsh mills are already fairly well sold up and it will require some time before they can get into full production.

Pig-iron is dull in all districts. Buyers seem to have largely lost what interest they had when announcement was made of the British coal strike ending. The valley market is particularly dull. Foundries are not busy and some will carry contract tonnage over January 1.

Connellsville coke has softened a trifle, light offerings preventing thus far the decided decline generally expected.

Some Few Pig-Iron Sales for First Quarter.

Birmingham, Ala., November 29—[Special.]—The pig-iron market in Alabama holds a strong position. Sales in the main are in small lots and a few additional sales are reported for first-quarter delivery next year. The surplus stock of iron is showing a reduction and the new year will come in with minimum tonnage on furnace yards. Quotations are firm at \$20. This base has been set for the first quarter of the year. Any fluctuation in quotations will be upward, nor is this improbable, as a better feeling is noted.

Cast-iron soil-pipe and fittings trade has been a little quiet for some time. Foundries and machine shops which have remained steadfast to the normal foundry and machine business have also experienced some decline. But there is no general depression.

Survey indicates that there will be warrant for steady operation of shops and industries which employ pig-iron in their daily operations. The cast-iron pressure-pipe trade continues good; there is full operation of shops and no stock is carried. Lettings have not been numerous, nor has the tonnage sold been of size. However, there was good demand through the summer and delays in delivery are just being caught up with. There is expectation that specifications in sight in the territory where such work in pipe laying can be done during the winter will require a large quantity of pipe and the winter months will see considerable output. Pipe made last winter was quite steady. It will show no falling off in comparison this year. Local demand will be felt immediately on the turn of the year; the Birmingham Water Works Company will lay considerable mileage of pipe and otherwise improve and better its service.

The prospects in the steel market have taken on further strength. Railroads, in addition to purchasing large quantities of rail, have included accessories in the buying. Just recently the Missouri Pacific Railroad divided a large order for tie plates between the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company. Two of the new projects in railroad construction will shortly be in the market for rail. For instance, the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad is calling for bids for the first 60 miles of road between Aberdeen, Miss., and Aliceville, Ala. The work will be under way in January and there will be need for not only rail but other products. Another railroad project will also take rail, accessories and structural steel. The American Bolt Company, an industry in existence here for many years, with monthly capacity of 1000 tons, has been keeping pace with the activity, as railroads, mining corporations and others with transportation lines are requiring nuts and bolts. N. L. Miller, president of the company, is confident the future holds out promising prospects. R. I. Ingalls, executive of the Ingalls Iron Works Company, is also very optimistic. This concern is one of the larger steel-fabricating shops in the territory and has been turning out some important structural steel jobs. George M. Morrow, Jr., president of the Birmingham Machine and Foundry Com-

pany, whose plant is now well diversified, with several products being turned out and more or less activity in all except the regular foundry and machine trade, is also among the confident leaders. Others of the district feel sure there will be no general let-up, but that conditions will be satisfactory indefinitely.

Coal mining is at the peak. For the past few weeks the output in Alabama has been around 420,000 tons and over each week. The export business will continue for several weeks and the domestic demand is still urgent. Transportation service is good. The coke market is very strong and all by-product coke works are going steadily. Independent producers are still without surplus stock and find it necessary to give prompt service in delivery. This condition is likely to continue for a few months at least. Coke quotations are around \$5.50 per ton, domestic sizes.

The old-material market is unchanged, large quantities of the product being moved, quotations remaining low, purchases in small lots. Heavy melting-steel consumers purchased in big lots several weeks ago and are taking shipments now steadily. Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company's steel mill at Fairfield is a large consumer of heavy melting steel.

Portland cement demand is still fairly good and operations of plants very steady. The complaint continues as to foreign competition, cement from Belgium and Sweden being placed in Florida against Alabama product.

Clay products of this district enjoy a fine demand and the numerous brick-manufacturing plants are doing well and shipping steadily.

Pig-iron and iron and steel-scrap quotations follow:

PIG-IRON.

No. 2 foundry, 1.75 to 2.25 per cent silicon, f. o. b. furnaces, \$20.00; No. 1 foundry, 2.25 to 2.75 per cent silicon, \$20.50; iron of 2.75 to 3.25 per cent silicon, \$21.00; iron of 3.25 to 3.75 per cent silicon, \$21.50; iron of 3.75 to 4.25 per cent silicon, \$22.00; charcoal iron, f. o. b. furnace, \$29.00 to \$30.00.

OLD MATERIAL.

Old steel axles.....	\$16.00 to \$17.00
Old iron axles.....	16.00 to 17.00
Old steel rails.....	12.50 to 13.50
Heavy melting steel.....	13.00 to 13.50
No. 1 cast.....	16.00 to 17.00
Stove plate.....	14.00 to 15.00
No. 1 railroad wrought.....	11.00 to 12.00
Old car wheels.....	15.00 to 16.00
Old tramcar wheels.....	16.00 to 17.00
Machine-shop turnings.....	8.00 to 8.50
Cast-iron borings.....	8.00 to 8.50
Cast-iron borings (chemical).....	15.50 to 16.50

Mundy's Book on Railroad Earnings.

The twenty-first issue of Mundy's Earning Power of Railroads is dated 1926, the publishers being Jas. H. Oliphant & Co. of New York and Chicago, who have for many years devoted painstaking efforts to the preparation of this annual reference book that is so valuable to investors and others interested in securities. It contains full information about stocks, funded debts, mileage, revenues, expenses, maintenance, rentals, guarantees, dividends, investments, affiliations, valuations, etc. It was compiled and edited by Floyd W. Mundy of the firm who have published it for so long. The book is composed of 535 pages, all printed clearly on substantial stock, and it is bound in a flexible cover that is attractively inscribed.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Earnings Gain.

For the 10 months ended October 31, 1926, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company reports gross revenues of \$110,302,681, an increase of \$8,526,531; operating expenses \$75,631,998, an increase of \$1,375,521; net railway operating income, \$30,357,660, an increase of \$5,081,923. The net income after all charges is \$23,743,752, an increase of \$7,228,910 compared with the corresponding period of 1925. The operating ratio for the period is 68.6 per cent, a decrease of 4.4 per cent from the same period a year ago.

RAILROADS

HUGE GROWTH OF TRAFFIC SOUTH.

Freight Movement on Southern Railway Increased Over 63 Per Cent in a Decade.

Under the caption "How the Southern Is Building for the South," Case, Pomeroy & Co., Inc., of New York say:

"During the first nine months of 1926 the Southern Railway spent \$36,500,000, or 31.5 per cent of its total operating revenues, for the proper maintenance of its roadway and stations and ordinary repairs to its locomotives and freight and passenger cars.

"Such normal expenditures for maintenance are necessary to prevent actual depreciation of railroad property and service. But more than this is needed if a railroad is to expand its facilities with the growing business of the territory which it serves. Railroad traffic in the South increased 57 per cent from 1916 to 1925. The railroads must, therefore, invest very large amounts of new capital so that their facilities will be adequate to meet the increased demands for transportation.

"Southern Railway's traffic has grown at a rate even greater than that of the roads of the entire Southern district as a whole. In the year ending June 30, 1916, the Southern moved a volume of traffic equivalent to carrying over 5,000,000 tons of freight a distance of one mile. In the year 1925 the Southern moved the equivalent of over 8,250,000,000 tons of freight one mile, an increase of 63.7 per cent. For the first nine months of 1926 the Southern's freight movement was over 6,500,000,000 ton-miles—a billion and a half more than for the entire year ending June 30, 1916 * * *

"The Southern's investment in road and equipment was increased over \$100,000,000 from June 30, 1916, to December 31, 1925. * * *

"These various improvements have made possible the movement of much heavier and longer freight trains at a greater average rate of speed. The shipment of freight has been greatly facilitated, with large resultant savings to shippers and retailers."

Railroads Generally Adopting Lights for Signals Day and Night.

Light signals are being substituted for semaphores and other means of signaling as fast as replacements are necessary on the railroads, according to reports from the principal lines in the United States to the signal section of the American Railway Association.

The reports have been submitted to the signal section in connection with a study which it is making as to what modifications can be made in signal methods so as to increase safety both to passengers and employees and to enable the railroads to handle their increasing traffic.

Light signals have, it is stated, the following advantages: They are more discernible at all times and at a greater distance and are less confusing. They are more economical to operate.

There are three principal types of light signals now being installed. One involves the use of white lights exclusively, the lights being arranged so as to reproduce semaphore indications. Another type uses red, yellow and green lights, which are arranged in a manner similar to the white lights. The third type also uses red, yellow and green lights, but they are operated singly in a manner similar to the systems now used in many cities for the regulation of street traffic.

The railroads realize that the capacity of their tracks can be regulated by the use of signals. Many of them are shortening their blocks; they are placing their signals closer together than formerly, and at the beginning of each

block there is a signal that not only gives an indication as to whether the block ahead is clear, but also as to the condition of the two preceding blocks. By means of this system a larger number of trains can be operated with less delay than would otherwise be the case and without increasing the hazard.

Practice shows that under this system trains kept running, even though at reduced speed, are advancing more rapidly relatively than by running them at higher speeds and keeping them more widely separated. This enables a railroad to move a heavier freight tonnage over its tracks in less time and expedites the movement of freight to the advantage of the shipper. It also enables the railroads to obtain greater service out of their present trackage facilities, thus substantially lessening the necessity for capital expenditures for additional tracks. This means a saving to the public and results in greater efficiency.

Atlantic Coast Line to Sell \$13,750,000 of New Stock.

A special meeting of stockholders of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company is to be held at Richmond, Va., on December 13 to vote upon the proposition recommended by the board of directors that an increase of \$24,000,000 in the amount of capital stock be made, bringing the total amount authorized up to \$100,000,000, the maximum named in the original charter. Following the approval by the stockholders, it is proposed to offer to stockholders of record of November 30 the right to subscribe at \$100 per share—in the proportion of one share of new stock for each five shares held—for a total of \$13,750,500 of this stock, which is all that will be issued at present. The money received from its sale is to be applied to additions and betterments. Atlantic Coast Line stock has been selling recently in the market at around \$210 per share.

Automatic Signals and Train Control Installed.

With the placing in service of automatic train-control apparatus on the 125-mile line between Orange and Clifton Forge, Va., the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway now has 100 per cent block-signal protection between Washington and Cincinnati, 598 miles, and on all except 76 miles of the 655 miles between Newport News and Cincinnati. The installation of train control and signaling has been done at an investment of approximately \$1,000,000 in this section. It was designed and installed entirely by the company's forces.

R. N. Begien, vice-president in charge of operation, describes the new system as of the intermittent induction type, superimposed on the automatic color light signal system recently completed in this territory. It is similar to that being installed on 14 other railroads, including the Southern Railway and the Atlantic Coast line on over 5500 miles of track.

Big Loadings of Railroad Freight Recorded.

Loading of revenue freight for the week ended November 13 totaled 1,112,886 cars, according to reports filed by the railroads with the car service division of the American Railway Association. This was an increase of 62,946 cars over the corresponding week last year and an increase of 96,043 cars over the same week in 1924. Because of the Armistice Day observance and the usual seasonal decline in traffic about this time each year, the total for the week showed a decrease of 24,324 cars under the preceding week.

Since January 1 last there have been loaded with revenue freight a total of more than 47,500,000 cars, which compares with something more than 45,500,000 cars loaded during the same period of last year and with over 43,100,000 cars loaded during the corresponding period of 1924.

\$5,000,000 Locomotive Order by Pennsylvania Railroad—Other Equipment News.

Pennsylvania Railroad has ordered 75 large Pacific-type passenger locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at an estimated cost of about \$5,000,000.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has also placed an order with the Baldwin Works for 20 Pacific-type locomotives and the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad for 2 Decapod-type locomotives. The Santa Fe system is reported to have completed its contract to Baldwin's for 50 locomotives by adding 9 engines of the 4-8-4 type to their recent order for 41 locomotives.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway is reported in the market for 35 locomotives, 25 of the Mikado type and 10 of the Mountain type; also for 13 passenger-train cars, including 50 passenger cars, 5 dining cars and the rest combination cars. Other equipment inquiries noted are as follows: One hundred ballast cars of 50 tons capacity for the Atlantic Coast Line; 2000 all-steel hopper cars and 3 all-steel dining cars for the Norfolk and Western Railway; 10 caboose cars for the Winston-Salem Southbound Railway.

Norfolk and Western Railway may build in its own shops 250 all-steel box cars and 25 cabooses.

Western Maryland Railway, it is reported, has ordered from the Bethlehem Steel Company 500 bodies for hopper cars.

Georgia and Florida Railway's Reorganization Plan Progresses.

The Georgia and Florida Railway property was bid in last week at Augusta, Ga., by the bondholders' committee for \$1,000,000 to fulfil the plans for the reorganization, the bid being subject to the approval of the Superior Court there. The sale was conducted by J. H. Flythe, Commissioner. The committee is composed of John Skelton Williams, Jr.; Francis H. Weston and Brice Clagett.

The new organization to be formed after the sale is approved will be called Georgia and Florida Railroad Company, and H. W. Purvis will be president and general manager. He is now general manager of the line. R. Lancaster Williams of Baltimore will be chairman of the board of directors to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, John Skelton Williams, of Richmond.

A charter has just been granted to the railroad for its proposed extension in South Carolina, which will extend from North Augusta to Greenwood, S. C., 55 miles. The cost of the extension is placed at more than \$2,000,000.

Contract for a Texas Interurban Line to Be Awarded.

Baytown, Texas, November 27—[Special.]—Instead of building the Houston, Beaumont and Orange Interurban Railway into Houston, as was originally planned, the proposed line will intersect the Houston North Shore Railway at Baytown and use the latter's tracks between this place and Houston, it is announced. The road will also intersect the Beaumont-Port Arthur Interurban Railway at Beaumont. Contract for the construction of the Houston, Beaumont and Orange line will be awarded about December 15. Ralph K. Linville of Baltimore, Md., is chief engineer.

The Houston North Shore Railway, which will be electrically operated, is now finished between Goose Creek and the San Jacinto River, 23 miles, and will be extended into Houston as soon as bridges are completed. The road was begun July 1, 1925. It will cost approximately \$1,250,000. The officers are Harry K. Johnson, president; R. W. Franklin and V. C. Smith, vice-presidents.

Reader Railroad in Arkansas to Extend for Oil and Lumber Traffic.

The Mansfield Hardwood Lumber Company of Shreveport, La., and Reader, Ark., proposes, according to a press report from Reader, to build two extensions to the Reader Railroad, which it controls and which is now only 23½ miles long from Reader to Waterloo, Ark., that will make it about 100 miles long.

The railroad, it is further stated, is the only outlet for oil shipments from Nevada county, and its extension will greatly facilitate the oil movement from the Nevada, the Smackover and the El Dorado districts, besides the movement of lumber and other freight. The extensions will connect with the Missouri Pacific Railroad at Reader and El Dorado, Ark., and with the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway at Hope, Ark., where the Louisiana and Arkansas Railroad will also be reached. The St. Louis Southwestern Railway will be connected at McNeil and at El Dorado the Rock Island.

The Arkansas Railroad Commission, it is announced, has approved the proposed increase of capital stock of the railroad from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 to finance the extensions that are planned and an application is also before the Interstate Commerce Commission to also approve them. Construction is expected to begin as soon as the latter is granted.

New Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Boiler Plant Completed.

Huntington, W. Va., November 27—[Special.]—All boiler-making and boiler-repair work for the entire Chesapeake and Ohio Railway system will be consolidated in Huntington upon completion of the new boiler plant at the company's shops in this city, and a large number of additional skilled and unskilled mechanics and laborers will be required within a short time, it has also been announced.

This new boiler shop, one of the city's largest buildings, will be ready for operation early in December. At present the shops here have about 4000 men on the payroll, the largest number ever employed there, and further expansion of the shops as a whole is imminent, although no specific announcement of that has been made.

The shop, which is ready to open by December 6, was constructed and equipped at a cost of \$516,000. Work was begun in August, 1925, by the contractor, Milo R. Hanke of Cincinnati. The building measures 350 feet by 600 feet. It was built over and around the old boiler and repair shop, one portion of which was removed and another portion left standing as a machine bay.

Santa Fe System Has New Plans for South Plains Region.

Post, Texas, November 26—[Special.]—Having been refused a permit by the Interstate Commerce Commission to build about 225 miles of branch lines in northwest Texas, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway will file an application with the Commission for authority to construct a railroad between Post and Fort Worth, approximately 225 miles, it is authoritatively announced. The survey for this proposed line was made last summer and all data connected with the project has been compiled and is ready to be submitted. It is also the purpose of the Santa Fe system to build one or more branch lines in the South Plains region in order to protect that territory from possible future invasion by the Burlington and other systems. The Post-Fort Worth line will intersect the transcontinental cut-off line of the Santa Fe at Post.

TEXTILE

Silk-Throwing Plants Merged.

Erwin, Tenn.—The A. P. Villa & Brothers, Inc., silk-throwing plant here, together with Villa plants in other cities, have been consolidated with and under the name of Berizza Brothers, Inc., of New York city. The Villa Brothers will become officers and directors of the new corporation.

Adding Bleaching and Dyeing Equipment.

Forest City, N. C.—Beam bleaching and dyeing equipment is being installed at the Florence Mills, manufacturers of flannels. General contract for building improvements has been let to Bryson & Weber, Spartanburg, S. C. J. E. Sirrine & Co., Greenville, S. C., are the engineers.

Warehouse for Cotton Mill Completed.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Ingalls Iron Works Company, Birmingham, has completed a warehouse here for the Strowd-Holcombe Cotton Mills. It is 40 by 80 feet, of steel construction, with galvanized corrugated steel roofing and siding, steel sash and steel doors.

Wants Cotton Mill for Andalusia, Ala.

The River Falls Power Company, River Falls, Ala., writes the MANUFACTURERS RECORD that it will pay \$500 in cash to the first person who sends the name and address of an individual or corporation with whom successful arrangements are later made to erect and operate a cotton mill at Andalusia, using electric energy produced by the company.

Contract for Mill at Morrillton, Ark.

Morrillton, Ark.—Contract for the new mill for Morris & Co. of Groveville, N. J., has been awarded to the Monolith Builders of Little Rock. It consists of a main building, 158 by 415 feet, together with a picker room and a boiler house. The main mill is one story, with a 50-foot monitor extending through the entire center. The plant will be equipped to manufacture canvas belting and tire fabric. As the mill is located close to the city, no operatives' village will be built at this time. Robert & Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga., are the architects and engineers.

Suggests Co-operation of Southern Cotton Growers and British Cotton Spinners.

Manchester, England, November 19—[Special.]—At the invitation of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations, C. O. Moser, president and general manager of the American Cotton Growers' Exchange, Memphis, Tenn., addressed the members of the Federation General Committee in Manchester today. Mr. Moser's object was to explain the development and progress of the co-operative farmers' organizations, and in the course of an interesting address he referred to the progress already made by the various growers' associations. He detailed at some length the activities of the organizations, which are attempting to eliminate waste in the cotton-spinning industry by better ginning, baling, etc. He expressed a desire that an attempt should be made to form a joint committee representing the Lancashire cotton spinners and the cotton growers in the Southern states with a view to meeting periodically and discussing matters which would have for their object the elimination of waste. Other points of interest developed regarding the snapping of cotton and the efforts being made to improve the quality of the planting seed.

GOOD ROADS AND STREETS

\$10,000,000 CHESAPEAKE BAY BRIDGE PROJECTED.

Company Organized by Baltimoreans to Build Eight-Mile Toll Bridge From Bay Shore to Rock Hall.

The Chesapeake Bay Bridge Company, prepared financially to build a \$10,000,000 bridge across the Chesapeake Bay, has been incorporated for that purpose in Baltimore. The bridge, as planned, would span the bay from a point north of Bay Shore to a point north of Rock Hall.

Although the board of directors of the company is composed entirely of Marylanders, it is understood that strong financial interests of New York city also are backing the project. The articles of incorporation listed the following directors: William G. Baker of Baker, Watts & Co., Baltimore, bankers; W. R. Bonsal of the W. R. Bonsal Company, Charleston, S. C., and a vice-president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway; S. Bonsal Brooks of Sanford & Brooks, Baltimore, contractors; Marion T. Hargis of the Surry Lumber Company, and a merchant of Snow Hill, Md.; Stuart S. Janney, attorney, Baltimore; John J. Nelligan, president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Baltimore; A. H. S. Post, president of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, Baltimore; S. Davies Warfield, president of the Continental Trust Company, Baltimore, and president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway; John K. Shaw, president of the Century Coal Company, Baltimore.

It is understood that the three things necessary to assure the beginning of actual construction work next spring are: Consent of the War Department, which has jurisdiction over navigable waters; approval of Congress, because the Chesapeake Bay lies in both Maryland and Virginia; approval of the General Assembly of Maryland, which must license the company to span the bay, fix the toll rates and determine the method of taxation.

Engineers' plans call for a bridge about eight miles long and from 20 to 27 feet wide, sufficient to accommodate two lines of large-size trucks. The bridge is to be of steel and concrete construction. There will be two draws, one on the western side, to be 50 to 60 feet wide; the other between the middle of the bay and the Eastern Shore, to be 260 feet wide. Under this plan small craft bound between Baltimore and the Susquehanna River would use the western draw, and large craft engaged either in navigation between the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay ports or in inland water navigation via the bay and the Chesapeake and Delaware would use the large draw.

On completion of the structure it would be necessary for the State Roads Commission to build short stretches of highway to connect the bridge approaches with state highways already existing. Thus Baltimore would be connected with every county-seat and town on the Eastern Shore and with Wilmington and Dover, Del. The western approach would be 14 miles by road from the center of Baltimore and the eastern end of the bridge would be 13 miles from Chestertown, Md. Its construction would bring Baltimore 54 miles closer by highway to Chestertown, 46 miles closer to Cambridge, 40 miles closer to Salisbury and Pocomoke and 25 miles closer to Ocean City, Md. This saving in highway mileage is based on a comparison with the present routes by way of Havre de Grace and Elkton, across the Susquehanna River bridge. The structure would also bring Baltimore closer by highway to a large section of Delaware.

The state legislature will be requested to permit toll charges of not over \$1.25 for passenger vehicles, \$1.50 for

light trucks, \$3 for heavy trucks and 15 cents for passengers other than the driver. It is said that the promoters of the project are willing to give the state an option to take over the bridge after 20 years at a valuation to be fixed by arbitration.

Bridge Shortens New Orleans to Mobile Highway Route by 60 Miles.

New Orleans, La.—The bridge over West Pearl River at a point one mile beyond the Pearl River Station has been opened to traffic. The structure connects the four-mile stretch across Honey Island and removes the necessity for ferrying across the river en route to the Mississippi Gulf coast and Mobile. The road leads across the East Pearl Bridge and into the Picayune-Bay St. Louis Highway. The Honey Island route to Mobile reduces the old mileage by about 60 miles, so that the New Orleans-Mobile run is now less than 150 miles.

\$10,625,000 Road Program for South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C.—Providing for a paving program of \$10,625,000 to be started in the near future, reimbursement agreements, covering the hard surfacing of 350 miles of state highway, have been negotiated and formally confirmed by the State Highway Commission. The items comprising the budget include coastal district, \$6,000,000; mid-coastal district, \$1,500,000; Greenwood county, \$1,000,000; Pickens county, \$975,000; Marion county, \$650,000, and Spartanburg county, \$500,000.

\$600,000 for Bridge Over Arkansas River.

Russellville, Ark.—Plans for a \$600,000 free bridge over the Arkansas River at Dardanelle have been approved by commissioners of the Pope and Yell County Improvement District, and construction bids will be received shortly. On December 18 \$300,000 improvement bonds will be sold. This bridge will take the place of a pontoon bridge, said to be the longest bridge of its type over running water in the world.

\$2,500,000 Bonds Voted by Brevard County, Fla.

Melbourne, Fla.—Brevard county taxpayers voted in favor of a \$2,500,000 bond issue for the construction of roads and bridges throughout the county at an election held November 23. Melbourne and adjacent precincts voted practically unanimously for the bonds, while Titusville, Cocoa, Eau Gallie and nearby precincts voted a majority against the issue. However, the majority in favor of the bonds was 136.

\$285,000 of Bonds Sold by South Carolina County.

Winnsboro, S. C.—The Highway Commission for Fairfield County has sold \$285,000 of bonds to J. H. Hilsman & Co. and the Citizens and Southern Company, both of Atlanta, Ga. The bonds bear 5 per cent interest and brought \$285,575.

Viaduct Contract Awarded.

Little Rock, Ark.—The Arkansas Highway Commission has awarded contract to the T. J. Galley Company of Knoxville for construction of the earth embankment on the Arkansas end of the proposed Harahan Viaduct.

LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIALS

Lumber Buying and Shipments Increase.

Washington, November 26.—Telegraphic reports received by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association here today from 369 of the larger softwood and 145 of the chief hardwood lumber mills of the country for the week ended November 20 show that the comparably reporting softwood mills had production about the same, considerable increase in shipments and a good gain in new business when compared with reports for the week earlier. In comparison with reports for the corresponding week a year ago production was practically the same, a big increase in shipments and at the same time a heavy decrease in new business.

The hardwood reports apparently show no noteworthy change in production and shipments, but indicate that new business is much below that reported for the preceding week.

The unfilled orders of 233 Southern Pine and West Coast mills at the end of last week amounted to 528,395,342 feet, as against 562,518,496 feet for 234 mills the previous week. The 127 identical Southern Pine mills in the group showed unfilled orders of 207,157,500 feet last week, as against 218,083,140 feet for the week before. For the 106 West Coast mills the unfilled orders were 321,237,842 feet, as against 343,435,356 feet for 107 mills a week earlier.

Altogether the 352 comparably reporting softwood mills had shipments 102 per cent and orders 86 per cent of actual production. For the Southern Pine mills these percentages were, respectively, 91 and 75, and for the West Coast mills 104 and 88.

Of the reporting mills the 324, with an established normal production for the week of 220,736,891 feet, gave actual production 98 per cent, shipments 97 per cent and orders 83 per cent thereof.

The following table compares the softwood lumber movement, as reflected by the reporting mills of seven regional associations, for the three weeks indicated:

	Past week	Corresponding week 1925	Preceding week (revised)
Mills	352	351	363
Production	221,711,145	222,252,923	223,864,959
Shipments	225,436,252	192,482,409	209,584,705
Orders	190,252,799	238,223,095	180,599,820

The following revised figures compare the softwood lumber movement of the same seven regional associations for the first 46 weeks of 1926 with the same period of 1925:

	Production	Shipments	Orders
1926	11,005,628,972	11,198,196,512	11,078,243,639
1925	11,116,089,049	10,973,255,536	10,791,726,590

The Southern Pine Association reports from New Orleans that for 127 mills reporting shipments were 9.42 per cent below production and orders 25.26 per cent below production and 17.48 per cent below shipments. New business taken during the week amounted to 51,579,660 feet, shipments 62,505,300 feet and production 69,007,722 feet. The normal production of these mills is 76,479,908 feet. Of the 122 mills reporting running time, 84 operated full time, 17 of the latter overtime. Two mills were shut down and the rest operated from one to five and one-half days.

The North Carolina Pine Association of Norfolk, Va., with nine fewer mills reporting, shows notable decreases in production and shipments and some gain in new business.

The Hardwood Manufacturers' Institute of Memphis, Tenn., reported from 126 units production as 18,832,677 feet, shipments 18,892,975 and orders 18,012,185. The normal production of these units is 20,821,000 feet.

For the past 46 weeks all hardwood mills reporting to the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association gave production 1,358,001,401 feet, shipments 1,362,192,680 and orders 1,395,619,874.

Southern Pine Association Drive for Better Building.

A campaign for intelligent wood construction throughout Florida, and especially in the Miami area, has been launched by the Southern Pine Association of New Orleans. L. R. Putman, merchandising counsel, of Chicago; Leo Kraemer, chief engineer and a widely known architect of New Orleans, has made a complete and detailed study of the situation in Miami from the standpoint of good construction. The Miami Lumbermen's Credit Association, aided by the Southern Pine Association, laid plans at once to erect a model demonstration home of wood. An active advertising and publicity drive is also arranged, in charge of E. Mark Ferree, formerly of the Miami Herald and who is at Miami.

Purchases Millwork Plants.

Louisville, Ky.—The Anderson Manufacturing Company, which several years ago purchased the Alfred Struck Company, has now acquired the holdings of the Louisville Planing Mill Company and the Anderson Company of this city. These plants will manufacture millwork, fine interior trim and high-grade cabinet work. The officers of the new company are Olaf Anderson, president; Charles Anderson, vice-president; George J. Green, secretary, and Frank C. Anderson, treasurer. The Star Wood Product Company was also included in the deal, as this plant had been purchased by the Anderson Company early this year.

Eastern Paving-Brick Manufacturers to Meet.

The eighth annual meeting of the Eastern Paving Brick Manufacturers' Association will be held on December 14 at the Hotel Washington, Washington, D. C. William C. Perkins, with offices in the Lincoln Building, Philadelphia, is secretary of the Association.

Many New Industries Established in San Antonio.

One hundred new factories have been established in San Antonio this year, reports C. C. Leel, industrial secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. The total number of industries in San Antonio is now 1060, with an annual output of between \$90,000,000 and \$100,000,000 and an annual payroll of about \$22,000,000. The industries are greatly diversified in character, and the Chamber of Commerce is corresponding with 22 prospects, all manufacturers in other parts of the country, in regard to locating in San Antonio. The list includes:

A manufacturer of leather goods; kitchen equipment; four food-products concerns; vegetable-canning factory; metal-working concern producing equipment largely used by public utilities; gas-generating equipment; automobile-body equipment; paper mill; woodenware factory; two building-material manufacturers, and eight manufacturers producing miscellaneous products.

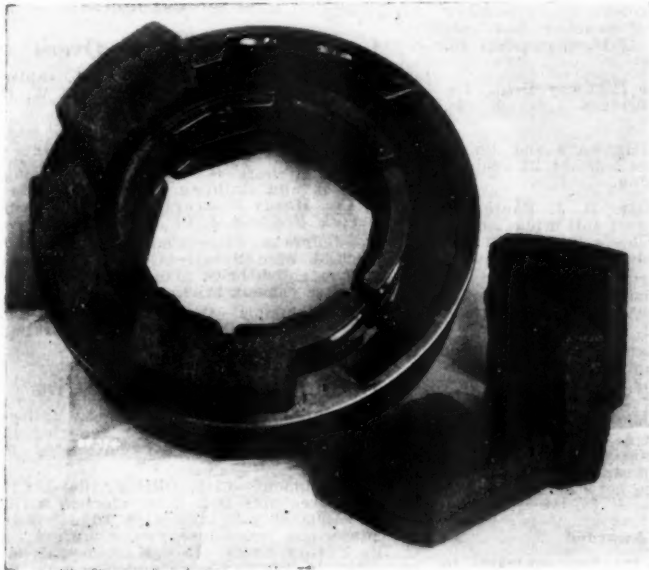
One new concern which is to manufacture food products has purchased a site for a factory and it is stated an early announcement of plans will be made.

San Antonio offers free sites to any new industry which means business, the only stipulation being that a certain number of people must be employed within a reasonable time, reports Mr. Leel. He says further that the general development of the territory has brought about a gradual increase in the past three months in the number of inquiries concerning the advantages of locating an industry in San Antonio.

MECHANICAL

Segmental Wheel Chuck of New Type.

An improved segmental wheel chuck, which embodies radically new features for holding carborundum and aloxite wheel segments, has been put on the market by the Carborundum Company of Niagara Falls, N. Y., the manufacturers of the chuck being the Pratt and Whitney Company. For some time the use of these segments on surface grinders has been accepted as a welcome improvement over the old type



CHUCK WITH THREE SEGMENTS DETACHED.

solid or ring wheel, the advantages of the new type of wheel being not only its ability to give free, clean, shear cutting action, with plenty of clearance and increased grinding production, but also the fact that the initial cost of the segmental wheel is considerably less than the solid wheel.

The improved chuck is for heavy duty in production work. It provides for holding the segments by means of clamping bolts and rocker-bearing blocks within a heavy ring or chuck body. The chuck body and clamps are made of a special gun iron, a metal of great tensile strength. The segments are mounted in pockets inside the chuck body or ring, and are securely and safely held by a series of rocker blocks in the chuck body and on the faces of the outer clamps so as to automatically compensate for any irregularities in the segments. By the rocker blocks and on the faces of the outer clamps a perfect contact is provided. Each segment is held in position by independent clamps on both ends, and it is further stated that the segments, while under strain, do not tend to loosen the hold of the clamps; any possible irregularities in the segments are taken up and there is no danger of cracking or chipping the segments.

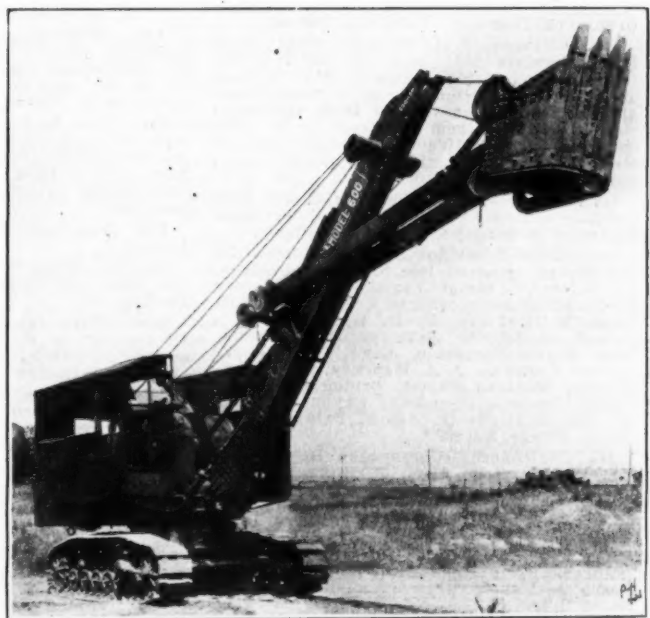
In its provision for water supply this chuck embodies a radical departure from previous practice. By tilting the segments outward from the axis an increased supply of water is made possible directly at the point of contact between the segmental wheels and the work, as well as between the segments. Another novel feature is the provision of adapters that permit the use of worn segments, which effects economy by reducing the loss in the stub ends. The segments can be used until they are worn down to three-quarters of an inch. Other particulars are given in a bulletin issued by the company.

All-Steel Frame Excavators.

A new line of excavators with every feature designed from the point of view of the practical dirt mover and built in sizes ranging from one-half to one and one-quarter cubic yards capacity, including three-quarter and one-yard sizes, and all being built of steel from the tip of the boom to the corduroy shoes, has been put on the market by the Harnischfeger Corporation of Milwaukee, Wis., well-known builders of overhead electric traveling cranes and gasoline-driven excavators. The accompanying picture shows one of the new machines.

Cast steel frame construction is an outstanding characteristic. The revolving frame, the car body, drum side stands, etc., are heavy one-piece steel castings, and it is claimed that they cannot wear out and that after years of service they will be as good as new. Moreover, it is stated: "The unit cast steel construction insures permanent alignment for all working parts; there is nothing to work loose. As a result the shafts always run true and there is less wear in the bearings and in the gears. The purpose of this unit steel construction is to secure rigidity. To get the full benefits of it all castings are fully machined at the joints and bearing points."

It is to be further noted that these P. & H. excavators have less tail swing than usual, a feature which is especially important in basement work or in work which has to be done in narrow alleys or other restricted spaces. Expensive hand trimming is then unnecessary. This feature is also to be appreciated in the construction of narrow mountainous roads. In some instances, it is said, thousands of yards of



ONE OF THE NEW MACHINES AT WORK.

excavation can be saved by reducing the width of the road. Attention is also directed to the features of the crowding motion of the excavator, it being positive, biting into the toughest soils, and it can force the dipper above the boom point, which is valuable in loading trucks placed on top of a bank. Moreover, the crowding is independent of the hoisting, so the dipper can cut a level floor or any slope of bank.

All models of these excavators are interchangeable and can be used as shovel, skimmer scoop, hoe, dragline, pile driver, clamshell or crane. Changing is rapid by means of a patented device. They are shipped without dismantling.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

EXPLANATORY

Additional information is published about all enterprises mentioned in this department as soon as such data can be obtained.
An asterisk (*) following an item indicates that the enterprise has been reported in a preceding issue.

DAILY BULLETIN

The Daily Bulletin is published every business day to enable its subscribers to follow up promptly the industrial, commercial, railroad, financial, building and general business development of the South and Southwest. To machinery manufacturers and dealers, contractors, engineers, and others who require daily information of every new enterprise organized and details about important additions to enterprises already established, the Daily Bulletin is invaluable. Subscription price, \$30.00 a year.

Airplane Plants, Stations, Etc.

Ga., Atlanta—City Council and Fulton County Comm. both interested in making additional improvements at Candler Field as municipal airport.

Va., Richmond—Richmond Air Junction Assn., capital \$200,000, chartered; Henry Woodhouse, 280 Madison Ave., New York; S. W. Eakin; will establish air junction.*

Bridges, Culverts and Viaducts

Proposed Construction

Ark., Dardanelle—Yell and Pope Counties Comms., Bridge Improvement Dist., receive bids soon for \$600,000 free steel bridge over Arkansas River at Dardanelle; 50-ft. span for boats.*

Fla., Pensacola—Escambia County Commrs., H. E. Gandy, Chmn., considering steel and concrete bridge over Bayou Chico.

Fla., Safety Harbor—City receives bids in Dec. for steel bridge over Sixth St. Address City Clk.

Fla., Titusville—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Ga., Atkinson—State Highway Dept., East Point, appropriated about \$40,000 for approaches to bridge across Satilla River at Atkinson, Brantley County, on Waycross-Brunswick Highway; total cost \$60,000.

Ga., Folkston—State Highway Dept., East Point, receives bids soon for 361-ft. reinforced concrete bridge across St. Mary's River at Folkston, Charlton County, between Georgia and Florida, on Central Dixie Highway; eight spans, 3 of them cantilever spans; 1490 cu. yd. concrete, 100,000 lbs. reinforcement steel, 31 ft. higher than low water level; approximate cost \$125,000.

Ga., McRae—Telfair County Commrs. plan building concrete bridges on all principal highways in county; \$185,000 available.

Louisiana—Louisiana Highway Comm., Baton Rouge, received low bid for 4 bridges: La Salle and Grant Parishes, bridge over Little River and Cocheran Creek, on Tullos-Rochelle Highway, F. D. Harvey & Co., Jonesboro, \$89,890; Jefferson Davis Parish, over Bayou Lacassine, Lake Charles-Lake Arthur Highway, J. A. Hanchey, Mittle, La., \$21,026; Madison Parish, bridge and earth approaches over Roundway Bayou, Tallulah-St. Joseph Highway, Austin Bridge Co. of Baton Rouge, \$30,890.*

Md., Baltimore—Chesapeake Bay Bridge Co., incorporated; Chas. B. Hoffman, Chas. R. Wharton Smith, Robert France, incorporators, all Title Bldg., plans 8 mi. 20 to 27 ft. wide steel bridge on concrete piles, with 2 draws, from point between Bay Shore and Back River, on west shore to point between Rock Hall and Tolchester Beach, east shore, draw on western side, between 50 and 60 feet wide, for traffic between Baltimore and Susquehanna River and small craft; draw on eastern side, 260 ft. wide, for larger vessels and craft, between Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay ports or in inland water navigation via Bay and Chesapeake and Delaware Canal; western terminus 14 mi. by road from center of Baltimore; eastern terminus 13 mi. from Chestertown; estimated cost \$10,000,000; W. Roscoe Bonsal, Pres. of W. R. Bonsal Co. and Vice-Pres. of Seaboard Air Line Ry., is Engineer, having complete charge of construction; directors are William G. Baker, W. Roscoe Bonsal, S. Bonsal Brooks, Marlon T. Hargis, Stuart S. Janney, John J. Nelligan, A. H. S. Post, John K. Shaw, S. Davies Warfield.

Mo., Kansas City—City, Ben Jaudon, Director of Finance, plans bridge building; cost \$1,350,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Okla., Bartlesville—Washington County, W. K. Blachly, Clk., receives bids December 8 for 8x10 ft. reinforced concrete box culvert, between Sections 17-18, Township 26, 14; plans on file.

South Carolina—State Highway Dept., Columbia, will build 7 bridges. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Tennessee—Dept. of Highways and Public Works, Nashville, receives bids for 21 bridges. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Tenn., Madisonville—Dr. E. J. Foute applied for permit to construct toll bridge across Tennessee River at McGhee's Station on McCroskey Highway. Address Monroe County Court.

W. Va., Point Pleasant—Mason County Bridge Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Walter A. Windsor, L. C. Somerville.

W. Va., Point Pleasant—Ohio and Point Pleasant Bridge Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; State Senator Robert L. Hogg, Point Pleasant; Arthur B. Koontz, Charleston; plans building bridge at Point Pleasant.

W. Va., Point Pleasant—Pomeroy-Mason Bridge Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Patrick D. Koontz, Frank R. Hurlburt, Charleston; plans bridge between Mason, W. Va., and Pomeroy, Ohio.

Contracts Awarded

Ala., Birmingham—City let contract to Walter S. Weaver, Marris Hotel, at \$12,851 for reinforced concrete bridge on Twenty-fourth St. over Village Creek, three 20-ft. spans, 36-ft. roadway, two 7-ft. sidewalks.*

Fla., New Smyrna—Volusia County Commrs., DeLand, let contract to Austin Brothers Bridge Co., 1195 Mickleberry St., Atlanta, Ga., at \$6000, for 25-ft. crossotied piles and timber bridge across Turnbull Creek, near bay.

Fla., West Palm Beach—See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Georgia—State Highway Dept. let contracts for about 12 bridges. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Miss., Clarksdale—City, L. A. Ross, Mayor, let contract to F. T. Blackburn, Clarksdale, at \$6000, for reinforced concrete bridge, etc., at South Edwards and Carolina Sts.

Missouri—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, let contracts to repair and build 6 bridges. See Roads, Streets, Paving.

Canning and Packing Plants

Fla., Sarasota—Sarasota Cannery Assn. reported to construct \$50,000 citrus canning plant.

S. C., Orangeburg—B. F. Shaver, 1620 Pearl St., Jacksonville, Fla., is installing canning plant; has leased building and will install canning machinery. (See Machinery Wanted—Canning Machinery.)

Tex., Weslaco—Gulf Vegetable & Fruit Co. will construct grapefruit cannery in summer of 1927; frame, 80x106 ft.; cost of plant and equipment \$10,000; install citrus cleaning, grading and grapefruit canning machinery. (See Machinery Wanted—Canning Machinery (Grapefruit).)

Clayworking Plants

Miss., Hattiesburg—See Concrete and Cement Plants.

S. C., Gaffney—Gaffney Brick & Tile Co., W. E. Bell, Secy., acquired plant of McCraw Brick Co.*

Tex., Marshall—Marshall Brick Co., R. C. Curry, Mgr., reported to expend \$30,000 for improvements to plant, including increasing kiln capacity from 4,000,000 to 5,000,000

brick; increase drying capacity to 25,000 brick daily.

Coal Mines and Coke Ovens

W. Va., Blair—Guernsey Coal Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; J. B. Campbell, W. H. Truslow.

Concrete and Cement Plants

Miss., Hattiesburg—Concrete Bricks—Longs Press Brick and Building Material Manufacturing Co., Hardy St., capital \$25,000, incorporated; J. F. Long, J. B. Merkel.

Mo., Jefferson City—Cement Brick—The All Lock & Zinc Shingle Co. of Owensville reported establish brick plant; has purchased two Fayette cement brick machines.

S. C., Columbia—Cement Products—The Stone Tile Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; H. D. Archer, C. L. Knowles.

Cotton Compresses and Gins

Miss., Canton—L. K. Levy, Pres., Madison County Chamber of Commerce, reported interested in organization of cottonseed oil mill.

Tex., Beaumont—City, Ollie J. Bloyd, City Mgr., receives bids Dec. 6 for electric wiring and on 100,000 gal. tank with 100-ft. tower for municipal warehouse and compress; R. C. Black, City Engr. (See Machinery Wanted—Electric Wiring; Tank and Tower.)

Tex., Corpus Christi—Aransas Compress Co., J. K. Cain, Pres.-Gen. Mgr., reported to construct high-density compress and warehouse, together with loading wharf at port site; plans and specifications are being prepared by R. J. Cummins, Bankers Mortgage Bldg., Houston, Engr.; install improved high-density presses, erect warehouse of 4 compartments, each with 50,000 to 75,000 sq. ft. of floor space; also install high-density equipment at Robstown; erect compress at Edinburg. Robert J. Cummins wires: "Nothing but most preliminary sketches prepared Aransas Compress Co.'s warehouse and wharf to be erected Corpus Christi; don't expect to prepare final plans till Jan. or Feb."

Tex., Corpus Christi—Port Compress Co., Laredo and Eckerd Sts., increased capital, \$80,000 to \$100,000.

Tex., Edinburg—See Tex., Corpus Christi.

Drainage, Dredging and Irrigation

Ark., Blytheville—Drainage Dist. No. 17 of Mississippi County, B. A. Lynch, Sec., reported let contract to Fairbanks-Morse & Co., Chicago, Ill., at \$103,340, for 2-unit pumping plant, capacity 150,000 gal. per min. against head of 8 ft.; Pride & Fairley, Engrs., Oceola.*

Fla., Vero Beach—Petition for formation of drainage district to be known as Sebastian Drainage Dist. has been filed; proposed district comprises approximately 50,000 acres and includes property of the Sebastian Land Co.; Carter & Damerow, Engrs., 1001 S. Orange Ave.

Electric Light and Power

Large sums are being expended for electric light and power work in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Ala., Birmingham—Birmingham Electric Co., 2100 N. First Ave., reported let following sub-bids for distribution building; for glass and glazing to Pittsburgh Plate Glass

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Co., 2901 Second Ave.; sheet metal and roofing, Bragan & Bragan, 306 S. 20th St.; asbestos roofing, Standard Fuel & Material Co., 1525 Ave. B; cut stone, Reed Bros., 3000 N. Eighth st.; marble, slate and tile, S. S. Parker, 2224 S. Seventh Ave.; steel sash, Detroit Steel Product Co., 2431 First Ave.; masonry, R. P. Day, 6610 Hillman Ave.; lumber, L. A. Moorer Lumber Co., Rosedale; Smallman-Brice Construction Co., 1115 Ave. E, general contractor.*

Ala., Hartford—City voted to sell electric light plant to Alabama Power Co., Birmingham.

Arkansas—Harris, Forbes & Co., 56 Williams St.; Bonbright & Co., Inc., 25 Nassau St.; W. C. Langley & Co., 115 Broadway; Tucker, Anthony & Co., 120 Broadway; John Nickerson & Co., 61 Broadway, all New York, and Old Colony Corp., Boston, Mass., are offering \$18,000,000 first and refunding 5% mortgage gold bonds of Arkansas Power & Light Co., Pine Bluff; company supplies electric power and light service through 1138 miles transmission lines in State of Arkansas.*

Ark., Pine Bluff—Standard Brake Shoe and Foundry Co., W. Pullen St., has contract for ornamental iron posts for downtown white way system and Wesco Supply Co., Memphis, Tenn., has contract for globes and canopies; cost \$22,000.

Florida—Pinellas County Power Co., Florida Power Corp., West Florida Power Co. and Central Florida Power Co. reported merged into new company to be known as Florida Power Corp.; serve territory 300 miles long, 150 miles wide from St. Petersburg north to Georgia line; A. E. Fitkin & Co., 165 Broadway, New York, wires: "Confirm merger of Florida power companies into Florida Power Corp.; officers, A. E. Fitkin, New York, Pres.; W. P. Wallace, V. P., St. Petersburg; W. E. Shaw, Treas.; S. R. Jones, Sec., both New York."

Fla., Avon Park—Florida Public Service Co. controlled by General Gas & Electric Co., 50 Pine St., New York, reported adopted a \$5,000,000 budget for power development in Highlands section; R. A. Jones, V. P.

Fla., Daytona Beach — See Miscellaneous Construction.

Fla., Daytona Beach — Florida Power & Light Co., 31 Civic Bldg., Miami, reported to expend \$26,188 for electric extensions in Daytona Beach district.

Ga., Savannah—Chatham County Comms. reported granted permission to Savannah Electric and Power Co. to erect transformer substation on Victory Drive.*

Kentucky—American Utilities Co., Philadelphia, Pa., reported to have entered into agreement to acquire Union Edison Co., Chicago, Ill.; latter company is holding company owning electric light and power properties in Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma and New Mexico, supplying electric light and power service to population of over 40,000.

La., Franklin—Town receives bids Dec. 16 for certain power plant improvements, including addition to power house building, 500 b.h.p. (approximately) Diesel oil engine generator set and some switchboard equipment; Henry A. Mentz, Const. Engr., Citizens National Bank Bldg., Hammond.

La., Grand Cane—Louisiana Public Utilities Co., Inc., Mansfield, reported has 6 months' option franchise for piping gas and installing electric lights; company has acquired light plants at Logansport and Jauquin.

Miss., Coldwater—General Power & Light Co. reported acquired electric light plant.

Miss., Senatobia—General Power & Light Co., reported acquired light and water plant; erect central power plant at cost of \$300,000; also has 25-yr. franchise.

Missouri — Gasconde Power Co., Mexico, granted permission by Public Service Comm., Jefferson City, for constructing and operating 3 phase, 60 cycle, 33,000 volt transmission line from Chamolis to Linn, from Osage City to Belle by way of Linn, with spur line to Bonnots Mill.

Mo., Joplin—Ozark Power and Water Co. reported applied to State Public Service Comm., Jefferson City, for authority to issue \$750,000 5% first mortgage bonds; proceeds to be used for acquisition of additional property and improvements of present holdings; operates plant at Lake Taneycomo in Taney County.

Mo., St. Louis—Board of Public Service will let contract Dec. 14 for \$650,000 street lighting system.

N. C., Rhodhiss—Rhodhiss Mills Co. reported let contract to Michael & Bivens,

Inc., E. Franklin St., Gastonia, for installing complete lighting system for mill villages, Mill No. 1 and Mill No. 2, including wiring all houses and street lighting system.

Okla., Ponca City—City plans voting on \$30,000 bonds for purchase of site, erecting building, move present equipment and install 2 additional engines. Address The Mayor.*

Tex., Corpus Christi—Central Power & Light Co., 410 Starr St., reported to expend \$20,000 for remodeling of superstructure of power house.

Tex., Fort Worth—City, O. E. Carr, City Mgr., reported considering erection of power plant to furnish city with electricity.

Tex., Mt. Pleasant—East Texas Public Service Co., 72 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill., reported to rebuild portion of distributing system; H. M. Long, Marshall, making survey.

Tex., Dalhart—Dalhart Ice & Electric Co. reported plans constructing electric light and other improvements, cost \$250,000; plant will be housed in brick and tile building, 70x100-ft., 4 units, with capacity of probably double present requirements; build large well and 3 water pumps, with water reservoir above ground of from 750,000 to 1,000,000 gal. capacity; construct ice factory of daily capacity 80 tons.

Tex., Midland—City voted electric light bonds. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Virginia—Southside Power Co., 240 W. Susquehanna Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., reported granted preliminary permit by Federal Power Comm., Washington, for power development on Roanoke River at Talley's Falls in Mecklenburg, Charlotte and Halifax Counties.*

Va., Richmond—Virginia Electric & Power Co.'s stockholders authorized bond issue of \$10,000,000 first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, of which \$9,000,000 worth is to be issued at once and placing capital stock at \$15,000,000; proceeds of issue to be used for improvement and extension program; reclassification of \$4,513,000 of unissued 7% cumulative preferred stock and provision for its issuance as 6% cumulative preferred stock was also authorized; company is erecting \$5,000,000 power station at Norfolk; install 30,000 kv-a steam turbo generator.*

Fertilizer Plants

Ark., Texarkana—Southwest Plant Food Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; P. C. Floyd, F. O. Collman.

Flour, Feed and Meal Mills

Ky., Bowling Green—John L. Larmon, Alvaton and Lucien M. Larmon, reported acquired Park City Milling Plant at College and Third Sts.; will operate.

La., Happy Jack—Louisiana Shell Island Corp., capital \$250,000, incorporated; V. O. Hanna, 1221 New Orleans Bank Bldg., New Orleans, construct plant for chicken feed, bone builder for cattle, etc.

Mo., St. Louis—Plant Flour Mills Co. incorporated; T. P. Duncan, F. Kell.

Va., Bedford—R. Q. Lowry, Lynchburg and Salem Pike; J. B. Bernard, Washington St., reported acquired Bedford Roller Mills, Inc.; remodel and install additional machinery.

Foundry and Machine Plants

Mo., St. Louis—Tools, etc.—Jones Wheel-Puller Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Wm. L. Kloppenberg, 1921 Penrose St.

Tex., Beaumont—Oil Well Supplies—Brooks Supply Co., T. D. Brooks, Pres., 799 Franklin St., increased capital \$75,000 to \$125,000.

Tex., Beaumont—Oil Well Machinery—The Boykin Machinery & Supply Co., Laurel and Second Sts., Burwell Boykin, Pres., reported acquired site on Laurel St.; erect addition to plant; 1 story, 75x200x25 ft., steel building; probable construction to begin early in 1927.

Tex., Dallas—The Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co., Tenth Ave., Columbus, Ga., reported erecting plant in the Eagle Ford Industrial Dist. to serve Dallas territory; switching connections and other service, including water, electric power and gas, etc., are being provided; has 7-acre site.

Tex., Houston—The Hughes Tool Co., Howard Hughes, Jr., Pres., 300 Hughes St., reported expend \$64,170 on additions to mill and warehouse.*

Gas and Oil Enterprises

Fla., Winter Haven—City reported granted 30-yr. franchise for gas plant to John Reed and associated companies of Iowa Railway and Lighting Companies of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; will probably give service to Eagle Lake, Lake Alfred, Auburndale and Winter Haven.

La., Grand Cane—See Electric Light and Power Plants.

La., Monroe—Electric Power & Light Corp., 71 Broadway, New York, plans acquiring control of Gas and By-Products Co.; company through subsidiaries is engaged in producing natural gas in Monroe and other gas fields and in transporting natural gas so produced and in distributing it.

La., Shreveport—Crystal Oil Refining Co., Commercial Bank Bldg., F. W. Burford, V.-P., reported let contract to Graver Corp., Todd Ave., East Chicago, Ind., for installation of 2 high-pressure cracking units.

Okla., Bartlesville—Wiser Oil Co. lately noted increasing capital, \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000; will merge Amity Gasoline Co. with Wiser Oil Co.; no extensive building program contemplated.

Okla., Cushing—Empire Gas Co., Bartlesville, reported to rebuild burned Cushing refinery.

Okla., Duncan—Cruce Oil Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; G. O. Hall, H. G. Reynolds.

Okla., Ponca City—Gale Royalty and Production Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Leander Byrd, Oklahoma City; J. H. Gale, Red Fork.

Okla., Tulsa—Liberty Royalties Corp., capital \$50,000, incorporated; R. F. Garland, Atlas Life Bldg.

Okla., Tulsa—Mutual Royalty Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Arthur Lipka, 243 W. 16th St.

Tex., Amarillo—Black Diamond Oil Co., capital \$120,000, incorporated; E. L. Roberts, 113 Sunset St.

Tex., Amarillo—Wheeler Oil & Gas Co. incorporated; H. E. Spencer, S. F. Balentine.

Tex., Beaumont—Newcombe Oil Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; Lloyd Shell, 309 Russ St.

Tex., Dallas—Community Natural Gas Co., F. L. Chase, 2512 Maple St., Pres., reported granted franchise by County Comms. Court to construct and operate natural gas distributing plant to serve Urdanale.

Tex., Fort Worth—C. E. Simmons & Co., incorporated; C. E. Simmons, 2321 W. Rosedell St.

Tex., Fort Worth—Gulf Pipe Line Co., Gulf Bldg., Houston, reported to construct 10-in. pipe line from Ranger station to company's tank at Panhandle City, 235 miles, with capacity of 30,000 bbls.

Tex., Fort Worth—H. L. Brown, Inc., chartered; H. L. Brown, W. T. Waggoner Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Humble Oil and Refining Co., Humble Oil Co. Bldg., reported to expend about \$9,000,000 for improvements, including construction of pipe line to give outlet from Panhandle producing areas to terminal at Texas City and Baytown, Houston Ship Channel.*

Tex., San Antonio—San Antonio Public Service Co. reported to construct 8-in. gas main along east bank of San Antonio River.

W. Va., Charleston—Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Co., 435 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa., reported incorporated Pittsburgh and West Virginia Pipe Line Co. with capital of \$1,000,000; to construct gas line between Kentucky fields, southern West Virginia and Pennsylvania; has secured right of way through greater part of West Virginia and pipe for line purchased; later plans incorporating operating company for drilling; reported company has several thousand acres of oil and gas lands in Kentucky and West Virginia; Conley & Johnson, Union Bldg., Charleston, are attorneys for company.

Ice and Cold-Storage Plants

Ark., Little Rock—Morgan Utilities, Inc., 515 Rector Bldg., will erect \$15,000 plant, brick and steel, concrete floors, composition roof; construction by owner; install complete ice and electric generating system, all purchased.*

Fla., Pensacola—Florida Power and Light Co., 31 Cine Bldg., Miami, reported acquired 180x240 ft., 2-story brick building on E. Garden St.; will remodel and convert into cold storage plant.

Ga., Waycross — General Engineering &

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Management Corp., 165 Broadway, New York City, reported let contract to Griffin-Hodges Co., Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, for ice plant, to be in operation by April 1; to have 150-ton daily capacity and storage capacity of 7500 tons; contract for machinery awarded to De La Vergne Machine Co. of New York; insulation, United Cork Co., New York; ice-handling equipment, the Gifford Wood Co., Hudson, N. Y.; electric motors and switchboards, Ideal Electric Co., Mansfield, Ohio; cranes, Euclid Crane and Hoist Co., Euclid, Ohio; pump of centrifugal deep well type, American Well Works Co., Aurora, Ill.; entire project designed and constructed under supervision of ice department of General Engineering & Management Corp.; W. J. Lewis, Engr. in charge.

La., Cedar Grove, Br. of Shreveport—Independent Ice & Refrigerating Co., T. T. Harris, Pres., Abilene, Tex., let contract to W. H. Werner & Co., Commercial Bank Bldg., Shreveport, at \$11,347 for 1-story, 45x91-ft. ice plant, steel, reinforced concrete, fireproof; David S. Castle, Archt., 701 Alexander Bldg., Abilene.*

La., Hammond—Chas. Weinberger and associates of Hammond, and 7022 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, acquired site; will erect ice and cold storage plant; estimated cost \$300,000; work to begin in 30 days.

La., Hammond—N. A. Kramer of the McColgan-Kramer Interests of McComb, Miss., have started work on modern cold storage plant with facilities for handling 5000 bbls. cold-packed strawberries, 50-ton ice plant, modern creamery and ice cream plant, preserving plant and store will be operated in connection with storage plant; initial expenditure about \$500,000.

Miss., Gulfport—The Mississippi Ice & Utilities, Inc., H. S. Everts, local Mgr., reported will expend \$25,000 on additions and improvements to plant, including new freezing coils and freezing ice tanks, etc.

S. C., Sumter—The Buttercup Ice Cream Co., reported, will install additional equipment for manufacture of ice; daily output 15 tons.

Tex., Quitaque—Twin Cities Ice and Electric Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Fount Taylor, J. D. Gandy.

Tex., Dalhart—The Dalhart Ice and Electric Co. reported expending \$250,000 on improvements; ice factory will have daily capacity of 80 tons, electrically driven equipment; building program calls for immediate action; to be completed by March 1.

Tex., Houston—Houston Terminal Warehouse & Cold Storage Co., R. H. Baker, Pres., Post-Dispatch Bldg., let contract to Laclede Steel Co. of St. Louis for reinforced steel for building now under construction; other contracts previously noted.

Va., Roanoke—Roanoke Ice & Cold Storage Co., Inc., Box 1027, begun erection of \$15,000 plant addition on Wasena Ave., 3-story, 96x100-ft., reinforced concrete and brick, concrete floors, concrete roof; construction by owner; daily output 140 tons ice and storage capacity for 90,000 bbls. apples; Geo. W. Hutchinson, Archt., Express Bldg.; T. B. Witt, Const. Engr., Box 1027.*

W. Va., Fairmont—North Pole Ice Co., A. V. Lynch, started construction of ice plant on Seventh St.; 2-story, 40x75 ft., install modern equipment, daily output 30 tons; also contemplates enlarging plant at Farmington.

Iron and Steel Plants

Ala., Fairfield—Geo. G. Crawford, Pres., Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co., Brown-Marx Bldg., Birmingham, advises: "We are working on the plans for two furnaces to be erected at Fairfield works, but have not yet completed the full details; orders for some of the machinery have been placed; generally speaking, we are following our usual practice of doing the construction work ourselves."

Land Developments

Ark., Pine Bluff—Richland Co., incorporated; M. H. McGehee, 1912 Linden St.

Ark., Van Buren—Fort Smith Hunting and Fishing Club, Fort Smith, W. H. Bruce, 823 N. 12th St., acquired 116 acre tract.

Ga., Brunswick—Wyndham Phinny, Gen. Mgr. of Brunswick Terminal and Railway Securities Co., reported let contract to F. J. Torras, Engr., for survey of Windsor Park subdivision.

Ga., Savannah—Max L. Wolff reported to develop subdivision.

Miss., Greenwood—Country Club Realty Co., capital \$84,000, incorporated; J. R. Birmingham, C. J. Gee, both Carrollton.

Mo., Cape Girardeau—Union Realty Co., incorporated; Mary M. Damron, O. C. Damron.

Mo., Kansas City—Champion Realty and Development Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; E. G. Washburn, 2001 Ward St.

Mo., St. Louis—Dellit Realty Corp., incorporated; H. R. Weisels, 730 Chestnut St.

N. C., Asheville—State Investment Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; Gilbert H. Morris, 63 Macon Ave.; R. L. Ellis.

N. C., Charlotte—Builders Realty Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; J. J. McDevitt, 601 W. Trade St.

N. C., Charlotte—The Sherrill Co., 34 S. Tryon St., acquired 336 acres on Sharon Rd.; will develop.

N. C., Raleigh—City authorized \$15,000 bonds for negro cemetery. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

S. C., Pickens—Blue Ridge Park Assn., J. B. Rogers, Secy., Box 153, will develop 300 acres for park and 900 acres for general farming, construct dam for lake of about 7 to 9 acres.*

Tenn., Knoxville—Interstate Building Corp., 625 Market St., capital \$30,000, incorporated; J. G. Cowi, John J. Williams.

Tex., Abilene—Mid-West Improvement Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; H. O. Barber, J. E. Redburn.

Tex., Dallas—Huey & Philip Realty Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; G. A. Trumbull, 3828 Stratford St.

Tex., Falfurrias—W. T. Eldridge, Sugar Land, and associates acquired approximately 16,000 acres in Brooks County; will develop.

Tex., Houston—Hare & Hare, Landscape Archts., Huntzinger Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., have completed plans for improvements to city parks and playgrounds; construct wading pools, tennis courts, playground apparatus, etc.

Tex., Houston—J. C. Wheeler of Ship Channel Trust Co., Gulf Bldg., reported acquired 100 acres near Houston; develop subdivision.

Tex., Houston—E. J. Burke Co., First Natl. Bank Bldg. (formerly Peoples Home Investment Co.), are developing Wellsley Estate subdivision; install water, sewers, gas, electric lights, streets.

Tex., San Antonio—Harlandale Building Co., Pleasanton Rd., T. Barrett, Pres., is developing subdivision on Pleasanton Rd.

Tex., San Antonio—Herff & Dittman Land Co., incorporated; F. Herff, 122 E. Elmira St.

Va., Bristol—Watauga Realty Co., capital \$500,000, incorporated; T. H. Morris, J. H. Anderson.

Va., Petersburg—Petersburg-Hopewell Realty Corp., capital \$50,000, incorporated; R. J. Francis, 513 Union Trust Bldg., Petersburg.

Va., Petersburg—Felton Realty Corp., capital \$50,000, incorporated; R. J. Francis, 513 Union Trust Bldg.

Lumber Enterprises

Ark., Hot Springs—Dierks & Sons Lumber Co., Herman Dierks, Pres., 85th and Prospect Sts., Kansas City, Mo., reported contemplates erecting townsite and sawmill, site not selected, probably on the Ouachita River; expend \$250,000; improvements to begin next year.

La., New Orleans—R. K. Rhodes Lumber Co., Inc., chartered; R. K. Rhodes, 503 N. Carrollton Ave.

La., Urania—The Urania Lumber Co., Ltd., Q. T. Hardtner, Sec. and Gen. Mgr., let contract to Wm. Hudson, Alexandria, for \$15,000 building, yellow pine frame, hardwood floors, iron roof; install \$50,000 equipment; daily output 75,000 ft. (See Machinery Wanted—Single Band Mill.)*

Mo., Mountain View—Bay Creek Lumber Co., D. L. Millinan, Pres., Eminence, erect 30x60-ft. plant with dry kiln, frame construction, iron roof, construction by company; install planing-mill machinery; daily output 20,000 ft. pine and oak lumber. (See Machinery Wanted—Planing Mill Machinery.)*

N. C., Black Mountain—Black Mountain Lumber Co., Sutton Ave., increased capital, \$25,000 to \$100,000.

N. C., Oxford—Royal Manufacturing Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; C. S. Garman, L. S. Garman.

N. C., Williamston—Murray & McCabe Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; S. W. Murray, Berlin, Md.; Emory S. McCabe, Hertford, N. C.

Va., Newport News—Speegle Lumber Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Hobart Speegle, Wm. A. Conner, both Hampton.

Va., Richmond—Dunlap Creek Lumber Corp., chartered; W. C. Faulkner, Sec., Va. Rwy. & Power Bldg.

Metal-Working Plants

Tenn., Memphis—Wrought Iron—Moore & Culligan, 270 Union St., will occupy new building on Linden Circle, to be erected by the Linden Development Co.; Geo. Mahan, Jr., Archt., American Bank Bldg., and Everett Woods, Associate.

Miscellaneous Construction

D. C., Washington—Swimming Pool—J. C. Mehaffey, Chief, Design and Construction Div., advises the following concerning construction of swimming pools lately noted: "Appropriations for this work are being sought, but as yet no money is available for either design or construction."*

Fla., Bradenton—Seawall and Pier—R. K. VanCamp, Commr. of Public Works, construct concrete seawall and municipal pier in Manatee River; receive bids Dec. 20; Geo. B. Wallace, Mayor. (See Machinery Wanted—Seawall and Pier.)*

Fla., Daytona Beach—City Manager Walter A. Richards has plans and specifications for construction of new approaches to the beach on the peninsula; plans also include new-type electric lighting; reported soon begin work.

Fla., Tampa—Yacht Basin—City Comsn., reported, appropriated \$10,000 for construction of municipal yacht berths in the Marjorie Park Yacht basin on Davis Island; soon receive bids.

N. C., Raleigh—Incinerator—City Commrs. authorized issuing \$75,000 bonds for construction incinerator. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Okla., Blanchard—The Chickasaw Elevator Co., capital \$30,000, incorporated; T. J. Laws, Frank H. Holm.

Tex., Beaumont—Docks—Yount-Lee Oil Co., San Jacinto Life Bldg., reported, let contract to A. M. Mutersbaugh of Lake Charles, La., for erection of shipping docks on the Neches River.

Tex., Dallas—Mailing Shed—Union Terminal Co., 301 Houston St., has permit for construction of metal mailing shed; cost \$10,500.

Tex., El Campo—Elevator—See Miscellaneous Enterprises.

Miscellaneous Enterprises

Ala., Birmingham—American Bakeries Co., S. Sixth Ave., started work on \$100,000 addition, 2 story, 50x120 ft., steel construction; install additional machinery; E. F. Benton, Asst. Mgr.

Fla., De Land—The E. O. Painter Printing Co., E. Wisconsin St., will erect 100x60-ft. plant, reinforced concrete, floors of concrete and wooden blocks, Johns-Manville built-up roof; estimated cost \$40,000; Gouvener M. Peek, Archt., Woodland Blvd.*

Fla., Jacksonville—City Comsn., Room 13, City Hall, let contract to American La France Fire Engine Co., Inc., Elmira, N. Y., at \$36,860 for one 1000-gallon and two 750-gallon combination pumper; H. R. MacMillan, Chief Fire Dept.*

Fla., Lake City—Geo. S. Bull reported acquired the Neville Dairy Farm; will establish modern poultry plant.

Fla., Williston—Tamlami Enterprise Theaters, Inc., capital \$50,000, chartered; Allan C. Hawkins of Brooksville, Harry Gordon of Inverness.

Ga., Atlanta—Shoes—The Thomas G. Plant Co., Boston, Mass., reported, leased space at 41 S. Forsyth St., establish headquarters for distribution over 10 Southern states; Fred E. Thomas, branch Mgr., 130 Prado St.

Ga., Brunswick—G. M. Norman of the Hercules Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., wires the following information in connection with improvements at Brunswick: "We are erecting new boiler house containing five 800 h.p. water tube boilers; design and construction to be handled by the Company's Engr.; the Heine Boiler Co. of St. Louis, Mo., has been awarded contract for five 800 h.p. boilers."*

Ga., Griffin—John E. Taylor reported interested in organizing company to produce vegetable dyes.

Ky., Ashland—The Electric Service Co., incorporated; C. K. Moore, Fred M. Gross.

Ky., Covington—The Covington Pork Products Co. increased capital, \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Ky., Henderson—Hodge Tobacco Co. of Kentucky increasing capital, \$1,000,000 to \$1,400,000.

Ky., Louisville—Smith-McIntire Construction Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; J. L. Smith, Ross McIntire.

Ky., Louisville—Wiping Cloths—Louisville Sanitary Wipers Co., 759 S. Preston St., increased capital, \$24,000 to \$48,000.

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Ky., Owensboro—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., Frederica St., contemplates building new structure; estimated cost \$35,000; Jack Lyne, local Mgr.

Ky., Paducah—The Rhodes Apartments, capital \$20,000, incorporated; H. C. Rhodes, 317 N. 7th St.

Ky., Paducah—The Paducah Hotel Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Morris Corn, 5780 Westminster St., St. Louis, Mo.

La., Abbeville—Consolidated Warehouses, Inc., capital \$40,000, chartered; R. J. Vallee, P. L. Pere.

La., Baton Rouge—Hundred Oaks Dairy, Inc., capital \$50,000, chartered; Samuel I. Raymond, 442 N. Boulevard.

La., Baton Rouge—Felix D. Paille, Convention St., and associates, reported, acquired the Lungaro Bakery at 929 Railroad Ave.; continue existing business.

La., Hammond—See Ice and Cold Storage.

La., Hammond—L. E. Brackney Sign and Advertising Service Co. acquired site for 2-story, 75x150-ft. building, reinforced concrete; estimated cost \$50,000; receiving bids.

La., Happy Jack—The Louisiana Shell Island Products Co., Inc., capital \$250,000, chartered; Valentine O. Hanna, 4625 Palmyra St.

La., Monroe—Louisiana Produce Co., Inc., capital \$30,000, incorporated; E. F. Connor, 209 Stubbs Ave.

La., Monroe—Ouachita Paint Co., Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; J. W. McCarty, J. J. Turner.

La., New Orleans—S. M. Mayer Alcohol Co., Inc., capital \$500,000, chartered; S. M. Mayer, Box No. 5, New Orleans; A. T. Stumpf, Gretna, La.

La., New Orleans—Standard Engraving Co., Inc., chartered; James P. Armstrong, Jr., Pres., 4816 Carondelet St.

Md., Annapolis—The Carvel Hall Corp., Carvel Hall, chartered; Willard H. Barse, Stewart C. Massey.

Md., Crisfield—Eastern Shore Newspaper Corp., chartered; Lorle C. Quinn, Jr., Egbert L. Quinn.

Md., Frederick—Frederick Machinery Co. organized; James A. Rogers, Buckeystown, Md.; leased the Collins Bldg.

Miss., Starkville—Borden Milk Co., 350 Madison Ave., New York City, reported, receiving bids for 78x100-ft. addition to be used for cold storage purposes, install refrigerating plant; plans are also being made for another receiving room.*

Mo., Drexel—Dr. H. H. McGrew and Dr. H. G. Beaman have under construction a commercial hatchery of 35,000 egg capacity which will be known as The Superior Hatchery of Drexel; estimated cost approximately \$10,000.

Mo., Englewood—Train's Poultry Farm Hatchery, Inc., capital \$50,000; Robt. L. Train, W. F. Tummel, 205 W. Armour St., Kansas City.

Mo., Jefferson City—Fire Fighting Equipment—City let contract to General Manufacturing Co., 4127 Forest Park Blvd., St. Louis, at \$12,500 for 2 fire trucks; also plans building addition to fire station; Ferd Robertson, Fire Chief.

Mo., Joplin—Meat Products—Cocke Packing Co., Box 553, having plans made for plant addition, 3 story, 20x40 ft., concrete and brick, concrete floor, composition roof.*

Mo., Kansas City—New York Baking Co., capital \$12,000, incorporated; I. M. Becker, 5716 Holmes St.

Mo., Kansas City—Kelvinator-Kansas City, Inc., capital \$150,000, chartered; Wm. E. Day, 3423 Wyandotte St.

Mo., Kansas City—W. E. Murray Transfer and Storage Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; W. E. Murray, 906 E. Nineteenth St.

Mo., St. Joseph—The Miracle Laundry Co., incorporated; Harry E. Smith, 3339 Penn St.

Mo., St. Louis—Lewis Advertising Corp., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Floyd Lewis, 5031 Kingshighway.

Mo., St. Louis—Melba Hat Co., incorporated; D. Singman, M. M. Richter.

Mo., St. Louis—The Krey Packing Co., 2100 Bremen St., reported acquired site 6600 and 6700 N. Broadway, 650x750 ft.; erect plant.

Mo., St. Louis—Beckhold Printing Co., 210 Pine St., has permit for alterations to plant, estimated cost \$15,000; H. Kessels Sons, Contr., 4107 W. Florissant St.

Mo., St. Louis—Bakery—Brown Bobby Specialty Shops, Inc., chartered; Geo. A. Luft, 4959 Wieshan St.

Mo., St. Louis—Consolidated Railroad Ter-

minals Warehouse, capital \$10,000, incorporated; N. L. Nulsen, 329 E. Swan St.

N. C., Burlington—Electric Lighting—Homelite Sales Agency, Inc., capital \$25,000, chartered; Geo. W. Holms, Graham; J. F. Farrell, Durham.

N. C., Elizabeth City—Chamber of Commerce, reported, interested in establishment of starch factory.

N. C., Glendon—United Talc and Crayon Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Abraham Luft, Julius S. Holland.

N. C., Greensboro—North Carolina Christian Advocate, E. Gaston St., reported, contemplates erection of new building at 429 W. Gaston St., 2 story, 40x90 ft., modern type structure, install new machines, including linotypes and printing press; estimated cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000; C. C. Hartmann, Archt., Jefferson Bldg.

N. C., Greensboro—Office Supplies—Gem Manufacturing and Sales Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; B. F. Blakeman, A. F. Dancy.

N. C., Greensboro—Carolina Plating and Galvanizing Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; O. J. Williams, 1111 Caldwell St.

N. C., Maysville—Lloyd Varnish Manufacturing Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; Rannie S. Lloyd, Maysville.

N. C., Sanford—Cole Printing Co., capital \$50,000, incorporated; T. P. Riddle, W. R. Williams.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Cunningham Springless Shade Co. reported plans building plant addition.

Okl., Muskogee—The Eureka Sanitarium, Inc., capital \$10,000, chartered; William Sendelback, H and Jefferson Sts.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Home Grocery Co. increased capital, \$5000 to \$25,000.

Tenn., Chattanooga—The Ceylon Tea and Coffee Co., capital \$100,000; J. H. Martin, I. F. Trundle; installing modern coffee roasting, grinding and blending plant; also manufacture breakfast foods, etc.

Tenn., Chattanooga—The Chattanooga Coca Cola Bottling Co., 1214 Fort St., reported, acquired site cor. Greenwood and McCallie Ave., erect 95x200-ft. plant; estimated cost \$100,000.

Tenn., Jefferson City—Planters Hardware Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; C. C. James, F. W. Jernigan.

Tenn., Knoxville—M. G. Chambers, Business Mgr. of the Knoxville News, advises: "We have just purchased the Knoxville Sentinel, including their factory, so we have decided not to erect a building."*

Tenn., Memphis—The Memphis Commercial Appeal, Commercial-Appeal Bldg., will issue afternoon paper to be known as The Memphis Evening Appeal, beginning Dec. 1.

Tenn., Memphis—Farm Supply Co. incorporated; G. W. Wilkins, 1960 Southern St.

Tex., Abilene—The Watts Manufacturing Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; J. N. Watts, C. D. Shanks.

Tex., Austin—Bell Ice Cream Co. of Austin, 301 W. Sixth St., has plant; will install ice cream manufacturing equipment.*

Tex., Dallas—Bakery—Universal Doh Co., capital \$40,000, incorporated; L. M. Mitchell, H. D. Banta.

Tex., Dallas—Service Publishing Co., incorporated; C. K. Barthlemew, Southwestern Life Bldg.

Tex., Dallas—Merchandise—Allen-Beckley Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; C. C. Beckley, 6000 Worth St.

Tex., El Campo—The El Campo Rice and Milling Co., reported, will rebuild burned grain elevator, reinforced concrete; estimated cost \$100,000.

Tex., Dallas—Pioneer Produce Co., incorporated; C. M. Shackelford, 2924 Grand St.

Tex., Dallas—Browning-Ferris Machinery Co., capital \$150,000, incorporated; Royal Ferris, Jr., 3931 Prescott St.

Tex., Dallas—Haggerty Cigar Co., incorporated; Harry Lawther, Magnolia Bldg.

Tex., Dallas—The Sta-Lok Shingle Manufacturing Co. of Texas incorporated; T. A. Helm, 5405 Gaston St.

Tex., Fort Worth—Dealers Grocer Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; Geo. Wilson, Leonard Brown.

Tex., Fort Worth—Pate-Konetchy Battery Service, incorporated; E. J. Konetchy, 3925 W. Seventh St.

Tex., Houston—Rettig's, Inc., Penn Rettig, Pres., 1720 Louisiana St., reported, will erect \$135,000 ice cream factory at Calhoun Ave. and Milan St.; 2 story, 125x150 ft., reinforced concrete, brick, hollow tile, fireproof; R. D. Steele, Archt., 510 First National Bank Bldg.; open bids about Dec. 10.*

Tex., Houston—San Jacinto Construction Co., Inc., 2203 Walker Ave., let contract to G. H. Whidden for plant, 24x26-ft. office, 50x30-ft. warehouse, frame, concrete floors, install \$37,000 equipment, daily output 200 tons asphalt paving; equipment furnished by W. A. Browning Machinery Co. of Houston; San Antonio Machine Supply Co., 325 N. Center St., San Antonio; F. W. Gartner Co., 3315 McKinney St., Houston; Alamo Iron Works, 130 Santa Clara St., San Antonio; R. B. Everett & Co., 3118 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, and Peden Iron and Steel Co., 700 N. San Jacinto St., Houston.*

Tex., San Antonio—Cathedral Hotel Co., incorporated; Clarence Garrett, Maverick Bldg.

Tex., San Antonio—Bakery—Chas. J. Fehr, 3113 Jamaica Ave., New York City, reported acquired site at Comal and Hickman St.; erect 2-story building, reinforced concrete and brick; install most modern machinery; estimated cost \$350,000; C. J. Patterson Corp., Archt. and Engr., 4050 Penn St., Kansas City, Mo.

Tex., Sherman—Luther A. Day, Dick Chapman and associates, contemplate establishing plant to manufacture paper boxes; plans not completed.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Wichita Falls Oxygen Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; W. L. Barclay, 2002 Hays St.

Tex., Wichita Falls—Nehl Bottling Co. of Wichita Falls, capital \$15,000, incorporated; W. M. McDonald, J. M. Elliott.

Va., Charlottesville—Soap—Travel-Suds Co., Inc., chartered; Blanche G. Cook.

Va., Exmore—E. D. Brown, Pres., the Peoples Trust Bank, advises: "The towns of Belle Haven, Exmore and Willis Wharf contemplate purchasing fire-fighting equipment to supply the three towns; will hold committee meeting Dec. 8, representative of manufacturing concerns invited to be present." (See Machinery Wanted—Fire Fighting Equipment.)

Va., Richmond—Perfection Stove Co., 7600 Platt Ave., Cleveland, Ohio, subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of Va., reported, leased building at 908 N. Seventeenth St.; establish distributing center.

Va., Bristol—Twin City Bakery, Inc., capital \$50,000, Thos. B. Wolfe, Pres., 300 W. State St., will take over plant and equipment of Skelton's Bakery, changing name and all the brands; need no new equipment at present.

Motor Bus Lines and Terminals

Ga., Atlanta—The Atlanta Coach Co., subsidiary of the Georgia Railway and Power Co., L. K. Starr, Mgr., Electric and Gas Bldg., will erect a new garage building, 115x250 ft., in 1927, one-half of it to be used for the housing of the equipment of the Atlanta Coach Co.; plans for 1927 also call for construction of new paint shop, 38x40 ft.; and 25x84-ft. store room.*

Tenn., Knoxville—W. M. Fulton, 820 Temple Ave., reported acquired interests of D. Brantley Burns and J. G. Carson in the Interurban Bus Terminal, located cor. Union Ave. and State St.; continue existing business.

Tex., Abilene—The Union Bus and Cab Terminal Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Joe Robinson, O. C. Murphy.

Motor Cars, Garages, Filling Stations

Ark., Fort Smith—Magnolia Petroleum Co. acquired site on Towson Ave. and C. St. (Fitzgerald Addition); erect filling station.

Fla., Miami—L. Wallace has contract for erection of public garage on Meridian St., concrete and steel; estimated cost \$10,000; Wm. R. Hodges, Archt., 900 Ocean Drive.

Fla., Tampa—Orange State Motor Co., Inc., 708 Madison St., let contract to Peerless Building Co., 303 Zock St., Tampa, for \$25,000 sales and service building, 1 story, 195x210 ft., brick and concrete with steel struss overhead; concrete floors, composition and steel roof; construction under way; will move present equipment and install some additional for garage and shop; F. J. Kennard & Son, Archt., 303 Zock St.*

Ga., Savannah—Gilbert-Bryson Tire Co., capital \$25,000, organized; Harvey Gilbert, 402 Williamson St.; reported acquired 100x120-ft. site cor. Charlton and Drayton Sts.; erect repair and service station.

Mo., Kansas City—Carl Muehlebach, 420 E. Armour St., will erect service and filling station cor. Southwest Boulevard and Baltimore St., brick and stucco, tile roof; Robert F. Gornall, Archt., 3619 Broadway.

Mo., Kansas City—Ellwood Motors, Inc., capital \$250,000, chartered; A. L. Ellwood, 627 W. Sixty-first Street Terrace.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Mo., Kansas City—Automobile Accessories—Mace Stores Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; J. H. Mace, Commercial Bldg., North Kansas City.

Mo., Kansas City—Brookside Motor Service Co., incorporated; J. L. Casmaer, 3807 Benton Blvd.

Mo., St. Louis—Chevrolet Service Co., capital \$20,000, incorporated; Karl Van Buskirk, 5788 Westminster St.

N. C., Burlington—North Carolina Tire and Rubber Co., Inc., capital \$100,000, chartered; Roger Gant, S. A. Steele.

N. C., High Point—Farlow Insurance and Realty Co., 111 W. Commerce St., will erect service station; plans not completed; install all service station fixtures. (See Machinery Wanted—Service Station Equipment, etc.)

N. C., High Point—Motor Service Co., Commerce and Warren Sts., begun erection of addition, 100x50 ft., brick; also remodel present structure; estimated cost \$15,000.

Okla., Tulsa—The Perram Tire Co., incorporated; J. W. Kuhns, 204½ E. Third St.

S. C., Charleston—Charleston Packard, Inc., capital \$15,000, chartered; C. L. Rawls, G. J. McDowell.

S. C., Spartanburg—Gulf Refining Co. reported acquired site cor. S. Church and Kennedy Sts.; will erect filling station.

S. C., Walterboro—The Beach Service Station incorporated; P. M. Varn, R. H. Beach. Tenn., Chattanooga—Smith Motor Sales Co. will occupy building on Cherokee Blvd., 1 story and basement, 100x120 ft., brick; erected by the Cherokee Land Co.; Martin & Warlick Co., builders, James Bldg.

Tex., Beaumont—Jackson Motor Co., Ben D. Jackson, Calder Ave. and Pearl St., reported erect \$75,000 addition to plant; acquired 100x100-ft. site adjoining present building; install complete plant; double capacity of repair department, etc.

Tex., Brownsville—Brown White, Adams and Tenth St., will erect 1-story, 50x120-ft. garage, concrete frame and hollow tile, concrete floors, built-up roof; estimated cost \$14,000; Wm. D. Van Sicken, Archt., 9 Maltby Bldg. [See Machinery Wanted—Celotex; Sheetrock; Hollow Tile; Roofing (Composition); Steel Sash and Trim.]

Tex., Dallas—Oriental Oil Co., Wilson Bldg., reported, will erect 2-story office building and filling station at Pacific Ave., Live Oak and St. Paul Sts., 152x132x60 ft.; station will contain 3 driveways and 10 visible pumps with office and waiting rooms, etc.; J. A. Pitzinger, Archt., S. W. Life Bldg.

Tex., San Antonio—Steve Talenco, Castroville Rd., let contract to Miller & Blount Builders Exchange Bldg., for filling station and store, 36x47.3 ft., 1 story, stone and hollow tile, concrete slab floor, tar and gravel roof; Richard Straten, Archt., 603 Travis Bldg.

Tex., Sherman—Autoquip Co. of Paris, L. A. Kelton, will establish branch at 113 N. Crockett St.

W. Va., Clarksburg—The Standard Oil Co. of N. J., reported, contemplates erecting third filling station cor. Ferry and W. Main Sts.; estimated cost \$15,000; applied for permit.

Railways

Miss., Aberdeen—St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad has awarded to Ross, Wogan & Co. of Kansas City, Mo., contract to build extension from Aberdeen, Miss., to Aliceville, Ala., 57 mi. this work covering grading, bridges and drains at a cost of about \$750,000. F. G. Jonah, St. Louis, Mo., is Ch. Engr.

Mo., St. Louis—St. Louis, Troy and Eastern Railway is reported surveying for a line 1½ mi. long from the McKinley Bridge to its own line. B. L. Brown, St. Louis, is Ch. Engr.

Railway Shops and Terminals

Fla., Pensacola—St. Louis-San Francisco Ry. Co., J. M. Kurn, Pres., St. Louis, Mo., advises: "We are now building extensive yard tracks in the city in connection with our dock property; the line between Kimbrough and Pensacola is being rehabilitated, laid with 90-lb. rail and put in first-class condition, and within 30 days expect to start construction of line from Aberdeen to Kimbrough; rebuilding coal pier, 600 ft. x 46 ft., operated by electricity, and the coaling devices operate on track so as to move to any part of vessel when needed; are now building new warehouse at pier No. 2, which will be 1200 ft. long, 127 ft. wide with double track on west side, single track on east side and depressed track in the warehouse; the warehouse will be 900x18 ft.; other improvements will be made at this port as business justifies."

Roads, Streets and Paving

Large sums are being expended for roads, streets and paving in connection with land development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Proposed Construction

Ala., Birmingham—City Comm. plans expending about \$20,300 to pave Fourth St. from Eleventh Court to Southern Realty Co. survey and Conroy Road alley, Eighth to Tenth Ave.; A. J. Hawkins, City Engr.

Ala., Montgomery—City Comm. may widen Bell St., install sanitary sewers and build concrete bridge at Bell St. to replace old bridge; J. M. Garrett, City Engr.

Florida—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, received low bids for 11 roads: Nassau County, Road 3, 11.51 mi. concrete, Georgia State line to point south of Yulee, W. J. Bryson, Inc., 239 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, \$307,098; St. Johns County, Road 4, 14.96 mi. concrete, Duval County line to St. Augustine, J. B. McCrary Engineering Corp., Citizens and Southern Bank Bldg., Atlanta, \$393,675; Duval County, Road 1, 3.56 mi. concrete, Jacksonville to Enterprise, Nelso Brothers, Clearwater, \$115,553; Madison County, Road 1, 14.26 mi. 8-in. Florida lime rock base, Madison to Greenville, Duval Engineering & Contracting Co., Dyal Upchurch Bldg., Jacksonville, \$215,262; Road 2, 7.14 mi. 8-in. Florida lime rock base, Zolfo Springs to Buchanan, Wm. P. McDonald Construction Co., Lakeland, \$95,612; Columbia County, Road 5-A, 4.37 mi. grading, Fort White to Ichucknee River, C. G. Kershaw Contracting Co., Malaga St., St. Augustine, \$24,706; 8.22 mi. grading, Fort White to Santa Fe River, C. G. Kershaw Construction Co., \$63,170; Martin County, Road 4, 9 mi. grading, Stuart to Sta. 510, S. J. Groves & Son, Orlando, \$73,739; Road 4, 11.80 mi. grading, from Sta. 510 to Jupiter, Lake Worth Construction Co., \$114,319; Broward County, Road 4, 13.46 mi. grading, Fort Lauderdale to Palm Beach County line, H. L. Clark & Sons, N. E. 56th St. and Second Ave., Miami, \$73,443; Leon County, Road 19, 12.43 mi. grading from Tallahassee to Jefferson County line, Curtis & Gubbins, Cedar Keys, \$139,715.

Fla., Brooksville—City, J. C. Kazee, Clk., plans sidewalks and curbs on several streets in Orange Heights; F. S. Parrigan, Engr.

Fla., Dunnellon—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, plans paving State Highway No. 5 in Dunnellon, from end of asphalt to Bank of Dunnellon bank corner, and from brick paving on Douglas Ave. to Withlacoochee River, Marion County.

Fla., Jacksonville—City Comm., M. W. Bishop, Sec., plans widening Riverside Ave. to 48 ft., repaving with vitrified brick from Broad St. viaduct to Russell St.; pave 6 streets with 6-in. concrete, bituminous mat and concrete curb; Gilmore St. and Riverside Ave. with 2-in. asphaltic concrete wearing surface, using natural lake asphalt on 6-in. lime rock base; Church St., 6-in. concrete base, with 1½-in. sheet asphalt on 1½-in. blinder, granite curb, brick gutter.

Fla., Jacksonville—Duval County Commrs., Frank Brown, Clk., receives bids December 30 for 5 roads and several bridge approaches: No. 5, Orange Park road, from Little Fishweir Creek to McGirt's Creek; St. Augustine road; King's road; Atlantic Blvd.; Moncrief road.

Fla., Jacksonville—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, plans letting contract soon to rebuild 3 mi. concrete surface Lake City road, from McDuff Ave. to Hart Haven; J. L. Cresap, State Highway Engr.; Dr. Fons A. Hathaway, Chmn.

Fla., Jacksonville—Duval County Commrs., Frank Brown, Clk., receives bids Dec. 1 for 1 mi. bituminous surface treatment on Mandarin Road No. 47, from St. Augustine road southwesterly; plans from County Engr.

Fla., Leesburg—City Comm. plans expending about \$200,000 for street paving and sidewalks in various sections.

Fla., Orlando—Orange County Commrs. plan Scenic Highway through West Orange, being extension of present Black Lake asphalt highway, through Winter Garden from Eustis, and through Mt. Dora, Apopka and Avalon Groves.

Fla., Pensacola—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, plans building Scenic Highway from Escambia Bridge into Pensacola via East Pen-

sacola Heights; J. L. Cresap, State Highway Engr.; Dr. Fons A. Hathaway, Chmn.

Fla., Stuart—City plans expending \$400,000 for street paving; receives bids soon; Don Egbert, City Engr.

Fla., Tampa—Hillsborough County Commrs., W. A. Dickenson, Clk., plans 4 mi. road to Tarpon Springs; A. B. Pimm, County Engr.

Fla., Titusville—Brevard County Commrs. plan paved, macadamized or other hard-surfaced roads and bridges on Public Roads, cost \$2,500,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Fla., Vero Beach—State Road Dept., Tallahassee, plans about 7 mi. Dixie Highway through Indian River County, from main canal bridge to St. Lucie County line.

Fla., West Palm Beach—State Road Comm., Tallahassee, receives bids soon for state-federal highway south of West Palm Beach, Palm Beach County; R. B. Raulerson, County Engr.

Ga., Cartersville—City, H. C. Nelson, Mayor, receives bids Dec. 4 for street improvement and storm drainage; 850 sq. yd. sidewalks, 2350 sq. yd. pavement, 250 lin. ft. curbing, 1500 cu. yd. grading, catch basins and manholes; Finley Sheet Asphalt on 5-in. concrete base, and Type "A"; plans from Thomas A. Upshaw, Clk., and Knox T. Thomas, Engr., 611 McGlawn-Bowen Bldg., Atlanta.

Kentucky—State Highway Dept., Frankfort, received low bids for 8 roads: Grayson County, 11.7 mi. Lettichfield-Caneyville, Johnson & Pate, Lewisport, \$100,000; Green County, 4.8 mi. Greensburg-Columbia, Mason Construction Co., West Point, \$54,104; Jackson-Clay Counties, 10.1 mi. McKee-Manchester, Garrard & Walker, Manchester, \$111,795; Knott County, 6.1 mi. Hazard-Whitesburg, Hart & Cooper, Whitesburg, \$127,502; Lawrence County, 8.3 mi. Louisa-Sandy Hook, Albert Brothers, Marion, N. C., \$194,808; McLean County, 4.3 mi. Calhoun-Beech Grove, Ellis & Kelly, Owensboro, \$37,583; Morgan County, 9.4 mi. Cannel City-Ida George Ellington & Co., West Liberty, \$100,821; Russell and Casey Counties, 6.3 mi. Liberty-Jameston, Ping Brothers, Somerset, \$77,366.

Ky., Wickliffe—State Highway Dept., Frankfort, received low bids to grade and drain 3 roads: 3.5 mi. Bardwell-Wickliffe, from Mayfield Creek to Wickliffe, G. E. Stoner, Charleston, Mo., \$27,019; Wickliffe-Paducah road, from Wickliffe to La Center, Carter, Carter & Braden, Clay, Ky., at \$118,204, for 9.9 mi., and \$109,487 for 9.7 mi.

Louisiana—Louisiana Highway Comm., Baton Rouge, received low bids for 3 roads: Bossier Parish, 4.21 mi. grading and drainage structures, Bossier City-Arkana Highway, J. C. Leathers, Logansport, \$14,813; 2.964 mi. grading and draining, Shreveport-Minden road, Alexandria Construction Co., Alexandria, \$27,456; Jackson Parish, 8.644 mi. gravel, Chatham-Ruston Highway, Alexandria Construction Co., \$74,243.

La., Alexandria—City receives bids Dec. 7 to pave sidewalks on river side, Third St., Lee to Bellier; plans from City Engr.

La., Baton Rouge—East Baton Rouge Police Jury, F. A. Woods, Sec., plans forming sub-road dist. to lay sidewalks in subdivisions east of city; also plans hard surfacing extension North Blvd. and Jay Bird Lane. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

La., Baton Rouge—Louisiana Highway Comm., Baton Rouge, received low bid for 13.67 mi. Baton Rouge-New Orleans Highway, East Baton Rouge Parish, from Baton Rouge to Hope Villa; James Contracting Co., 805 Trunk St., Dallas, Tex., \$422,401 for bituminous concrete; R. G. Lassiter & Co., Louisiana Nat. Bank Bldg., Baton Rouge, \$498,200, Warrenite bitulithic; James Contracting Co., \$456,931, sheet asphalt.

La., Baton Rouge—East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury, F. A. Woods, Sec., contemplates hard surfaced road from Scotland to Baker.

La., Donaldville—Louisiana Highway Comm., Baton Rouge, receives bids Dec. 21 for 5.393 mi. St. Amant-Port Vincent road, from end of present gravel road, about 2½ mi. north of St. Amant to point south of Port Vincent, Ascension Parish; plans on file; W. B. Robert, State Highway Engr.

La., Kenner—Town receives bids soon for concrete sidewalks; estimated cost \$40,000; Henry A. Mentz, Const. and Supv. Engr., Citizens National Bank Bldg., Hammond, La.

La., New Orleans—W. S. Bender, 831 Gravier St., in charge Edgelake Subdivision, plans 100-ft. hard surfaced boulevard along New Orleans lake front, from Industrial Canal to Little Woods, an extension of Curran Blvd.

La., New Orleans—City, Arthur J. O'Keefe, Mayor, considering widening Dryades St.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Md., Baltimore—Board of Awards received low bid from Baltimore Asphalt Block & Tile Co., Monroe & Lorman Sts., at \$44,226, for 10,500 sq. yd. sheet asphalt, 4000 lin. ft. curbing, on Fulton Ave.; Howard W. Jackson, Mayor.*

Md., Baltimore—Board of Awards receives bids December 8 to grade, curb and pave with 13,000 sq. yd. sheet asphalt on concrete base, streets in Cont. No. 381; plans on file; Steuart Purcell, Highways Engr.; B. L. Crozier, Ch. Engr.; Howard W. Jackson, Mayor.

Miss., McComb—Board of Mayor and Selectmen plans receiving bids to pave Edhar St. to Third St.

N. C., Charlotte—City Comms. plan widening West Fourth St., Mint to Graham, C. D. Ison, City Engr.

N. C., Gastonia—City plans paving Whitesides St. from Main to Franklin; also topsoil treat Belvidere Ave., Fairmont Park. Address City Clk.

N. C., Greenboro—Guilford County Commissioners plan expending \$250,000 to build and improve public roads and bridges in county.

Okla., Muskogee—City receives bids soon to pave Okmulgee Ave., between Twenty-ninth and Forty-eighth Sts. Address City Clk.

Okla., Oklahoma City—City, Mayor Cargill, plans paving Military Ave. and Forty-third St.

South Carolina—State Highway Dept., Columbia, receives bids Dec. 9 for 8 roads and 4 bridges: Spartanburg County, 3 sections, totaling 13,283 mi. from city limits of Spartanburg to city limits of Greer, 27,931 cu. yd. excavation, 155,861 sq. yd. plain cement concrete or combination concrete header curb and base course, with 144,172 sq. yd. asphaltic concrete surfacing; Florence County, 2.31 mi. from point near city limits of Timmonsville to intersection of paved road to Florence, 13,471 cu. yd. excavation, 1,388 cu. yd. sand-clay surfacing, 1,693 lbs. reinforcing steel; Aiken County, 4.5 mi. Route 391, from intersection with Route 39 to Lexington County line, 25,635 cu. yd. excavation, 11,465 cu. yd. sand-clay surfacing, 6003 lbs. reinforcing steel; Bamberg County, 3.328 mi. Route 36, from Ehrhardt and extending to Colleton County line, 19,899 cu. yd. excavation, 8090 cu. yd. sand-clay surfacing.

In Edgefield County, 3.689 mi. Route 27, from end of Federal Aid Project 240-A, to Aiken County line, 33,500 cu. yd. excavation, 9078 cu. yd. sand-clay surfacing, 1863 lbs. reinforcing steel; Oconee County, 1.954 mi. between point near Seneca River Bridge and point about 1 mi. east of Clemson College, Route 2, 19,218 cu. yd. excavation, 20,643 sq. yd. plain cement concrete paving, or combination concrete header curb and base course, with 18,923 sq. yd. asphaltic concrete surfacing, 2054 lbs. reinforcing steel; Spartanburg County, 2 triple 12x18 ft. reinforced concrete, over Flar Forest Creek, Route 8, 78,000 lbs. reinforcing steel; Florence County, treated timber bridge, Route 53, 11 15-ft. spans, 1020 lin. ft. treated timber piles; Hampton-Colleton Counties, treated timber bridges over Whippy Swamp and Salkehatchie River, Route 36, 15 15-ft. and 12 15-ft. spans, 16 15-ft., 15 15-ft. and 5 19-ft. spans; plans on file and from Div. Engr.; Ben M. Sawyer, Ch. Highway Commr.

S. C., Columbia—City, L. B. Owens, Mayor, plans street improvement. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

S. C., Spartanburg—City receives bids Dec. 15 for 120,000 yds. street paving; D. G. Adams, City Engr.

Tennessee—Dept. of Highways and Public Works, Nashville, receives bids Dec. 17 for 7 roads and 21 bridges: Gibson and Carroll Counties, 9,630 mi. grading and drainage, State Highway No. 77, between Milan and point near McLemoresville, also 3 concrete bridges over 20-ft. span; Carroll County, 11,094 mi. grading and drainage State Highway No. 77, from point near McLemoresville and Huntingdon, 7 treated timber bridges over 20-ft. span; Meigs County, 16,522 mi. grading and drainage, State Highway No. 58, between Decatur and Roane County line; Lincoln County, about 310-ft. concrete and steel bridge over Elk River, with approaches; State Highway No. 10, near Fayetteville, one 100-ft. steel span and 7 concrete deck girder spans.

In Unicoi County, 9,381 mi. grading and drainage, State Highway No. 36, between Erwin and Carter County line, concrete bridge with over 20-ft. span; Crockett County, 14,297 mi. State Highway No. 20, between Dyer County line and Alamo, two concrete bridges over 20-ft. span; Lauderdale County, 1,750 mi. State Highway No. 19, Ashport to Ripley,

also 2 treated timber bridges, concrete bridge over 20-ft. span and bridge on State Aid Project No. 347-B, 5,121 mi. State Highway No. 19, between Ripley and Haywood County line, concrete bridge over 20-ft. span, three bridges on State Aid Project No. 347-A; C. N. Bass, State Highway Commr.

Tex., Abilene—City plans street improvement; cost \$150,000. Address City Clk. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Angleton—State Highway Dept., Eugene T. Smith, Chmn., Austin, allotted \$21,000 toward grading and bridging Highway No. 58, Brazoria County.

Tex., Beaumont—City Comm. plans paving 6 streets, including Avenue C, Emmett St.; R. C. Black, City Engr.

Tex., Dallas—City, R. A. Wylie, Street Commr., plans expending about \$512,000 to pave about 65 streets; E. A. Kingsley, City Engr.

Tex., Galveston—Galveston County, J. M. Murch, County Auditor, plans Port Bolivar-High Island Road. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Laredo—Webb County, A. Winslow, County Judge, plans 20-ft. road from Laredo to Duval County line, through Pecadito, Reiser, Aguilares, Miranda City, Oilton and Bruni; \$900,000 available. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Tex., Lefors—Gray County, L. M. Wolfe, County Judge, plans road building, cost \$1,200,000. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.*

Tex., McAllen—City, F. B. Freeland, Mayor, plans additional hard paving, cost \$80,000; E. M. Card, City Engr. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Marshall—State Highway, Eugene T. Smith, Chmn., Austin, plans resurfacing State Highway No. 8, south from Marshall, and repair Highway No. 43, south from Marshall; E. W. Standifer, Maintenance Supvr.

Tex., Midland—City, B. Frank Haag, Mayor, plans permanent street paving.*

Tex., Montague—State Highway Comm., Eugene T. Smith, Chmn., Austin, allotted \$75,000 for maintenance work on Highways Nos. 2 and 50, Montague County.

Tex., Waxahachie—State Highway Dept., Eugene T. Smith, Chmn., Austin, allotted \$19,000 to improve State Highway No. 86, Ellis County, between Midlothian and Dallas County line; A. C. Love, State Highway Engr.

Va., Norfolk—City, Walter H. Taylor, Third, Director of Public Works, plans paving Randolph St. between Gander Creek and Third St.; \$7400 appropriated.

W. Va., Charleston—Kanawha County Court, Morgan Owen, Judge, contemplates road building in Fourth Jefferson Dist. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Contracts Awarded

Ark., Pine Bluff—Street Improvement Dist. No. 95, J. H. Culpepper, 604 W. Second St., let contract to J. P. McNulty, 2121 Cherry St., for about 10 blocks street paving; estimated cost \$21,323.*

Fla., Hialeah—City, E. E. Lucas, Director of Public Safety and Works, let contract to Everglades Construction Co., Hialeah, at \$11,000, for street repairs, including Palm Ave., and paving on Twenty-third St.

Fla., Jacksonville—City Comm. let contract for 10 mi. street paving; W. J. Bryson Co., 239 W. Adams St., Jacksonville, at \$231,851; Morgan Hill Paving Co., Graham Bldg., \$147,260, for oil asphalt paving, \$150,367, natural lake asphalt; Capitol Concrete Co., \$56,471; W. E. Sheddian, City Engr.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Palm Beach County Comms., Fred E. Fenno, Clk., let contract to Clint Moore to improve Dixie Highway at Boca Raton and to J. G. Brown for approaches to county bridge at Delray.

Fla., West Palm Beach—Palm Beach County Comms., Fred E. Fenno, Clk., let contracts for 3 roads: 2 mi. 16-ft. rock base, oil surface Indian town road, with 300-ft. culvert, J. G. Brown, Boca Raton, \$25,986; ¼ mi. 9-ft. shell base, oil surfaced, west of Jupiter, R. Tomasello, Jupiter; 1 mi. 15-ft. rock base, oil surface, ¼ mi. west of Boca Raton, J. G. Brown, \$11,701.

Georgia—State Highway Dept., East Point, let contracts for 15 roads and about 12 bridges: Sumter County, 4 mi. macadam, Sam E. Finley, 212 W. North Ave., Atlanta, \$13,281; Charlton County, bridge over St.

Marys River, Sims & Clontz, \$62,232; Haershman County, overhead railroad bridge at Baldwin, D. G. and R. J. Scott, \$6922; Rabun County, 6 mi. rolled base, near Clarksville, Shepherd & Williams, Silvery Bldg., Atlanta, \$74,327; Dooly County, 2½ mi. paved road, between Cordele and Vienna, Arthur Brooks, Atlanta, \$56,679; Macon County, 3½ mi. paved road, between Oglethorpe and Monteuma, Whitley Construction Co., McRae, Ga., \$90,051; Richmond County, 7 mi. Augusta-Thomson Road, Clausen & Lawrence, 1473 Green St., Augusta, \$162,545; Merriwether County, 14 mi. between Greenville and Newnan, Whitley Construction Co., Lagrange, \$316,020; Cook County, 7 mi. hard-surfaced road, Adele to Valdosta, Sam E. Finley, \$66,395; Jefferson County, 2 mi. graded road, between Louisville and Swainsboro and Ogeechee River, R. H. Caldwell, \$15,200.

In Pickens County, 6½ mi. gravel, and 2 bridges between Jasper and Ellijay, Nichols Contracting Co., 1 La France St., Atlanta, \$107,414; Gilmer County, 3¼ mi. chert road and 1 bridge, between Ellijay and Jasper, Nichols Contracting Co., \$61,631; Habersham County, 3 mi. graded road and 2 bridges, between Clarksville and Clayton, W. H. Anderson Const. Co., Medical Bldg., Asheville, N. C., \$120,291; Jeff Davis County, 7½ mi. graded road, bridge between Hazelhurst and Alma, Coofee Construction Co., Eastman, Ga., \$32,086; Burke County, 10¼ mi. graded road and 2 bridges, between Waynesboro and Swainsboro, E. M. Beckham, Perry, Ga., \$44,891; Appling County, 4¼ mi. graded road, Baxley to Jesup, W. Z. Williams, 272 College St., Macon, \$16,429; 9¼ mi. graded road and 2 bridges, between Baxley and Alma, W. Z. Williams, \$65,447; 11¼ mi. graded road and bridges, Lyons to Baxley, Shepherd & Williams, \$83,419.*

Ga., Albany—Daugherty County Comms. let contract to Dixon Contracting Co., at about \$25,000 to pave with sheet asphalt 1 mi. North Patterson St.

Miss., Columbus—City let contract to Morgan-Hill Paving Co., for additional blocks of paving, for Ordinances 35 through 40. Address City Clk.

Miss., Starkville—Oktibbeha County Board of Supvrs., J. E. Buckner, Clk., let contract to Dawson Brothers & Beaver, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., at \$85,000 to gravel Federal Highway from Louisville, Winston County, to Neshoba County line; Columbus Gravel Co. will furnish gravel.

Ky., Louisville—City let contract to Louisville Asphalt Co., Kenneth A. Barker, Pres., at \$10,000, for street paving.

Missouri—State Highway Dept., Jefferson City, let contracts for 24 roads and 6 bridges: Benton County, 3,713 mi. and 3,843 mi. 30-ft. graded earth, C. P. O'Reilly Co., Wainright Bldg., St. Louis; Bollinger County, reflow .119 mi. bridge, and reflow .083 mi. bridge, L. W. Spangler, Kansas City; Jefferson County, reflow .044 mi. bridge, St. Louis Construction Co., Frisco Bldg., St. Louis; Tane County, reflow .102 mi. and .173 mi. bridges, Ozark Engineering Co., 221 W. Third St., Joplin; Caldwell County, 1,846 mi. 18-ft. gravel, J. L. Simmons Construction Co., La Plata; Cass County, 3,977 mi. 18-ft. gravel, O'Hagan-McVicker Co., Kansas City; 4,147 mi. 18-ft. gravel, Perry McGlone, Archie, Mo.; Miller County, 4,880 mi. and 1,203 mi. 18-ft. gravel, Steve Hanke, Jefferson City; Pulaski County, 3,497 mi. 18-ft. gravel, M. E. Gillioz, Monett, Mo.; Texas County, 4,886 mi. 18-ft. gravel, J. A. Kerr & Co., Ozark; Warren County, 3,490 mi. 18-ft. gravel, H. A. Worman, Plattfield, Ill.; Atchison County, 4,910 mi. and 4,511 mi. 30-ft. graded earth, Geo. W. Condon Co., Omaha, Neb.; Miller County, 322 mi. and 3,200 mi. 30-ft. graded earth, M. E. Gillioz; Morgan County, 4,198 mi. and 3,473 mi. 30-ft. graded earth, Felix Kersting Co., Jefferson City; Stone County, .348 mi. bridge, Kess Construction Co., Des Moines, Iowa; tentative awards: Nodaway County, 3,594 mi. and 3,828 mi. 30-ft. graded earth, T. J. Morris, Oregon, Mo.; Dent County, 1,978 mi. 18-ft. gravel, Maney Bros. & Co., Ava, Mo.; Texas County, 4,499 mi. and 3,428 mi. 18-ft. gravel, Maney Bros. & Co.; Wright County, 3,471 mi., 3,652 mi. and 3,478 mi. 18-ft. gravel, Maney Bros. & Co.*

Okla., Enid—State Highway Comm., Oklahoma City, let contract to Hide Construction Co., Enid, at \$128,835 for 5,469 mi. concrete, State Highway No. 13, Garfield County.

Okla., Hollis—City, S. H. Bowman, Clk., let contract to Earl Baker Co., Oklahoma City, at \$83,780 for street paving.

Okla., Oklahoma City—City, W. E. Moore, Commr. of Works, let contract to M. A. Swatek Construction Co., 519½ W. Main St., Oklahoma City, at \$8835 for paving in Avenue C.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Okla., Oklahoma City—City, W. E. Moore, Commr. of Works, let contract to M. A. Swatek Construction Co., 519½ W. Main St., at \$27,372, to pave Twenty-ninth St., Indiana to Pennsylvania Aves.

Okla., Shidler—City, Mrs. J. C. Ifland, Clk., let contract to Standard Paving Co., 1742 E. Sixth St., Tulsa, at \$34,691 for paving improvements.

Okla., Stillwater—City let contract to Theo. Gudgel at \$24,203 for 7 blocks street paving. Address City Clk.

S. C., Charleston—Charleston County Sanitary and Drainage Comm., Jac D. Leseman, Chmn., let contract to Sam E. Finley, 212 W. North Ave., Atlanta, at \$7000 for 2 mi. 18-ft. asphalt topping.

Tex., Dallas—City Commrs. let contract to Uvalde Paving Co., Santa Fe Bldg., Dallas, to widen, straighten and pave Orange St., Federal to McKinney Ave.

Tex., Denison—City Comm. let contract to Julian C. Field Co. to pave with reinforced concrete Diata. Nos. 7 and 8, on Sears St., between Armstrong and Houston Aves.

Tex., Houston—City, O. F. Holcombe, Mayor, let contract to San Jacinto Construction Co., Ben Urmston, Pres., 640 First National Bank Bldg., at \$75,000, for 18,000 sq. yd. brick paving on 6-in. concrete base, and at \$11,000 for 18,650 sq. yd. 2-in. rock asphalt Compton, Director, let contract to phalt on 6-in. concrete base.

Tex., Pampa—City, F. P. Reid, Mayor, let contract to Stuckney Construction Co., P. O. Box 1445, Wichita Falls, at \$100,900, for about 31,000 yds. street paving.*

Tex., Rusk—City, R. L. Summer, Mayor, let contract to Brown-Root Construction Co., Houston, for 12 blocks street paving in business district.*

Tex., San Antonio—Bexar County, Augustus McCloskey, County Judge, let contracts for 4 roads; 2½ mi. ½-in. natural limestone rock asphalt top, Valverde Road, from Nacogdoches Road north to point 1 mi. north of Wetmore, Colglazier & Hoff, 922 Austin St., \$20,448; ¼-in. compacted inverted penetration asphalt surface treatment on Robertson Ave., Basse Rd. and McCullough Ave., Precinct No. 3, Colglazier & Hoff, 922 Austin St.; rebuild 5 mi. Webber Road, C. M. Kelley, 503 Barrett Place, at \$15,157, and at \$9876 to rebuild 4 mi. Sulphur Springs Road.

Va., Richmond—Dept. of Public Works, Old Dominion Construction Co., 205 S. Davis St., at \$17,204, to grade, gravel, curb and gutter various streets.*

W. Va., Fairmont—State Road Comm., Charleston, let contract to Rogers & Shumway, Worthington, to improve about 3 mi. road, Union Dist., from present paving at Williams Crossroads to Taylor County line.

Sewer Construction

Large sums are being expended for sewage facilities in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Ark., Pine Bluff—Board of Commrs. Sanitary Sewer District No. 3 plans installing sanitary sewer system.

Ark., Monette—See Water Works.

D. C., Washington—G. B. Mullin Co., 1296 Upshur St. N. W., low bidder at \$3364 for construction of section No. 3 of Georgia Ave. trunk sewer; Warren F. Brenizer Co., 101 New York Ave. N. E., at \$7662 for O St. and Wisconsin Ave. replacement sewer; Joseph A. Forbes, 5401 Seventh St. N. W., at \$6799 for Piney Branch service sewer.

Fla., Clearwater—City, Chas. F. Mason, City Mgr., received bids Dec. 13 for sewage treatment plant. (See Machinery Wanted—Sewage Treatment Plant; Sewers.)

La., Bunkie—City receives bids Dec. 20 for furnishing all material, machinery and equipment and for constructing storm drainage system for sewerage district No. 1; Henry A. Ments, Consult. Engr., Hammond, La.

Mo., Jefferson City—City rejected all bids for sewer system; will open new bids Dec. 7; Black & Veatch, Engrs., Kansas City.*

N. C., Charlotte—City Commrs. are completing plans for improvements to sewer plant; W. N. Platt, Engr., Durham.

N. C., Newton—City plans extensions to sewer system, consisting of about 3 miles v. c. mains and disposal plant; extensions

and improvements to water system consisting of intake dam (sheet piling will be required), power pump house, 2¼ miles of 12-in. c. i. pipe with necessary fittings and power transmission line of same length, centrifugal pumps; will call for bids after Jan. 1; Spoon, Lewis & Camp, Consult. Engrs., American Bank Bldg., Greensboro, and Asheville. (See Machinery Wanted—Water Works; Sewers.)

N. C., Raleigh—City authorized \$100,000 bonds for enlarging sewer system. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Okla., Bristow—City reported voted \$35,000 sewer bonds; construct sewerage system, install Imhoff tanks, sprinkling filters, sludge bed; opened bids December 6; H. E. Musson & Co., Engrs., Grain Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City.

Okla., Seminole—Benson & Fahrre, Guthrie, reported has contract at \$18,000 for sewers.

Okla., Sperry—Town, A. L. Buck, Clk., advises regarding sewer and water works improvement lately noted that nothing of this kind will be done for another year at least.

S. C., Columbia—City, L. B. Owens, Mayor, plans extension of storm drainage system.

Tenn., Memphis—R. E. Johnson, 749 Walker Ave., low bidder at \$9255 for construction of storm sewers; Wm. B. Fowler, City Engr.

Tex., Abilene—City votes Dec. 20 on bonds for sewers. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Alice—City plans extending sewer and water works to new 50 acre addition to city. Address The Mayor.

Tex., Amarillo—City let contract to Weston Excavating Co., Inc., 409 Perkins-Snyder Bldg., Wichita Falls, at \$15,000 for sewer extensions; H. B. Jones, City Engr.

Tex., Coolidge—City plans voting December 14 on \$40,000 sewer and \$20,000 water works bonds; J. H. Gamel, Mayor.

Tex., Dallas—City, John C. Harris, City Engr., plans expending \$25,000 for storm sewers.

Tex., Levelland—See Water Works.

Tex., Mercedes—City plans installing complete sewer system; cost \$75,000; W. E. Anderson, Engr.

Tex., University Place—City let contract to E. K. High Construction Co., Standard Printing Bldg., Houston, for storm and sanitary sewers, curb and gutters; paving cost \$300,000; J. H. Rafferty, Consult. Engr., 1515 Walker Ave., Houston.*

Va., Norfolk—Norman Z. Bell, Engr., Division of Water and Sewers, advises that projected sewer works in Glencoves estates will include 330 ft. of 10-in. cast-iron pipe and 4700 ft. of 8-in. terra cotta pipe, together with manholes, inspection boxes and house connections, estimated to cost \$13,000, also 2400 ft. of 6-in. cast-iron water pipe, 2150 ft. of 4-in. cast-iron pipe, together with valves and fittings, estimated cost \$7100.

Va., Roanoke—City Mgr. Hunter authorized by City Council to call for bids for construction of sewer on Dale Ave. S. E.

Telephone Systems

Tex., El Paso—Mountain State Telephone & Telegraph Co., 510 Texas St., C. E. Stratton, Mgr., reported will expend approximately \$2,500,000 for improvements and extensions to system in El Paso and immediate territory in Texas and New Mexico during next five years.

Textile Mills

Ark., Monticello—Monticello Cotton Mills Co., J. G. Williamson, Pres., reported let contract to Griffin-Hodges Co., Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for \$39,000 repairs to cotton mill; Lockwood, Greene & Co., Archts., Healey Bldg., Atlanta.*

Ark., Morrilton—Industrial Building Corp., J. S. Moose, Treas., will erect building to be occupied by Morris & Co., Groveville, N. J., for textile mill; 160x410 ft., with picker room, cloth room, boiler room and warehouse adjoining; concrete, reinforced, built-up roof; mill construction, mill type built-up roof; cost of buildings \$125,000; Monolith Builders, Gen. Contrs., 309 State St., Little Rock; Robert & Co., Inc., Archts., Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; F. M. Davis, Constr. Engr., Little Rock; install water system, sewers, lights, heat, not yet provided for, and no plans yet upon which to ask for bids or estimates. (See Machinery Wanted—Water System; Sewers; Lighting System; Heating System.)

N. C., Asheville—Cranford Hosiery Mills, Ed. Fuller, High Point, Supt., reported have building and will install 200 machines with

capacity of 1400 doz. pairs women's stockings; Cranford Hosiery Mills advises: "We expect to install one hundred and thirty-two 200 needle 'K' machines for making ladies' hose; plant will be ready to operate by Jan. 1; we have all machines in stock, but expect to buy during Jan. 68 more, making 200 when completed; machines will be Scott & Williams make."*

Tenn., Knoxville—Knoxville Knitting Mills, Gill St. and Southern Rwy., T. H. Johnston, Pres., reported to construct 3-story addition to hosiery plant.

Va., Waynesboro—Crompton-Shenandoah Co., Frank E. Richmond, Treas.-Gen. Mgr., Artic, R. I., let contract to Austin Co., Cleveland, and 1015 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., for 1-story brick and steel building of about 140,000 sq. ft. area.*

Va., Winchester—Universal Looms, Inc., Easton, Pa., A. Edelstein, Propr., reported to establish silk mill on Shawnee Heights; will probably organize Winchester Silk Co., Inc., with \$300,000 capital; erect daylight building, 1 story, brick.

Water Works

Large sums are being expended for water works in connection with Land Development operations. Details will be found under that classification.

Ark., Monette—City reported plans installing water and sewer system. Address The Mayor.

Fla., Jacksonville—Water Supply Comm., Whipple Bishop, Asst. Sec., employed engineering firm of Hazen & Whipple, 25 W. Forty-third St., New York City, to make investigation, survey and report of present potable water supply of city, sources and sufficiency and possibilities of increase or extent of additions thereto to meet probable requirements during next 10 or 20 years; to consider methods for acquiring, constructing or putting into operation proposed water supply; will probably submit report about March 1.*

Fla., Montverde—Town voted \$40,000 water works bonds; J. B. McCrary Engineering Co., Bankhead Ave., Atlanta, Ga., Engr.*

La., Franklin—Town let the following contracts for municipal improvements: For Lake Water Supply Project, divisional clearing and grubbing, O'Toole Construction Co., Shreveport, at \$300; No. 2, for constructing earthen raw water reservoir, C. J. Montgomery, Kaplan, at \$9450; No. 3, for gravity line to Lake suction pump, O'Toole Construction Co. at \$1800; No. 4, for constructing Lake pump house and suction well complete, O'Toole Construction Co. at \$1500; No. 5, for foundations under booster pumps, C. J. Montgomery at \$136; No. 6, fire pump foundation, C. J. Montgomery at \$136; No. 7, for constructing mechanical filtration plant, complete, C. J. Montgomery at \$27,500; No. 8, constructing half million gal. clear water reservoir, C. J. Montgomery at \$18,000; No. 9, furnishing and installing Lake pump complete, Layne-Louisiana Co., 210 W. Broad St., Lake Charles, at \$2750; Divisions 10, 11 and 12, pumping equipment, Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 1000 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, at \$7481; No. 13, automatic electric controls installed complete, Lyman C. Reed, Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, at \$973; No. 14, for constructing 2 phase electric transmission line complete, C. J. Montgomery at \$9450; No. 15, for furnishing submerged intake line, Dixie Mill Supply Co., Inc., 901 Tchoupitoulas St., New Orleans, at \$1212; No. 16, furnishing pipe, valves and fittings for plant connections, Dixie Mill Supply Co. at \$2000; No. 17, for installing all pipe connections at plant, C. J. Montgomery at \$890; No. 18, eliminated; No. 19, constructing booster foundations complete, C. J. Montgomery at \$1750; No. 20, for furnishing cast iron Lake pressure line, American Cast Iron Pipe Co., Birmingham, Ala., at \$40,500; No. 21, furnishing certain cast iron specials, Dixie Mill Supply Co. at \$775; No. 22, for laying Lake pressure line complete, O'Toole Construction Co., \$20,400; No. 23, for removing and installing Bayou pumps, C. J. Montgomery at \$550; work will begin in about ten days and entire plant and project completed by July 1, 1927; town will also receive bids Dec. 16 on 400 or 500 H.P. Diesel oil engine and generator set and certain switchboard equipment and additions, as well as foundations at power house; Henry A. Ments, Consult. Engr., Citizens National Bank Bldg., Hammond.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Miss. Senatobia—See Electric Light and Power Plants.

Mo., Jackson—City voted bonds for water works. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Mo., Sedalia—Sedalia Water Co., incorporated; Kenneth H. Blitting, Frank M. Cox.

N. C., Burlington—City, Earl B. Horner, Mayor, contemplates \$100,000 bond issue for water improvements, building of masonry dam, sewage rights, etc.; A. C. Linberg, Consult. Engr., City Hall, making surveys.

N. C., Kernersville—C. M. Guest & Son, N. McDuffie St., Anderson, S. C., has contract at \$83,000 for water filtration plant; The Carolina Engineering Co., Engrs., 917 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte.*

N. C., Newton—City will open bids after Jan. 1 for extensions and improvements to water works; Spoon, Lewis & Camp, Consult. Engrs., American Bank Bldg., Greensboro, and Asheville. (See Machinery Wanted—Water Works; Sewers.)

Okla., Seminole—Wiggins & Co., Hersh Bldg., Oklahoma City, reported have contract at \$51,000 for water works plant; V. V. Long & Co., Engrs., Colcord Bldg., Oklahoma City.*

Okla., Shawnee—City voted \$586,500 water improvement bonds. Address The Mayor.

Okla., Tahlequah—City, P. H. Foster, Mayor, reported plans expending \$60,000 for water works extensions.

S. C., Spartanburg—Water Works Comm. will let contract Dec. 7 for constructing 750,000 or 1,000,000 gal. stand pipe, cost \$40,000.

Tenn., Knoxville—National Meter Co. reported has contract for supplying city with water meters for ensuing year.

Tex., Abilene—City votes Dec. 20 on water works expansion and improvements, including lake on Cedar Creek. See Financial News—Bond Issues Proposed.

Tex., Alice—See Sewer Construction.

Tex., Amarillo—A. M. Lockett & Co., Magnolia Bldg., San Antonio, reported has contract for supplying 2 engines for water works system; Wynkoop Kiersted, Consult. Engr., 614 Interstate Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.*

Tex., Arlington—M. L. Friday reported has contract at \$36,047 for construction of complete water-works system; Montgomery & Ward, Engrs., 514 Harvey-Snyder Bldg., Wichita Falls.

Tex., Coolidge—See Sewer Construction.

Tex., Dallas—City let contract to Waterous Fire Engine Works, Inc., 80 E. Fillmore Ave., St. Paul, Minn., for 110 standard fire hydrants.

Tex., Fredericksburg—A. C. Kellersberger and associates reported granted franchise by Comms. Court of Gillespie County to erect and operate water system.

Tex., Levelland—City reported plans installation of complete water-works and sewer system; Hawley & Roberts, Engrs., 403 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Fort Worth.*

Va., Pulaski—City reported plans improvements to water supply; Oscar E. Meiner of U. S. Geological Survey and J. J. Dresuilli of Virginia Geological Survey will make recommendations for auxiliary water supply.

Va., Roanoke—Roanoke Water Works Co., 2 Salem Ave. E., reported to open bids in Dec. to construct dam at Carvin's Cove and install filter plant near Falling Creek Dam; impound more than 6,000,000,000 gals. water from water shed of 18 miles area, 80 ft. high, more than 300 ft. long on top; Sanborn & Bogert, 30 Church St., New York, have designed work and are engineers for project.

Woodworking Plants

La., Ruston—Millwork—S. J. Lomax & Son Manufacturing Co., S. Monroe St., begun work on 2-story addition, 40x150-ft. building with shop force; install tennoning machine, mortiser, shaper. (See Machinery Wanted—Woodworking Machinery.)*

Miss., Laurel—Jordan Plano Co., capital \$25,000, incorporated; E. L. Jordan, Harry Smallwood.

Mo., Dexter—Wood Products—The Dexter Manufacturing Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; E. C. Mohrstadt, C. A. Vernon.

N. C., Asheboro—Asheboro Veneer Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; E. H. Cranford, C. C. Cranford.

N. C., Charlotte—Rhyne-King Furniture Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; E. J. Rhyne, A. C. King.

Okla., Tulsa—Butler Body Works, capital \$10,000, incorporated; B. M. Butler, C. L. Mattox.

Tenn., Knoxville—Knoxville Showcase Manufacturing Co., Jno. F. Good, Pres., advises: "We have made temporary repairs of our recent fire and have put off making the permanent repairs until next spring, at which time we expect to put up new building, 48x90 ft., 3-story, brick; only machine we had to replace was shaper, which has been ordered."*

Tenn., Memphis—Southern Furniture Co., Inc., capital \$50,000, chartered; Manuel Morero, M. Adams.

Tenn., Paris—Veneer Packages—R. A. Nants of Nants & Co. now own and operate three plants, Gleason, Tenn.; Paris and Live Oak, Fla.; will move and erect new plant, 100x200 ft., metal construction, concrete floors, metal roof; install additional equipment, including heading mill and resaw. (See Machinery Wanted—Heading Mill; Resaw.)*

Tex., Galveston—Millwork—The Bart Milling Co. incorporated; Julius W. Jockusch, 204 23rd St.; W. M. Roitsch, 3720 Q St., successor to the Parker Manufacturing Co., offices and mill at 3816 Ave. H.

Tex., San Antonio—LaSalle Crate Co., capital \$15,000, incorporated; Sims Potts, O. M. Worthington.

Tenn., Union City—Handles—O-Cedar Corp., 4501 S. Western Blvd., Chicago, Ill., reported acquired plant of Reelfoot Wood Products Co.; will operate at full capacity.

Va., Bassett—Furniture—J. D. Bassett Manufacturing Co., J. D. Bassett, Jr., Vice-Pres., advises regarding the recent increase in capital from \$700,000 to \$1,400,000: "This increase is taking care of the building that was erected last year and which is fully equipped with the most modern machinery."

FIRE DAMAGE

Ala., Greenville—Barber shop and beauty parlors of Hub M. Thompson.

Ala., Selma—Peoples Bank & Trust Co. building; loss \$15,000.

Ark., Blytheville—Arkansas Grocery Co. building; loss \$75,000.

Ark., Camden—Triangle Cafe, Palace Meat market, Baker Drug Co. and Traders Grocery store; loss \$20,000.

Ark., Forrest City—W. W. Campbell's residence, Forrest and Garland Sts.; loss \$12,000.

Ark., Pine Bluff—C. F. Brannon's residence, 32d Ave. and Linden St.; loss \$10,000.

Fla., DeFuniak Springs—Baptist Church; loss \$25,000.

Fla., Ojus—Dade Hotel Building, Al Kaplan's department store and Jack Brinnell's barber shop; loss \$25,000.

Fla., Port Orange—Buddington & Austin Lumber Co.'s mill; loss \$100,000. Address C. W. Buddington, 218 Fairview Ave., Daytona Beach.

Fla., Tampa—The Municipal Garage and contents; loss \$10,000.

Ga., Brunswick—Brunswick Canning Co.'s ice plant on Albemarle St.; loss between \$15,000 and \$25,000; D. J. Gorenflo, Plant Mgr.

Ga., Macon—James Tire and Vulcanizing Co., 654 Broadway; Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co., warehouse and stock room, 650-2 Broadway; Macon Cigar and Tobacco Co., 656-8 Broadway; Williams Manufacturing Co., 660 Broadway; Happ Brothers' overall factory, slight damage; loss \$200,000.

Ga., Wrightsville—Brown Memorial Church, loss \$40,000.

Ky., Louisville—The reduction plant of the Sun Varnish Co., Fourteenth and Magnolia Ave.

Ky., Pineville—White Star Coal Co.'s tipple and power house; loss \$80,000; W. L. Hammond, Pres.

Ky., Paducah—Thomas I. Barry Co.'s main plant and storage houses (building materials), loss \$20,000.

La., Lake Charles—Four dwellings and store owned by Mrs. Rose Monticello and dwelling owned by Phoebe Holmes, all S. Lyons St.; loss \$12,000.

Md., Lisbon—Roscoe Dayhoff's garage and residence and Odd Fellows' Bldg.; loss \$9000.

N. C., Gastonia—Mrs. C. B. Armstrong's residence, York St.; loss \$12,000.

N. C., Old Fort—Bradley Drug Store, Oates grocery, Old Fort Baker and other buildings; loss \$30,000.

N. C., Reidsville—Reidsville Motor Co.'s plant; loss \$25,000.

Okla., Hockerville—Three rooming houses owned by Mrs. Clara J. Taylor; 18-room hotel of N. E. Broe.

S. C., Calhoun Falls—Colored school building; address Abbeville County Board of Education, Abbeville.

Tex., Avery—Medford Bros. store building; loss \$30,000.

Tex., Burkburnett—Charles F. Noble Oil and Gas Co.'s casing-head gasoline plant.

Tex., Dallas—Residences of Tom Green, 2408 Wycliff St., and C. W. Largent, 2412 Wycliff; loss \$12,000.

Tex., Dallas—Sanger Bros. garage, Main and Lamar Sts.; loss \$75,000.

Tex., Electra—Marriott Hotel, owned by Reuben H. Cook, Pres. of First Natl. Bank; loss \$10,000.

Tex., Fort Worth—Residences of R. L. Coffman, H. F. Loesch, F. M. Locke, all near Masonic Home; loss \$10,000.

Tex., Laredo—Franklin Brothers' Dry Goods Co.; loss \$100,000.

Tex., Montague—School building. Address Board of Trustees Montague Independent School District; loss \$25,000.

Tex., San Marcos—H. Brevard Department Store building; loss \$85,000.

Tex., Sanger—Sullivan Furniture Co. building and Farmers Union Grocery; loss \$25,000.

Tex., Seguin—Seguin Milling & Power Co.'s plant; loss \$6000.

Va., Waynesboro—Edmund T. Chapman's residence near Waynesboro; loss \$18,000.

W. Va., Wheeling—Garage and grocery at Rayland of Clarence Oxley and Frank Navin.

W. Va., Shinnston—Paquet Glass Co.'s plant and warehouse; loss \$75,000.

BUILDING NEWS

BUILDINGS PROPOSED

Association and Fraternal

Ala., Guntersville—Ancient Free and Accepted Masons have low bid from C. D. Elder, Boaz, for temple; Geo. P. Turner, Archt., 1203 American Trust Bldg., Birmingham.*

*Ala., Montgomery—Grand Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Geo. A. Beauchamp, Grand Sec., considers \$300,000 addition to Temple.

Ky., Paducah—Board of Directors of Y. M. C. A., A. M. Ashcraft, Pres., plans to start work on \$210,000 Y. M. C. A. in Spring; first unit to cost \$68,000, containing gymnasium 60x200 ft., swimming pool, auxiliary gymnasium, locker rooms with 300 lockers, dressing rooms, drying rooms, tile-lined showers, etc.; G. Tandy Smith, Archt., Guthrie Bldg.*

Miss., Greenville—Young Men's Christian Assn., Mr. Burford, Sec., selected H. W. Lathrop as architect for building.*

N. C., Greensboro—Greensboro Masonic Temple Co., Inc., J. R. McClamrock, Pres., 120 Schenck St., erect \$200,000 temple, Bishop and Church Sts.; steel frame, metal joist, concrete, brick and tile, 4 stories, 47.6x150 ft., wood over concrete floors, composition roof; private plans. See Machinery Wanted.*

Tenn., Chattanooga—North Chattanooga Masonic Lodge plans \$50,000 temple, Cherokee Blvd. and James Ave.

Tex., Edinburg—Edinburg Lodge No. 1036, A. F. & A. M., Ed. Tarborough, Chmn. Bldg. Comm., selected Robt. L. Vogler as architect for \$35,000 temple; brick and reinforced concrete; stores on first floor.*

Va., New Market—Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Richmond, soon select architect for orphanage near New Market; remodel Colonial mansion on site, add new facilities; present cost about \$50,000; additional units later.*

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Bank and Office

Ala., Selma—Peoples Bank & Trust Co., H. F. Cooper, Pres., rebuild structure noted damaged by fire at \$15,000 loss.

Ark., Little Rock—Will Hoffman, 215 W. Second St., will remodel building, 309-11 W. Second St., for offices; new plate-glass front, concrete floors, steel ceilings; Mr. Hoffman also plans to erect 2- or 3-story brick office building adjoining A. O. U. W. Bldg.

La., Amite—Amite Bank & Trust Co. selected Sam Stone, Jr., & Co., Masonic Temple Bldg., as architects for \$90,000 bank and office building; 2 or 3 stories, brick and cast stone, marble and tile floors, steam heat, bank fixtures; plans ready about 60 days.

Miss., Jackson—Following sub-contractors estimating on \$450,000 fireproof office building for First-Capitol Realty Co., Paul Chambers, member, Capitol Nat. Bank Bldg., bids opened Dec. 8: Plumbing and heating, Fischer Heating Co., 367 Adams St.; J. W. Hull Plumbing & Heating Co., 1144 Madison Ave., both Memphis, Tenn.; Sanitary Plumbing & Metal Works, Jackson, Tenn.; Warburton-Beacham Supply Co., Bailey Ave.; Peters Heating Co., 121 S. President St.; Davis Plumbing Co., 115 S. State St.; Paine Heating Co., 127 S. State St., all Jackson, Miss.; Jones-Johnson Co., McComb, Miss.; American Heating & Plumbing Co., 829 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; Redman Heating Co., 146 N. Fourth St., Louisville, Ky.; Michaels & Co., Board of Trade Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; electric work, Electric Contracting Co., 157 E. Capitol St.; Century Electric Co., Century Bldg.; Koene-mann Electric Co., 125 S. State St.; S. C. Irby, 230 E. Capitol St., all Jackson, Miss.; Thompson Electric Co., 63 S. Third St., Memphis; Claude H. Lindsley, Archt., Lamar Life Bldg., Jackson, Miss.; Gardner & Howe, Struct. Engrs., Porter Bldg., Memphis.*

Miss., Jackson—Sumner-Sollitt Co., 307 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., and Nat'l Bank of Commerce Bldg., San Antonio, Tex., and Smallman-Brice Construction Co., 1115 Avenue E, Birmingham, Ala., are additional contractors estimating on \$450,000 office building for First-Capitol Realty Co.; bids opened Dec. 8; Claude H. Lindsley, Archt., Lamar Life Bldg., Jackson; Gardner & Howe, Struct. Engrs., Porter Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.*

N. C., Durham—Milburn, Heister & Co., Archts., First Nat. Bank Bldg., Durham, and Union Savings Bank Bldg., Washington, D. C., drawing plans for \$150,000 professional office building; steel, concrete, stone and brick; 2 stores on first floor, about 94 offices above.

Tex., Beaumont—American National Bank, Ed. Stedman, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., have plans nearing completion for fireproof bank and office building, Orleans and Bowie Sts.; steel, reinforced concrete, brick and stone, 12 stories, 75x100 ft., cost \$600,000; J. Ruskin Bailey, Archt., 1606 Main St.; H. M. Sanford, Struct. Engr., 440 West Bldg., both Houston.*

Va., Norfolk—David Pender, Pender Bldg., purchased property, Granby St. and Brooke Ave.; will remodel: 5 stores on first floor, 2 upper floors for offices, elevators, etc.

Churches

Ark., El Dorado—Christian Church, care Z. A. Stewart, Chmn., Board of Elders, contemplates \$100,000 building; brick and stone, 2 stories.

Fla., Bradenton—Church of Christ, Rev. Robt. E. Wright, Pastor, erect \$20,000 Spanish type church and Sunday school; stucco, 1 story, 60x40 ft., seat 500.

Fla., DeFuniak Springs—Baptist Church plans to rebuild structure noted burned at \$25,000 loss.

Ga., Macon—Mulberry Street M. E. Church South, Jas. H. Porter, Chmn., Bldg. Comm., receives bids Dec. 6 (lately noted Nov. 29) for tile building, veneer with limestone and brick, 3 stories, oak and linoleum floors, slate roof, cost \$250,000; plans and specifications from Dunwoody & Oliphant, Archts., 450 Broadway. Address Mr. Porter.*

Ga., Wri-g-tav-i-e—Brown Memorial Church plans to rebuild structure noted burned at \$40,000 loss. Address The Pastor.

La., Ponchatoula—St. Joseph's R. C. Church, Rev. Jos. Gonzales, Pastor, receives bids December 15 at office Wogan & Bernard, Title-Guarantee Bldg., New Orleans, for brick building; cost \$30,000; slate roof, plastered interior, art glass windows, concrete and wood floors; following contractors estimating: Dudley & Wike Construction Co., 406 Stern Bldg., New Orleans; J. A. Hube, Harnville; H. Gabriel, Ponchatoula.*

Okla., Tulsa—Eastern Orthodox Hellenic of Holy Trinity Congregation, care Father Timmothy, erect \$40,000 brick and stone church.

Tenn., Knoxville—Fine Street Baptist Church organized with Rev. Jas. R. Weaver, 312 Grainger St., as pastor; plans building.

Tex., Kerrville—Methodist Church, Rev. C. C. Wheat, Pastor, probably call for bids about Jan. 1 on brick and hollow tile building, cost \$40,000; auditorium and basement, 2-story Sunday school; Morris & Noonan, Archts., Engrs., Builders Exchange Bldg., San Antonio.*

W. Va., Huntington—Walker Memorial Baptist Church erect \$12,000 Sunday school unit of \$75,000 structure, Seventh Ave. and Third St. West; 1 story and basement, 62x32 ft., combination roof; Frampton & Bowers, Archts., Fourth Ave. and 11th St.; bids in. Address Archts. See Machinery Wanted.*

City and County

Ark., El Dorado—City, B. F. Miles, City Clk., votes Dec. 5 on \$125,000 city hall bonds.*

Fla., Jacksonville—Duval County Board of Commrs. will erect wing to county stockade, using county labor; Mark & Sheftall, Archts., 210 Clark Bldg.

La., Monroe—Following contractors estimating on \$100,000 city hall; bids opened Dec. 10: A. G. Simms, Lake Village, Ark.; J. C. Corbin, Ferriday, La.; Brashear & Ruddell, Delhi, La.; W. W. Salley, Lee Ellis; J. W. Smith, Archt., Ouachita Bank Bldg., all Monroe.*

La., Monroe—City, P. A. Hoag, Sec. Treas., rejected bids for stucco fire station; will revise plans and call new bids; J. W. Smith, Archt., Ouachita Bank Bldg.*

Mo., Rich Hill—City Council will call special election on \$20,000 gymnasium and community hall bonds.

N. C., Raleigh—City Commission issuance of \$210,000 bonds, including \$20,000 for market.

Okla., Ponca City—City, Mayor Hall, contemplates \$18,000 fire station.

Tex., Abilene—City votes December 20 on \$1,341,336 bonds, including \$25,000 for fire station. Address City Council.

Tex., Denton—City, B. W. McKenzie, Mayor, erect \$100,000 city hall-auditorium, W. Oak and Bolivar Sts.; steel or reinforced concrete, face brick, stone trim, tile roof, composition floors, 2 stories and sub-story, 105x120 ft., T shape, jail equipment; E. W. Van Slyke & Co., Archts., 403 Reynolds Bldg., Fort Worth.*

Tex., McAllen—City, E. M. Card, City Engr., drawing plans for \$50,000 city hall; reinforced concrete and brick.

Tex., San Antonio—City has low bid at \$53,000 from Smith & Whitney, 2507 Commerce St., Dallas, for refrigeration plant at municipal auditorium; M. L. Diver, Engr., Calcasieu Bldg.*

Tex., Texas City—City, E. L. Noble, Mayor, probably soon call election on \$100,000 city hall-jail-auditorium building; reinforced concrete, face brick, stone trim, 2 stories and basement; auditorium on second floor; Jas. Ruskin Bailey, Archt., 1608 Main St., Houston.

Dwellings

Ala., Birmingham—McClelland Van Der Veer, Martin Bldg., opens bids December 10 for brick veneer residence, Roebuck Springs; 1-story, 20x81 ft., oak floors, concrete foundation, composition roof; Brooke B. Burnham, Archt., 1920 Age-Herald Bldg. See Machinery Wanted.*

Ala., Hollywood—M. D. Smith, Jr., 2728 Twelfth Ave. N., Birmingham, erect 1-story residence; hollow tile and stucco, 50x60 ft., built-up roof, steam heat; K. E. Salle, Archt., 2223 Age-Herald Bldg.

Ark., Monticello—E. L. Kimbro started work on 1-story frame residence.

Ark., Newport—Daily Independent interested in model dwelling.

Fla., Miami—M. S. Altmayer, 261 N. E. 20th St., erect \$18,000 residence, Bay Shore subdivision; reinforced concrete and tile, 2 stories, 9 rooms; A. Robt. Chananie, Archt., Realty Board Bldg.

Fla., Tallahassee—Mrs. Helen Tingsley, DeLand, erect residence, E. Lippman St.

Fla., Venice—Oran P. Ward, 817 Platt St., Tampa, erect number 20,000 to \$40,000 dwellings, Venice Ave.

Ga., Atlanta—H. G. Dickey, Rugby St., College Park, plans 2 dwellings; brick veneer, tile roofs, cost \$7000 each.

Ga., Atlanta—A. O. Watson, 301 Silvey Bldg., erect \$10,000 residence, Piedmont Rd.; brick veneer, composition roof, hot air heat.

Ga., Atlanta—O. T. Hennessee, 5 St. Augus-

tine Place, has \$60,000 permit for brick veneer residence, 1116-22 Rosedale Drive; 2 stories.

Ga., Thomasville—M. H. Goodwin erect residence, Park Ave.

Ga., Waycross—Mrs. Hattie V. Leapheart erect residence, Butler St.; W. M. Anderson erect residence, H St., and R. W. Woods, on Nicholls St.

Ga., Waycross—J. C. Strickland erect residence, Hicks St.

La., Houma—F. F. Bourg erect \$10,000 residence; brick and frame, 1 story, 40x70 ft.; Wm. R. Burk, Archt., Balter Bldg., New Orleans.

La., New Orleans—Armstrong & Koch, Archts., Audubon Bldg., completing plans for dwelling, Hector St. and Avenue E, Metairie County Club subdivision.

La., New Orleans—G. A. Schewgamm, 901 Piety St., receives bids Dec. 6 for alterations and additions to residence, 912 Pauline St.; work includes raising masonry, paving, carpentry, factory work, screening, plastering, glazing, metal and tile work, tile and composition roofing, painting, hardware, electric work, steam heating, oil burning equipment; Sol Rosenthal, Archt., Balter Bldg.

La., New Orleans—Philip Schneller, 4141 Orleans St., wants sub-bids on composition and asbestos roofing, electric work and hardware, connection with double cottages, Lesseps St. near Urquhart St., Willow St. near Dante St. and Birch St. near Joliet St.

La., New Orleans—Mrs. E. Usterlitz erect 2 double cottages, Rousselin St. near Aubry St.; asbestos roof; total cost \$12,000.

La., New Orleans—Saul Strieffer, 3141 Magazine St., erect raised bungalow, Versailles Blvd.; frame and stucco, 37x75 ft., tile roof, baths and porch steps, plastered interior, warm air heat, oil burner, hot water heaters; Lockett & Chachere, Archts., Title-Guarantee Bldg.; ready for bids about 10 days.

Md., Perryman—F. B. Bannister & Co., Inc., 339 St. Paul Pl., Baltimore, purchased Willoughby Beach at Otter Point on Bush River; erect about 10 five-room bungalows; dancing pavilion and number bathhouses under construction.

Miss., Natchez—Mrs. G. H. Brandon, 309 S. Pearl St., erect \$15,000 stucco and metal frame residence; 1 story, about 49x52 ft., hardwood floors, brick or concrete foundation, tile roof; Weiss, Dreyfous & Seiferth, Archts., Maison Blanche Bldg., New Orleans; date of bids not set. See Machinery Wanted.*

Mo., Clayton, St. Louis—Gerling Realty Co., 1598 Kinton Ave., erect 11 brick dwellings, North and South Rd., Brentwood Park; 28x28 ft.; total cost \$33,000.

Mo., Kansas City—E. F. Reyburn, 3518 Genesee St., purchased homesite, 61st St. terrace and Summit St., Wornall Manor.

Mo., St. Louis—F. Hortleder erect 4 frame dwellings, 6644-50 Odell St.; 2 stories, 22x32 ft., asphalt shingle roofs, hot air heat; total cost \$10,000; also \$250 shed, 6646 Odell.

N. C., Asheville—L. B. Jackson, Flat Iron Bldg., erect 2 dwellings, Kimberly Heights.

N. C., Asheville—Winston J. Jackson, 3 Cella St., erect residence, Kimberly Heights.

N. C., Asheville—Lymann Knoll erect residence, Kimberly Heights; drawing plans.

N. C., Asheville—R. L. Luffman erect residence, Kimberly Heights.

N. C., Asheville—J. H. Morris, Legal Bldg., erect residence, Kimberly Heights.

N. C., Asheville—W. P. Morris, Legal Bldg., erect residence, Kimberly Heights.

N. C., Asheville—Frank S. Smith, 150 Hillside St., erect residence, Kimberly Heights.

N. C., Asheville—W. S. Willis erect residence, Kimberly Heights.

N. C., Asheville—H. O. Young erect residence, Kimberly Heights.

N. C., Gastonia—Mrs. C. B. Armstrong rebuild residence, York St., noted damaged by fire at \$12,000 loss.

N. C., High Point—R. C. Crouch erect \$10,000 two-story residence, Carrick Ave.

N. C., Monroe—M. G. Sheppard, 8-10 N. Main St., erect 10-room brick veneer residence. See Machinery Wanted.

N. C., Winston-Salem—C. R. Troutman erect 2 dwellings, Westwood St.; 6 rooms; total cost about \$13,000.

Okla., Kaw—Walter Scott erect residence, 2 stories and basement, 48x52 ft., brick veneer; H. D. Joll, Archt., Pawhuska; plans complete.

Okla., Tulsa—Carl D. Cooper, 2230 N. Denver St., erect \$25,000 duplex after plans by L. E. Blue; Spanish type, stucco and tile, 30x60 ft., 2 stories and basement.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Okla., Tulsa—Jas. McBirney, 515 S. Denver St., plans \$150,000 residence.

Okla., Tulsa—J. C. Reddin, Exchange Natl. Bank Bldg., erect 4 dwellings and garages. 1922-26-2002-06 S. Xanthus Ave.; cost \$5000 each.

S. C., Columbia—University of South Carolina. Gov. Thos. G. McLeod, Chmn., Board of Trustees, erect president's residence on campus.

S. C., Orangeburg—Dr. E. L. Horger, Eutawville, erect \$20,000 residence, Ellis Ave. and North Boulevard.

S. C., Pickens—Blue Ridge Park Assn., P. O. Box 153, Jesse F. Bullard, Pres., erect number dwellings, connection with park development.

Tenn., Memphis—Wm. G. Phillips, care Gooditt & Co., Falls Bldg., erect \$20,000 Colonial residence, Highland Ave.; brick, oak floors, tile baths, garage and servants' quarters, steam heat; Jones & Furbringer, Archts., 110 Porter Bldg.; action in spring.

Tenn., Memphis—J. R. Walker, Bank of Commerce Bldg., erect wide siding residence, Chickasaw Gardens, after plans by Pfeil & Awsumb, Dermon Bldg.; 2 stories and basement, 8 rooms, oak floors, tile baths, steam heat, garage and servants' quarters.*

Tenn., Nashville—F. M. Farris, care American National Bank, erect \$17,000 residence, Granny White Pike; clapboard, 2 stories, 50x36 ft., 8 rooms, slate or wood shingle roof, 2 baths, steam heat; Geo. D. Waller, Archt., Independent Bldg.

Tex., Amarillo—Otis Phillips, 1000 Jefferson St., erect \$50,000 residence; brick, 2 stories, 40x56 ft., tile baths, plaster, metal lath, hot air heat; E. F. Rittenberry, Archt., 303 Blackburn Bldg.

Tex., Houston—H. M. Cohen Lumber and Building Co. erect 4 frame dwellings, Bringhurst; 5 rooms, frame; total cost \$10,000.

Tex., Houston—L. O. Koen, Vice-Pres., W-K-M Co., erect \$22,000 residence, Mockingbird Land and Del Monte Drive; brick veneer, 2 stories, 9 rooms, tile roof; Jos. W. Northrop, Archt., West Bldg.; bids opened.

Tex., Houston—E. H. Fleming & Co., Humble Bldg., erect number dwellings, Southampton; cost about \$50,000; work start in few days.

Tex., Houston—L. F. Jackson erect \$10,000 residence, 805 Pecore St.; 7 rooms, frame.

Tex., Houston—Prof. J. H. Pound, care Rice Inst., Commercial Bank Bldg., erect Colonial residence, 1112 Autrey St., Turner Addition; 2 stories, 7 rooms, frame; Jos. W. Northrop, Archt., West Bldg., open bids in few days.

Va., Richmond—Housing Investment Corp., Luther C. Jones, Pres., 12 N. Boulevard, erect 30 dwellings, 2900 block Parkwood Ave.; electric refrigerators; total cost about \$250,000.

Government and State

D. C., Washington—Government, Lieut. Col. U. S. Grant 3d, Director, Dept. of Public Works, receives bids Dec. 29 for repairs to White House; new slate roof about 170x70 ft., steel supports, terra cotta arches; rebuild third floor, attic and second-floor ceilings; install water heater; also temporary roof and moisture and dustproof screens; cost \$350,000.

Miss., Biloxi—Mississippi National Guard opens bids Jan. 15 for Camp near Biloxi; 37 buildings of various dimensions, wood frame, asphalt shingle roofing, yellow pine floors, concrete foundation, sewer system, electric lighting system, water works, cost \$93,200; plans by Q. M. Corps, U. S. Army, Construction Div.; M. L. Cully, Supervising Engr., New First Nat'l Bank Bldg., Jackson. Address Major E. C. Lohr, U. S. P. & D. O., Vicksburg.*

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ark., Helena—Hospital Board accepted offer of site from Phillip Solomon; will erect \$100,000 hospital.

D. C., Washington—Casualty Hospital, 708 Massachusetts Ave. N. E., plans to inaugurate \$250,000 campaign Jan. 17 for 200-bed hospital, Massachusetts Ave. near Seventh St. N. E. Address A. G. Herrmann, Pres., 750 Tenth St. N. E., Southeast Washington Citizens Assn.

Fla., East Winter Haven—Scenic Highlands Hospital and Sanitarium Assn., Inc., Dr. A. Edwin Burrows, Campaign and Business Mgr., P. O. Box 762, Bartow, having preliminary plans drawn by Francis J. Kennard & Son, 303 Zack St., Tampa, for \$500,000 to \$600,000 hospital; probably let contract about Jan. 1; 150 general beds, 50 beds for

children, and 50 sanitarium beds; nurses' training school accommodate 50.*

Fla., Ocala—City will put plans on market Dec. 7 for bids on fireproof Munroe Memorial Hospital; cost \$125,000, 3 stories, 142x36 ft., with 50x36-ft. wing, Massillon bar joists and concrete floors, concrete foundation; Geo. MacKay, Archt., Address Fredk. Uezzell, Asso. Archt., Robertson Block.*

Fla., Tarpon Springs—City authorized A. C. Lyons, Archt., Clearwater, to advertise for bids on alterations and additions to 2-story frame and stucco hospital; cost \$30,000; extend plumbing and heating systems; Weiss, Dreyfous & Seiferth, Archts., Maison Blanche Bldg., New Orleans.*

Ga., Fort Gaines—A. T. King purchased building; reported to convert for hospital.

La., Monroe—Drs. Adams and Graves, Ouachita Bank Bldg., plan \$27,000 clinic; J. W. Smith, Archt., Ouachita Natl. Bank Bldg.

Miss., Columbus—Dr. Gardner has plans ready for bids on alterations and additions to 2-story frame and stucco hospital; cost \$30,000; extend plumbing and heating systems; Weiss, Dreyfous & Seiferth, Archts., Maison Blanche Bldg., New Orleans.*

Mo., St. Louis—Franciscan Sisters, 3520 Chippewa St., has \$400,000 permit for addition to 7-story hospital, 3837 Arkansas St.; brick, 60x120 ft., hot water heat; Klutho, Ranft & Klutho, Archts., 915 Syndicate Trust Bldg.

N. C., Oteen—United States Veterans' Bureau, Frank T. Hines, Director, Room 791 Arlington Bldg., Washington, D. C., receives bids Dec. 28 for 1 M. O. C. quarters and 3 duplex officers' quarters at U. S. Veterans' Hospital No. 60; work will be for 2-story frame buildings, bevel siding, shingle roofs, and includes concrete work, metal lathing, plastering, carpentry, insect screens, hardware, painting, glazing, plumbing, heating and electrical work; drawings and specifications from Constr. Div., Room 791, Arlington Bldg.*

N. C., Waynesville—Haywood County Board of Commrs. soon start work on \$100,000 hospital; bonds sold.

Okla., Enid—Drs. Hopkins and Newell erect \$25,000 hospital; brick and stone; R. W. Shaw, Archt.

Okla., Guthrie—Edw. L. Gahl, Archt., S. W. Nat. Bank Bldg., Oklahoma City, soon call for bids for brick, stone and reinforced concrete Methodist Hospital; cost \$250,000; 4 stories and basement, 100 beds.*

Tenn., Nashville—City, S. H. McKay, City Clk., will repair hospital and hospital heating plant; cost \$100,000; sell bonds at once.

Tex., Temple—Dr. A. C. Scott, care Scott & White Hospital, receives bids December 6 for concrete and steel power plant building and concrete stack for Hospital; 1 story, corrugated roof; plans and specifications from Dr. Scott or W. E. Simpson Co., Const. Engrs., Natl. Bank of Commerce Bldg., San Antonio.*

Hotels and Apartments

Ala., Birmingham—Clairmont Land Co., care D. O. Whildin, Archt., 515 N. 21st St., has plans for erection of 3-story, brick and hollow tile apartment building, Clairmont Ave.; 4 units of 6 apartments each, built-up roof, hardwood floors, tile baths.

Ala., Foley—Eddie Murray, Propr. of Riverview Inn, and associates reported planning to erect \$85,000 hotel.

Ala., Huntsville—Monte Sano Construction Co. being organized by D. C. Monroe, Pres., M. M. Hutchens, Vice-Pres., and Herbert Johnson, Sec.-Treas., for erection of 6-story, 300-room hotel on Monte Sano; R. H. Hunt Co., Archts., James Bldg., Chattanooga.*

Ala., Tuskegee—C. W. Hare, John Drakeford, W. W. Campbell and others promoting erection of \$100,000 hotel building.

Ark., Little Rock—Branton Williams erect two brick veneer, duplex apartment houses at 3205 Prospect Ave.; \$20,000.

Fla., Jacksonville—Jefferson D. Powell, Archt., Professional Bldg., preparing plans for erection of woman's hotel building; offices of promoters at 22 Laura St., with O. L. Brown in charge.

Fla., Miami—Watson Hotel, Biscayne Blvd. and Second St., has permit for repairs costing \$15,000.

Fla., St. Petersburg—M. A. Harris, 2303 Lakeview Ave., will erect \$30,000, 2-story, 28x69 ft., stucco apartment house at 1245 Nebraska Ave.; A. Dawson, Archt., Bruce Smith Bldg.*

Fla., St. Petersburg—J. S. Beauchemin, 1845 Eighth St. N., erect \$16,000, brick veneer, 16-room, 4-apartment house at 785 Nineteenth Ave. North, and \$10,000, 12-room, 4-

apartment house at rear of 798 32nd Ave. North.

Md., Baltimore—Addie S. Vandever contemplates erecting \$45,000, 3-family apartment house on Crossland Ave., opposite Mayfield Ave.

Md., Baltimore—Whitepark Apartment Co. planning construction of \$75,000, 3-story, brick, 95x106 ft., 12-suite apartment building at N. W. corner Park Ave and White-lock St.

Miss., Natchez—W. A. S. Wheeler, Hibernia Bldg., New Orleans, La., purchased Natchez Hotel annex and site of main hotel building, recently burned; will perfect hotel organization, looking towards replacement of destroyed building.

Miss., Winona—Mrs. W. B. Van Kirk will erect 2-story brick hotel building; stone trim, built-up roof; Frank McGeoy, Archt., Greenwood.

N. C., Bryson City—Mrs. E. B. Freeman reported promoting erection of hotel building on Everett St.

Okla., Oklahoma City—Oklahoma Travelers Assn., Herskowitz Bldg., has plans in progress by P. H. Weathers, Oil Exchange Bldg., for hotel building.

Okla., Oklahoma City—A. E. Deutsch, Mgr. of Terminal Hotel, Grand and Hudson Sts., leased buildings on Broadway between Rock Island tracks and Second St.; will convert into hotel building; 75 rooms, lobby on first floor.

Okla., Okmulgee—Chamber of Commerce interested in construction of \$800,000 hotel building; C. H. Kretz, Chmn. of Building Committee.

Okla., Tulsa—Blair Brothers, 206 Palace Bldg., reported postponed construction of \$200,000, 6-story, brick and reinforced concrete hotel and apartment building until spring of 1927; John T. Blair, Archt., Palace Bldg.*

S. C., Pickens—Blue Ridge Park Assn., Jesse F. Bullard, Pres., P. O. Box 153, erect rustic hotel and dwellings in connection with development at top of Calton Mountain.

Tenn., Tullahoma—L. L. Lowe planning to erect 50-room, 38x100 ft. hotel, 40x100 ft. garage and 2 stores 20x100 ft.; brick and tile, 1 and 3 stories. See Machinery Wanted.*

Tex., Brownsville—E. Manautou soon have plans by Wm. D. Van Sclen for \$20,000, 2-story, brick and reinforced concrete, eight 3- and 4-room apartment building.

Tex., Corpus Christi—James M. Harvey, Coleman Ave., opposite Tancabua St., opens bids Dec. 10 for erection of \$40,000, 3-story, frame and stucco on metal lath, 132x50-ft., 30-apartment building; William G. Sumner, Archt., Suite 5 McDonald Bldg.*

Tex., Dallas—L. A. Watkins erect 16-room, brick veneer, 4-apartment house at 4012-14 Herschel St.; cost about \$10,000.

Tex., Houston—Lynch Davidson, Second Nat. Bank Bldg., erect \$40,000, 2-story, 12-family efficiency apartment building on Roseland near Sul Ross Sts.; garage, steam heat, refrigeration plant and stoves; Endress & Cato, Archts., Bankers Mortgage Bldg.

Tex., Mount Pleasant—C. L. Duncan advises: "Have just organized to build a hotel, have not selected architect or plans; cost \$80,000; equipment and furnishings \$20,000; 3 or 4 stories, brick; Chamber of Commerce interested.

Tex., San Antonio—I. Brenner, care Solo Serve Co., 128 Soledad St., plans to start work Jan. 1 on complete remodeling of Continental Hotel Building, W. Commerce and Laredo Sts.

Tex., San Benito—H. K. Hinkley and W. B. Sublett have plans in progress by Wm. D. Van Sclen, Archts., Brownsville, for 1-story addition to present 2-story building.

Tex., Temple—Dr. A. C. Scott contemplates erecting \$500,000, fireproof, brick, stone and reinforced concrete hotel building in near future.

Tex., Winters—David S. Castle Co., Archts., Abilene, advise in regard proposed \$100,000 brick and reinforced concrete hotel building: "Proposition dropped for present year."*

Va., Orange—Orange County Chamber of Commerce will present Maddux, Marshall, Mallory & Moss, 423 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., with lot on Caroline St. for \$120,000 Hotel President Madison.*

Miscellaneous

Fla., St. Petersburg—Wallace A. Fuhrman has plans by C. S. Moss, Sumner Bldg., for \$10,000, 40x40-ft., Spanish type, stucco finish municipal pier concession stand.

La., New Orleans—Andry & Feitel, Archts.,

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Carondelet Bldg., taking sub-contract bids on remodeling building into nursery, Esplanade Ave. and St. Claude St.; includes plastering, painting, glazing, etc.

Mo., Kansas City—John M. Linger, 219 Rialto Bldg., W. M. Marquis, 1106 Waldheim Bldg., and C. E. Parks, 941 Riverview St., purchased 2 lots at 1013-15 Locust St.; plan future hotel or business development.

Mo., St. Louis—Ozark Athletic Club, John C. Phelan, Mgr. of Kroger Grocery & Baking Co., 3821 Vista St., Pres.; Joseph S. Casey of Cornet-Casey Co., Contra., Chemical Bldg., Vice-Pres., announced plans for erection of \$1,500,000, 14-story clubhouse on Kingshighway Blvd.

Tex., Beaumont—South Texas State Fair Assn., J. C. Clemmons, Pres., Weiss and Jiron Sts., plans to expend \$35,000 for permanent improvements; include roof on grandstand, stables, etc.

Tex., Brownsville—Rio Grande Valley Rod and Gun Club, care A. Y. Baker, Pres., Edinburg, contemplates development on Padre Island to include \$60,000 clubhouse, 50 log cabins, piers, golf course, etc.

Tex., Cisco—Cisco Country Club receives bids until about Dec. 10 for construction of \$20,000 brick and concrete clubhouse addition.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

Ga., Savannah—Seaboard Air Line Ry. Co., M. H. Cahill, Vice-Pres. operations, Savannah, announced plans for construction of new passenger depot in West Savannah; Spanish design, 60x25 ft., stucco finish, tile roof; contain waiting rooms, toilet facilities, baggage room and ticket office; construction to be under supervision of W. D. Faucette, Ch. Engr., Norfolk, Va.

Tex., Austin—St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co., W. S. Hanley, Ch. Engr., Tyler, reported to erect new depot at New Leon Junction.

Tex., Harlingen—Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., E. A. Hadley, Ch. Engr., Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo., announced plans for construction of \$60,000, 2-story, brick and concrete freight depot at Commerce and Harrison Sts.

Schools

Ala., Northport—Tuscaloosa County Board of Education, Tuscaloosa, planning construction of \$50,000, 1-story, brick, 14-room county high school building; composition shingle roof; plans by A. F. Dittmar, State Archt.; W. E. Benns, Engr., both Montgomery.

Fla., Fort Pierce—St. Lucie County Board of Public Instruction call election December 18 on \$65,000 bonds for erection of school building in White City.

Fla., Miami—Dade County Board of Public Instruction, Ray L. Hamon, Director of Building Construction, P. O. Box 2012, will proceed with its call for bids on \$1,000,000 High School building, in blocks bounded by S. W. 24th and 25th Aves. and First and Third Sts.; project was postponed following hurricane; Klehnel & Elliott, Archts., Seybold Bldg.*

Fla., Tampa—Hillsborough County Board of Public Instruction, W. D. F. Snipes, Sec., Courthouse, referred plans for \$140,000, brick West Tampa junior high school building to Francis J. Kennard, Archt., and Omer Carmichael, supv. principal of city schools, to be redrafted; will receive bids for purchase of desks and other equipment for 3 West Tampa schools.*

Ga., Macon—Greater Wesleyan College, Dr. William F. Quillan, Pres., planning early construction of first unit of college plant; completed program reported to cost \$1,500,000; Walker & Weeks, Archts., 1900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio; Dunwoody & Oliphant, Asso. Archts., 460 Broadway, advise: "Plans for Wesleyan College will not be released until after Dec. 6 and date of letting the contract, while not definitely determined, will be after Jan. 15."

Ga., Valdosta—South Georgia Methodist Episcopal Church Conference, Bishop W. B. Beauchamp, Americus, accepted offer of citizens to erect buildings on 40-acre campus for junior college; consolidate with Sparks College for operation as branch of Emory University.

La., Baton Rouge—Supt. Institute for the Deaf, care William T. Nolan, Archt., Canal-Commercial Bldg., New Orleans, opened bids

for alterations of buildings; following low bidders: Heating system, Brasher & Rambach, 227 Laurel St., \$17,700; sprinklers, H. N. Moody, 815 Perdido St., New Orleans, \$10,900; bids on roofing, metal work, steel tank and tower were opened and taken under advisement.*

La., Baton Rouge—East Baton Rouge Parish School Board will repair Asia Street elementary school building.

La., Boyce—Rapides Parish School Board, Alexandria, receives bids until Dec. 17 for 2-story, reinforced concrete, brick, cast stone trim, fireproof school building; cost \$160,000, composition roof, plastered interior; Favrot & Livaudias, Archts., Hibernia Bldg., New Orleans.*

La., Jonesboro—J. W. Smith, Archt., Onachita Bank Bldg., Monroe, announced following contractors received plans and specifications and propose to bid on construction of \$75,000 High School building, bids to be opened Dec. 14: A. G. Simms, Lake Village, Ark.; J. C. Corbin, Ferriday; Brashear & Ruddell, Delhi; S. J. Rockhold, Alexandria; George C. Love, 1112 Jackson St.; W. C. Salley, 119 N. Grand St.; W. T. Calhoun, Chase-Amman Bldg., all Monroe; C. E. Andrews, Ruston.*

La., New Orleans—Sophie Newcomb College has preliminary plans and specifications in progress by Dibold & Owen, Archts., Interstate Bank Bldg., for 2-story and basement, 50x100-ft., brick and reinforced concrete dormitory building, Oak and Broadway Sts.; 50 rooms with tubs and showers, plastered interior tile, pine and oak floors.

La., Tullos—LaSalle Parish School Board, Jena, called election on \$60,000 bonds for new school building.

Md., Baltimore—Board of Awards, Mayor Howard W. Jackson, Pres., receives bids until Dec. 8 at office Frederick A. Doldfield, City Register, City Hall, for alterations to Maryland Institute, Market Place and Swan St.

Miss., Moorhead—Trustees of Sunflower County Agricultural High School and Junior College employed J. M. Spain, Millsaps Bldg., Jackson, as designing Archt., and F. M. McGoy, Greenwood, as Supv. Archt., for new administration building.

Miss., Pass Christian—Board of School Trustees, J. M. Terrell, Sec., receives bids until Dec. 14 for construction of \$20,000, 1-story, frame, 6-classroom school building; separate proposals on electric wiring, plumbing and heating; plans and specifications may be obtained from Shaw & Woleben, Archts., Gulfport.*

Miss., Vicksburg—Warren County Board of Education, Z. E. Oswalt, Supt., will erect new school building at Old River.

Mo., St. Joseph—Christian Brothers' College has completed plans by Maurice Carroll, Ridge Arcade, Kansas City, for \$250,000, 3-story and basement, brick, concrete and stone, U-shaped, 220x160 ft. high school building; include combined gymnasium-auditorium, chapel, living quarters, etc.*

N. C., Asheville—City, Mayor John H. Cathey, purchased 40 acres of land on McDowell St. as site for senior high school and junior college.*

Okla., Pawhuska—Board of Education has plans in progress by H. D. Joll for \$23,000, 1-story, 36x104 ft. Lynn School addition.*

Okla., Tulsa—Board of Education, W. F. Graham, Bus. Mgr., will call \$750,000 school bond election.

S. C., Charleston—Board of Trustees of the College of Charleston will install heating system at cost of \$15,000.

Tex., Abilene—City votes December 20 on \$1,341,336 bonds, including \$200,000 for schools. Address City Council.

Tex., Georgetown—Southwestern University planning construction of \$80,000 library building.

Va., Troutville—School Board plans construction of High School building.

Va., Winchester—School Board, care John M. Steck, planning to start work in early spring on \$30,000 colored school building on E. Piccadilly St.

Stores

Ala., Birmingham—Mrs. Minnie Preyman, care Wm. Leslie Welton, Archt., 1905 American Trust Bldg., soon let contract for erection of 1-story, brick 50x150-ft., 6-unit store building, S. 20th St. and Avenue H.

Ala., Gunthersville—Judge Carter soon start work on 2-story, brick, 35x70-ft. store building; C. D. Elder, Boaz, low bidder; George P. Turner, Archt., 1203 American Trust Bldg., Birmingham.*

Ark., Little Rock—Harry Holt, Propr. of Harry Holt Furniture Co., 1023 W. Seventh St., purchased 100 ft. fronting Seventh St.; contemplates erecting business building.

Fla., Miami—J. A. McDonald Co., 214 S. Miami Ave., erect \$10,000 storeroom at 1529 S. W. Eighth St.

Ky., Louisville—Fred Haupt, florist, 221 W. Jefferson St., purchased property on Fourth St.; planning to erect 2-story building.

Mo., Kansas City—W. B. Kirkendall, 3409 Broadway, purchased property at 1815 Locust St.; will erect business building.

Mo., Kansas City—Rudolph Wurltzer Co., 1015 Grand Ave., purchased 7-story building at 1015 Grand Ave.; plans extensive remodeling.

N. C., Lenoir—Eldred's Department Store, Inc., receives bids Dec. 6 for 125x90-ft. store and office building, West Ave. and South Boundary.

Okla., Tulsa—M. P. Pollard, 1708 S. Xanthus St., soon start work on \$15,000, 2-story and basement, 45x70 ft. store and apartment building; brick and hollow tile; L. H. Ruggles, Archt., Robinson Bldg.

Tenn., Rossville—James G. Kalanizs purchased 400-ft. frontage on the boulevard; will erect 5 or 6 store buildings, cost \$40,000 to \$50,000.

Tenn., Rossville—Rossville Realty Co. being formed by W. E. Wilkerson, J. R. McFarland and others; plan development to include \$150,000, 4 to 5-story office building, \$75,000; 3-story furniture store, \$75,000; 3-story department store and drug store to cost \$15,000 to \$20,000.

Tex., Houston—D. Laufman, 3900 Houston St., has plans by L. Labert for \$30,000, brick, 113x43-ft. store and apartment building at N. Main and Enid Sts.

Tex., Wichita Falls—McConnell Bros., 821 Indiana Ave., receive bids until Dec. 30 for construction of \$60,000, 3-story, brick, steel, 75x150-ft. store building; face and common brick, composition roof, steel sash, wood floors; Voelcker & Dixon, Archts., Kahn Bldg.*

Theaters

Ala., Gunthersville—Woodall & Orr soon start work on 2-story, brick, 35x70-ft. theater building; steel frame, wood joists, built-up roof, wood and tile floors, one-pipe steam heat; C. D. Elder, Boaz, low bidder; George P. Turner, Archt., 1203 American Trust Bldg., Birmingham.*

Fla., Clearwater—J. B. Paine leased property on Park St. between Fort Harrison and Garden Aves.; considering erection of theater building.

La., New Orleans—M. H. Jacobs of Saenger Theaters, Inc., 1401 Tulane St., announced plans for rebuilding Prytanla Theater at Prytanla and Leontine Sts., destroyed by fire; Emile Well, Inc., Archt., Whitney Bldg.

Warehouses

Fla., Jacksonville—Muller & Co. soon have plans for \$30,000, structural steel, brick and tile warehouse; Robert Fisk, Archt.-Engr., Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

Fla., St. Petersburg—W. B. Word, 618 Bayview Ave., erect \$10,000, 1 and 2-story, brick warehouse, 28th St. South; 3-room apartment on second floor.

Ga., Savannah—Cairo Syrup Co., E. L. Cain, Pres., Whitehall and Tift Sts., Atlanta, will not erect warehouse as reported.*

Md., Baltimore—American Stores Co., 424 N. 19th St., Philadelphia, Pa., formulating plans for construction of \$100,000, reinforced concrete warehouse at Lafayette Ave. and Smallwood St.*

Tex., Fort Worth—Elton M. Hyder erect \$30,000 brick warehouse, Second and Grove Sts.

Tex., Houston—B. A. Rlesner, Sr., 14 Travis St., announced plans for remodeling Magnolia Brewery at 410-12 Washington Ave. into combined warehouse and business building; \$35,000; 4 stories.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

BUILDING CONTRACTS AWARDED

Association and Fraternal

Okla., Carnegie—Lodge No. 294, A. F. & A. M., let contract for \$20,000 building to Maddox & Scott, Blanchard; brick, stone, concrete and mill constr., 2 stories and basement, 88.10x46.10 ft., wood floors, concrete foundation; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$5000; E. H. Eads & Co., Archts., Chickasha.*

Bank and Office

Ala., Birmingham—Otis Elevator Co., 2310 N. Third Ave., has elevator contract for 3 additional stories to 4-story building for Birmingham Electric Co., 2100 First Ave. N.; misc. iron, Birmingham Fabricating Co., 114 S. 22d St.; roofing, Bragan & Bragan, 306 S. 20th St.; millwork, Southern Manufacturing Co., Age-Herald Bldg.; elevator doors, Chas. Caldwell, 1320 Fourteenth Ave.; plumbing and heating, Birmingham Purchasing Co., 831 N. 20th St.; wiring, Alabama Supply Co., 1918 N. Fourth Ave.; steel sash, Truscon Steel Co., 513 N. 21st St.; C. H. McCauley, Archt., 709-11 Jackson Bldg.; E. G. Holladay Co., Contr., 401 Martin Bldg.*

Ark., Little Rock—Exchange National Bank let contract to Matt Bush for remodeling building; Thos. H. Harding, Archt., both Exchange Bank Bldg.; fixtures to American Fixture Co., 16th and Bellefontaine St., Kansas City, Mo.*

D. C., Washington—Acacia Mutual Life Association of Washington, Wm. Montgomery, Pres., Homer Bldg., erect \$1,000,000 unit of \$3,000,000 group, First St. and Indiana Ave. N. W.; Georgian type, low granite base, limestone above, 10 stories, row of Corinthian pilasters beginning at third floor extending 5 stories in height, massive stone cornice and parapet, steel frame, 2 entrances, 4 elevators, store on first floor; will convert above structure into apartments upon completion of second unit; Hoggson Bros., Inc., Archts.-Contrs., 485 Fifth Ave., New York.*

Mo., Maplewood, St. Louis—Bank of Maplewood erecting building, Sutton and Manchester Aves.; buff Bedford limestone, marble vestibule and lobby floors, marble, bronze and glass fixtures, ornamental cast iron entrance, bronze doors; St. Louis Bank Building & Equipment Co., Archt.-Contr., 900 Sidney St.

N. C., Albemarle—Stanly Bank & Trust Co. remodeling building, cost \$15,000; fireproof concrete vaults, new floor, steel construction to support upper floors, etc.; equipment, furnishings, etc., \$8500; W. H. Peeps, Archt., 222 Latta Arcade, Charlotte; D. A. Holbrooks, Contr.; steam heating and plumbing, Albemarle Plumbing Co.; electric work, E. L. Hearne & Co., all Albemarle; steel work, Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro; millwork, J. H. Wearn & Co., 200 S. Brevard St., Charlotte; all sub-contracts let.*

Va., Clarendon—Law and Title Co. of Arlington County let contract for \$50,000 Spanish type building to Arthur C. McMillin; hollow tile and brick, granite trim, 2 stories; Upham & Adams, Archts., Washington, D. C.*

Churches

Ala., Dora—Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. O. I. Lamb, Pastor, erect brick building by day labor, H. C. James, Supt.; 2 stories, 80x39 ft., cast stone trim, shingle roof, concrete and wood floors; T. L. Brodie, Archt., Age-Herald Bldg., Birmingham.*

Ga., Baxley—Baptist Church erect \$50,000 building; J. J. Johnson, Contr., Bartow, Fla.

Md., Baltimore—Grace Reformed Church, 1500-10 Clarkson St., Rev. Robt. M. Stahl, Pastor, erect \$89,000 building, 1404-18 S. Charles St.; C. W. Littleton & Son, Contr., 4313 Liberty Heights Ave.

Md., Baltimore—Emmanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church, Rev. Chas. J. Hines, Pastor, erect \$23,000 building, Baltimore St. near Robinson St.; 2 stories, 39x70 ft., brick, steam heat; John Freund, Archt., 1307 St. Paul St.; E. G. Turner, Contr., 2133 Maryland Ave.

Tenn., Memphis—Martin Temple Church erect \$20,000 building, 59 South Parkway W.; brick veneer, 1 story and basement, 44x72 ft., composition roof, wood floors; Ben Bulard, Contr., 1446 Lamar Ave.*

Tex., San Antonio—Mt. Zion Baptist Church complete basement of building for future church, Hackberry and Nebraska Sts.; reinforced concrete, hollow tile and brick; Beverly W. Spillman, Archt., Alamo Bank Bldg.; H. W. Hawkins, 133 Mesquite St., general contract at \$15,628.

City and County

Ala., Republic—Jefferson County Board of Revenue, Birmingham, Lacey Edmundson, Courthouse, Pres., erect \$35,000 Convict Camp No. 1.

La., Crowley—R. L. Roland, Alexandria, has contract at \$13,846 for alterations and repairs to courthouse roof; Wm. R. Burk, Archt., Balter Bldg.

La., Lafayette—Lafayette Parish Police Jury let contract at \$215,391 to General Contracting Co., 615 Nogalitos St., San Antonio, Tex., for courthouse and jail; plumbing and heating, Escudler Bros., Lafayette, at \$19,450; jail equipment, Fries & Son Steel Construction and Engineering Co., Covington, Ky., \$28,735; fire-resisting, reinforced concrete, brick, steel and terra cotta, 3 stories and tower, concrete and tile floors, reinforced concrete on pile foundation, plastered interior, steel windows and doors, 2 passenger elevators; Wm. T. Nolan, Archt., Canal Commercial Bldg.*

Okla., Seminole—City, Emery Magruder, City Clk., let contract at \$11,040 to Wiggins & Co., Hersk Bldg., for city hall; V. V. Long & Co., Const. Engrs., Colcord Bldg., both Oklahoma City.*

Tex., Marshall—City let contract at \$118,377 to J. H. Reddick, Kennedy Bldg., Fort Smith, Ark., for city auditorium building and fire station building; reinforced concrete, brick and Leuders stone, 3 stories, about 124.7x72.10 ft., cement finish floors, concrete foundations, Barrett 20-yr. roofs; Page Bros., Archts., Austin Natl. Bank Bldg., Austin; M. L. Diver, Engr., Calcasieu Bldg., San Antonio; heating and plumbing, Korieth Plumbing & Heating Co., Sherman; electric work, Hillard Co., Marshall; acoustical, Celotex, S. W. Nichols, 200 Exposition St., Dallas; reinforced and struct. steel, North Texas Iron & Steel Co., 1407 N. Adams St., Fort Worth, all Texas; roofing and sheet metal, Houseman Sheet Metal Works, 1549 Jordan St., Shreveport, La. See Machinery Wanted.*

Tex., Mexia—City, J. Stanford Smith, Mayor, let contract to J. R. Horn & Sons, Abilene, for city hall and auditorium; face brick, stone and reinforced concrete, fireproof, 2 stories; cost \$140,000; heating and plumbing, W. T. Monroe Co., Greenville; wiring, S. P. Stewart, Mexia; Page Bros., Archts., 348 Austin National Bank Bldg., Austin.*

Va., Hillsville—Carroll County Board of Commrs. remodeling courthouse; cost \$25,000; electric lights, steam heat, fireproof vault.

Dwellings

Ala., Birmingham—Percy Badham, care White & Coleman, Contrs., Martin Bldg., remodel residence, Grove Park; work started.

Ala., Birmingham—Mrs. Eva H. Watson, 1015 S. 26th St., started work on \$20,000 residence, Summitt Ave.; hollow tile, 2 stories, 12 rooms, composition roof; owner builds.

Ala., Birmingham—E. J. Wilcox, care J. C. Halstead, Archt., 1502 Lincoln Life Bldg., let contract to Gibson Construction Co., First Nat. Bank Bldg., for brick veneer residence, S. Eighth Ave. and Linwood Rd.; 2 stories, 65x40 ft., tile baths, slate roof, hardwood floors.*

Ala., Eufaula—Comer Jennings, Randolph St., let contract for \$10,000 frame residence, Country Club Heights, to Eufaula Lumber Co., Dale Rd.; 1 story, 60x40 ft., rift pine floors, brick foundation, asbestos shingle roof; Chas. Hickman, Archt., Swift Bldg., Columbus, Ga.*

Ala., Jasper—Pius Argo erect 7-room residence, 11th Ave., North Highlands; Joe Hudson, Contr.

Fla., Fort Pierce—Maravilla Gardens Corp., Fourth St., let contract for 10 dwellings connection with poultry farms development to Cahow Construction Co., Peacock Bldg.; frame, 1-story, 22x30 ft., wood floors, brick foundations, composition roofs; cost \$1800 each; plans by contr.; plans 50 additional dwellings.*

Fla., Miami—John B. Reilly, Biscayne Bank Bldg., erecting residence, Shenandoah, Georgian Colonial type, stucco, variegated slate roof, 2 stories, 4 baths, 2-car garage, servants quarters, laundry building; Martin L. Hampton, Archt., Royal Palm Hotel Casino.

Fla., Pensacola—W. J. Noonan, 715 N. Baylen St., erecting \$20,000 Colonial residence, Baylen and Blount Sts.; brick veneer, oak and tile floors, tile roof, brick and concrete foundation; J. J. Patton, 1444 E. Lloyd St.,

Archt.-Contr., on percentage basis. See Machinery Wanted.*

Fla., Perry—J. H. Sapp erect residence; owner builds.

Fla., Perry—J. B. Thomas erecting 5-room bungalow; J. H. Sapp, Contr.

Fla., Tampa—Cooper-Raines, Inc., Robt. S. Raines, Vice-Pres., has contract for 25 dwellings, Davis Islands; concrete, 1 and 2 baths, built-in features; sell for from \$15,000 to \$18,000 each.*

Ga., Atlanta—G. R. Applebaum, 170 Whitehall St., let contract to King Bailey, 412 Healey Bldg., for \$15,000 residence, 834 Oakdale Rd.; 2 stories and basement, brick veneer, tile roof, steam heat.*

Ga., Atlanta—Atlanta Trust Co., 13 E. Alabama St., let contract to P. B. Hopkins & Son, 423 Palmer Bldg., for 3 brick veneer dwellings, 386-404-22 Glen Iris Drive; 1 story, 6 rooms and ath, composition roof, hot air heat; cost \$4000 each.*

Ga., Atlanta—W. C. Wardlaw, Trust Company of Georgia Bldg., started work on \$40,000 residence, Peachtree Circle and the Prado; reinforced concrete and brick veneer, 2 and 3 stories, 76x60 ft., oak floors, concrete foundation, tile roof; Haralson Bleckley, Archts., Bona Allen Bldg.; Chas. Wm. Bernhardt, Contr., 174 Hunnicutt St. See Machinery Wanted.

La., Lake Charles—Calcasieu Development Co., Inc., erect number dwellings.

La., New Orleans—Homer Smith, 7822 Belfast St., erect \$10,000 residence, Versailles Blvd. and Claiborne St.; E. L. Markel, Contractor, 3838 Louisiana Parkway.

La., New Orleans—Union Homestead Assn., 351 Carondelet St., erect \$15,000 single cottage, S. Claiborne St. and Versailles Blvd.; B. N. Dagorret, Contr., 6958 St. Peter St., wants sub-bids on plastering, electric work, hardwood flooring, paving and composition roof.

La., New Orleans—Mrs. Emile Oustalet erect 2 double cottages, Aubry and D'Abadie Sts.; total cost \$12,000; Frank & Chas. Hulinghorst, Contrs.

Md., Baltimore—Mrs. Sophia Harunan erect residence, Anneslie; Dutch Colonial type, 6 rooms; Wm. C. Gay, Contr., 4720 1/2 North Ave.

Md., Baltimore—Eureka Construction Co. erect 16 brick dwellings, S. E. cor. Schaffer and Sefton Aves.; 2 stories, 20x32 ft., hot water heat; total cost \$48,000; E. Mueller, Archt., 2904 Clifton Park Terrace; owner builds.

Md., Baltimore—Edw. M. Gorman, 2101 Garrison Ave., erect 2 frame dwellings, 4002-04 Alto Ave.; 2 stories, 30x22 ft., slate roofs, steam heat; total cost about \$10,000; plans and construction by owner.

Md., Brooklyn, Baltimore—Keating Realty Co., Brooklyn Ave., erect 15 brick dwellings, S. E. corner Brooklyn and Seventh Sts.; 2 stories, 18x30 ft., furnace heat; total cost \$45,000; C. O. Downes, Archt.; owner builds.*

Mo., Clayton, St. Louis—Rae Agatstein, 5253 Southwood St., erect 2 brick dwellings and garages, Moorlands Park; 37x32 ft. and 49x30 ft.; total cost \$22,000; J. W. Williamson, Archt.-Contr., 7039 Waterman Ave.

Mo., St. Louis—B. Higgins completed foundation for brick residence, Euclid and Farlin Aves.; 2 stories, 24x52 ft., hardwood floors, composition roof; C. V. Hunter, Archt., Sam Duke Real Estate & Construction Co., Contr., 324 Central Nat. Bank Bldg.; steam heating and plumbing, Reynolds & Co., 1014 Sutter Ave., University City; electric work, E. J. Kick, 1115 Brazeau Ave., Webster Groves.*

Mo., St. Louis—L. Manheimer, care Famous & Barr Co., erect \$35,000 residence, 5795 Lindell Blvd.; brick, 2 stories, 40x72 ft., slate roof, hot water heat; Maritz & Young, Archts., Chemical Bldg.; Higbee Brothers Construction Co., Contr., 1011 Central Nat. Bank Bldg.

N. C., Asheville—Arthur Griffing, Flat Iron Bldg., erect \$25,000 residence, Griffing Blvd., Kimberly Heights; E. A. & W. J. Jackson, Contrs.; start work first of year on \$100,000 residence, Pleasant Mountain, Kimberly Hts.

N. C., Greensboro—B. Frank Millikin let contract to T. C. Cozart, W. Market St. for rough face brick veneer residence, 1913 Rolling Rd.; 1 story, 33x59 ft., oak floors, composition roof; cost about \$10,000; foundation in; steam heat, W. W. Dick, 246 Belmeade St.; plumbing, Crutchfield Plumbing Co., 311 S. Green St.*

Okla., Fairfax—John Pelco let contract for \$12,000 residence to J. C. Knox, Ponca City; 1 1/2 stories and basement, 36x56 ft.; H. D. Joll, Archt., Pawhuska.*

Okla., Pawhuska—Carl Ponca let contract

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to C. M. Hazen for \$10,000 residence; frame, 1 story, 36x51 ft.; H. D. Joll, Archt.*

Okla., Pawhuska—Mrs. Mathews erect \$30,000 residence; 2 stories, frame and stucco; C. P. Duncan, Contr.

Okla., Tulsa—Waite Phillips, Atlas Life Bldg., erect \$600,000 residence; Edw. B. Delk, Archt., Meyer Blvd. & Ward Parkway; Long Construction Co., Contr., 600 Rialto Bldg., both Kansas City, Mo.

Tenn., Chattanooga—Chas. W. Levinson erect 5 duplexes; 6 rooms; total cost \$11,000; J. M. Thompson, Contr., 2420 E. 12th St.

Tenn., Knoxville—S. D. Cox, Empire Bldg., started work on 2 dwellings, Sequoyah Hills; English type, 2 stories, 6 and 7 rooms, frame and stucco and brick veneer, metal lath, slate shingle roofs; total cost \$30,000; A. B. Baumann and A. E. Baumann, Jr., Archts., S13½ Market St.

Tenn., Knoxville—G. M. Kriale, Pres., Draughtons Business College, let contract to Emory Construction Co., 408 Empire Bldg., for \$12,000 residence, Sequoyah Hills; interlocking tile and stucco, 2 stories, 39x26 ft., oak floors, concrete foundations, slate roof; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$3000; Barber & McMurray, Archts., Tennessee General Bldg.; steam heating and plumbing, Engert-Long Plumbing Co., 604 Asylum Ave.; wiring, Briscoe Electric Co., 720 Market St.; plastering and stucco, W. E. & V. F. Gilbert; painting not let. See Machinery Wanted.*

Tenn., Memphis—Mrs. Z. S. Block, 1957 Court St., let contract at about \$18,000 to L. L. Diehl, 1663 Forrest Ave.; brick veneer, 1 story and basement, 43x60 ft., composition shingle roof, oak floors, tile bath, hot water heat, garage; W. C. Lester, Archt., 824 Dermon Bldg.*

Tenn., Memphis—L. L. Diehl, 1663 Forrest St., is in charge of construction for 2 English type dwellings, Cypress Drive, Hein Park; stone, brick, stucco and half timber, 1 story, 39x151 ft., composition shingle roofs, oak and tile baths, hot water heat, concrete foundations, garages; total cost \$25,000; Estes W. Mann, Archt., Cotton Exchange Bldg.*

Tenn., Memphis—C. M. Halliford, Dermon Bldg., contemplates 12 dwellings, Shady Oak subdivision; brick veneer and stucco, 1 and 2 stories and basement, composition shingle roof, oak floors, tile baths, hot water heat, garages; will start work at once on \$18,000 dwelling, same location; brick veneer, 2 stories and basement, 35x45 ft., composition shingle roof, oak floors, etc.; owner builds.

Tenn., Memphis—L. P. James, 2268 Madison St., let contract at \$28,012 to McDonnell Construction Co., Goodwyn Inst. Bldg., for residence, Morningstar Park; stone, 2 stories and basement, 62x36 ft., tile roof and baths, oak cors, steam heat, garage and servants' quarters; J. Frazier Smith & H. M. Burnham, Archts., Goodwyn Inst. Bldg.*

Tex., Dallas—E. P. Fisher, 2400 S. Harwood St., let contract at about \$50,000 to J. O. Everett, 603 Melba Bldg., for residence; stone veneer and hollow tile, 2 stories, 150 ft. long; Flint & Broad, Archts., 606 Melba Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Mrs. Velma C. Dodge erect \$13,000 residence, North Boulevard, Ormand Place; brick veneer, 2 stories, 8 rooms; Jos. W. Northrop, Archt., West Bldg.; Sexton & Lavary, Contrs.

Tex., Houston—H. J. Hall, 3516 Mt. Vernon St., erecting \$12,000 residence and garage, 2510 Calumet St.; 2 stories, 6 rooms, brick veneer; Benson-Hall Construction Co., Contr., Humble Bldg.*

Tex., Houston—W. S. Rankin, 315 Embury St., erecting \$13,000 brick veneer residence, 2011 Bolsover St.; 2 stories, 6 rooms; Benson-Hall Construction Co., Contr., Humble Bldg.*

Tex., Houston—F. A. L. Toombs, 3518, Milam St., erecting \$10,000 residence, 2002 Dunston Rd.; 2 stories, 6 rooms, brick veneer; Benson-Hall Construction Co., Contr., Humble Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Bayes & Jackson erect \$15,000 bungalow, 1925 Bissonett St.; brick veneer, 6 rooms.

Tex., Houston—M. N. Danenbaum, Bankers Mortgage Bldg., erect Dutch Colonial residence; brick veneer, 2 stories, 7 rooms; O. P. Steeger, Contr., West Bldg.

Tex., Houston—H. W. Wunkleman erect English type brick veneer residence, Bolsover Rd. and Wilton St.; 7 rooms; Henry H. Yates, Contr., Humble Bldg.

Tex., Houston—N. C. Bays erect \$15,000 brick veneer bungalow, Bolsover and Wilton Sts.; 5 rooms, tile roof; Bayes-Jackson Construction Co., Contr.

Tex., San Juan—J. E. Morgan let contract to Jas. C. Doodyne for \$7800 residence, City Blvd., near San Juan; stucco and frame, 2 stories, 36x38 ft., oak floors, concrete foundation, Ruberoid roof; furnishings, equipment, etc., \$2200. See Machinery Wanted.*

Va., Norfolk—W. E. Smith, Contr., 4312 Hampton Blvd., erect 15 dwellings, Colonial Place, Larchmont and Meadowbrook; total cost \$20,000; first group on Shirland Ave., Meadowbrook.

Va., Roanoke—Harry L. Rosenbourn, 507 Second St. S. E., let contract to E. M. Herrington & Co., 514 McBain Bldg., for \$15,000 residence, Seventh St. and Carolina Ave.; hollow tile and brick, 2 stories, hardwood floors, slate roof; concrete foundation in; Smith & Tardy, Archts., Kirk Ave. Address Owner.*

Government and State

Fla., Orlando—Hughes Street Arcade, Inc., Linton Allen, Pres., erect \$65,000 brick arcade office building, W. Pine and W. Church Sts.; section to be leased to Government for branch post office; 12 stores; contract let.

N. C., Wake Forest—Mrs. J. M. Brewer erect \$50,000 building, White St.; brick, 2 stories; section to be leased to Government for post office, remainder for motion picture theater to seat 800; Frank B. Simpson, Archt., Masonic Temple Bldg., Raleigh; Clarence Simpson, Contr., Wake Forest.

Hospitals, Sanitariums, Etc.

Ala., Tuscaloosa—Alabama Insane Hospital started work on 4-story addition; cost about \$100,000, 210x170 ft., brick and reinforced concrete, steel beams, wood floors, accommodate about 200.

Ark., Hot Springs National Park—Sisters of Mercy, Sister Bernard, Mother Superior, let contract at \$632,000 to Herman & McCain Construction Co., Reiger Bldg., Little Rock, for St. Joseph's Hospital; heating, plumbing and refrigeration, O'Connor & Kummerle, Hot Springs; wiring, Dorsch Electric Co., 1405 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.; reinforced concrete skeleton, T shape, 5 stories, 221x42 ft., terrazzo and wood floors, concrete foundation, composition roof, rock excavation; Henry P. Hess, Archt., 1237 N. Taylor St.; Taxis & Becker, Consult. Engrs., Chemical Bldg., both St. Louis; excavation by Geo. W. Nickels & Son, Cottage St., Hot Springs.

D. C., Washington—Following sub-contracts let for \$230,000 brick hospital wing for Georgetown University Hospital, 35th and N Sts., N. W., Chas. W. Lyons, S. J., Pres. of university; Steam heating and plumbing, Standard Engineering Co., 2129 Eye St. N. W.; electric work, Philip Little Co., 1242 Wisconsin Ave. N. W.; excavation, Latimer & Maloney, 1910 Biltmore St. N. W.; concrete, Asher Fireproofing Co., 815 Fifteenth St. N. W.; brickwork, D. C. Butcher Co., 3400 K St. N. W.; stone work, Samuel Miller & Co., 23 N. St. N. W.; carpentry, Henry B. Davis, 1311 G St. N. W.; plastering, Lee & Fitzpatrick, Kresge Bldg.; marble and tile, Stevens & French; roofing, Koons Roofing Co., 119 3rd St. N. W.; glazing E. J. Murphy Co., 710 12th St. N. W.; sheet metal, Wolfstetter Co., 1315 W St. N. W.; ornamental iron, A. F. Jorss, 315 13th St. N. W.; damp proofing, Wm. F. Zeller & Co.; slate roof, John G. Lindsay, 2120 N St. N. W.; weather strips, Chamberlain Metal Weatherstrip Co., 916 New York Ave.; screens, F. T. Burrows Co., Peoples Life Ins. Bldg., all Washington; steel erection, Summers Steel Erection Co., South Washington, Va.; no general contract; work to be under supervision of Geo. A. Didden, Archt., Bond Bldg.*

N. C., Henderson—Vance County Board of Commrs. excavating for \$18,000 to \$20,000 Scott Parker Sanatorium for tuberculosis cases; 14 beds.*

Tex., Archer City—Dr. McCurdy erect brick and stone hospital; 2 stories, 34x56 ft.; Jerry M. Schaefer, Archt., 622 Staley Bldg., Wichita Falls; Carr & Blakemore, McCurran Bldg., Wichita Falls, gen. contract at \$21,268.

Hotels and Apartments

Ark., Fort Smith—John Robins, care Robins Shop, let contract to John R. Murphy, 1504 E. P. St., at \$14,000, for 2-story, stucco, 6-suite apartment house, 16th and J Sts.; composition roof, metal lath; Chris Reichart, Archt., 800 First Natl. Bank Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—G. W. Brand let contract to American Box & Lumber Co., Bisbee Bldg., for \$25,000, 2-story, tile, 8-apartment house on 18th between Laura and Silver Sts.

Ky., Louisville—Matz Realty Co., care Samuel L. Matz, 1410 Cherokee Rd., has

started work on 11-story fireproof Dartmouth Hotel at corner Willow Ave. and Baringer St.; provide 2 apartments of 8 rooms each on each floor, terra cotta and mat-finished brick, Italian Renaissance design, garage on ground floor; Joseph & Joseph, Archts., Francis Bldg.

Mo., Kansas City—Richardson Building Co., 5200 Nottingham St., erect eight 2-story, 25x48-ft., 2-story, brick tenements, 5010-38 Winona St.; \$48,000, asbestos shingle roofs, warm air heat; owner is Archt.-Builder.

Mo., Maplewood, St. Louis—James A. and Anna M. Keithly, 2309 Kingshighway, erect two \$16,000, 2-story, brick, 34x38-ft. apartment houses 2400 Roseland Terrace and 7926 Zephyr Pl.; Oliver J. Popp, Archt., Arcade Bldg., St. Louis; owners build.

Mo., St. Louis—W. Schwartzel, 4204a Kosuth St., let contract to J. H. Kossman, 3884 Wyoming St., for \$11,000, 2-story, 29x57-ft. tenement, 3663 Dover Place; asphalt shingle roof, hot water heat; C. A. Koenig, Archt., 2036 Russell St.

Okla., Shawnee—F. W. Redlich, Archt., Stillwater, soon complete plans for \$350,000 hotel building for M. W. Barron; Spanish design; Hughes, Mitchell & Quinn, Contrs., Tulsa.*

Tenn., Chattanooga—Rev. Claude E. Sprague, 311 Deaderick Ave., Knoxville, started work on \$11,000, 2-story, brick apartment house, 527 E. Ninth St.; pine floors, concrete foundation, composition shingle roofing; plans and construction by Stewart Construction Co., Eighth and Cherry Sts.*

Tex., Amarillo—G. C. Fahey, 1409 Harrison St., will erect \$50,000, 2-story, brick and frame, 39x87-ft. apartment building, with day labor; wiring to H. K. Taylor Electric Co., 322 E. Fourth St.; millwork to A. E. Manning Planing Mills, 505 Jefferson St.; roofing to Quality Roof & Material Co.; M. C. Parker, Archt., Ray Bynum Bldg.

Tex., Beaumont—J. J. White, 785 Irma St., let contract to L. D. Ramsay, 1675 Avenue E, at \$13,342, for construction of \$15,000 2-story frame apartment building.*

Tex., Fort Worth—O. H. Simpson, 612 W. Third St., erect 2-story, brick veneer, 41x125-ft. apartment and hotel building with day labor; J. Frank Singleton, Archt., 601 Continental Bldg.

Tex., Houston—Henry A. Berg, 607 Elmwood St., started work on \$16,000 frame brick veneer, 2-story, 4-apartment house at 4602 McKinney St.; H. Boutel, Contr.

Tex., San Antonio—Cathedral Hotel Co., Maverick Bldg., let contract to L. T. Wright & Co., 910-12 Builders Exchange Bldg., for \$700,000, 12-story and basement, fireproof Cathedral Hotel at Avenue E and Fourth St.; Ralph H. Cameron, Archt., City Natl. Bank Bldg.

Miscellaneous

Ala., Birmingham—Empire Improvement Co., Empire Bldg., has let contract to Day & Sachs, 2400 Avenue E, for interior remodeling of Piccadilly Theater into cafeteria, 20th St., between First and Second Aves.; plumbing and heating to Mason & Dulton, 2019 N. Fourth Ave.; Miller & Martin, Archts., Title Guaranty Bldg.*

Fla., Clearwater—C. N. Alexander has let contract to Home Building Corp. for 2-story \$14,000 undertaking parlor and residence; Moore & Burns, Archts.

Fla., Lakeland—Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Indianapolis, Ind., reported let contract to Fred T. Ley Co., 578 Madison Ave., New York, and Consolidated Bldg., Jacksonville, for construction of union home.*

Tenn., Nashville—Nashville Baseball Association, care J. H. Whaley, Lynwood Blvd., let contract to J. H. Hanson & Co., Dermon Bldg., Memphis, for construction of new stands at Sulphur Dell; reinforced concrete, seat 7000.*

Tex., Amarillo—W. J. Browne and Associates, Pittsburgh, Pa., let contract to Pete Garrett at about \$50,000 for construction of 1-story, brick, stucco, 100x140-ft., 80-unit Public Market; face brick walls, composition roof, concrete floors; private plans.

Railway Stations, Sheds, Etc.

La., Natchitoches—Texas & Pacific Railway, E. F. Mitchell, Ch. Engr., Dallas, Tex., let contract to Christy-Dolph Construction Co., 1217 Elm St., Dallas, for \$50,000, 2-story, brick and reinforced concrete passenger and express station building; composition roof, plastered interior.*

Tex., Texarkana—List Construction Co., W. M. List, 415 Railway Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., general contractors for con-

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

struction of \$1,700,000 union terminal, let sub-contract for grading work to J. R. Miller, Texarkana; address E. A. Hadley, Ch. Engr. Missouri Pacific Railroad Co., Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.*

Schools

Ala., Robertsedale—Baldwin County Board of Education let contract to T. L. Wainwright, Atmore, for \$40,000 1-story brick high school building; wood floors, concrete foundation, 8 classrooms, auditorium, cooking and sewing rooms, library, laboratory and office; plans by State Board of Education, Montgomery.*

D. C., Washington—District Commissioners, R. O. Wilmarth, Bus. Mgr., Public Schools, Franklin School Bldg., let contract to De Cou & Davis 9 West Chase St. Baltimore, Md., at \$98,800, for erection of 8-room brick and concrete school building; Albert L. Harris, Archt., District Bldg.*

D. C., Washington—District Commissioners, Room 509 District Bldg., let contract to Hugo Herfurth, Jr., Inc., 1212 King St., Alexandria, Va., at \$100,150, for construction of Bruce School, Kenyon St. N. W., between Georgia and Sherman Aves.; Albert L. Harris, Municipal Archt., District Bldg.*

Fla., Indiantown—Martin County Board of Public Instruction, Stuart, will erect new school building; Bert D. Keck, Archt.; S. A. Matthews, Contr.

Fla., Sebastian—Indian River County Board of Public Instruction, Vero Beach, recently let contract to W. H. Wollen, Box 541, Vero Beach, at \$34,844 for erection of 2-story brick and tile, 42x113-ft. grammar and junior high school building; cement and wood floors, concrete foundation, built-up roof; Connelly Electric Co., heating and electric work; A. E. Boyer, plumbing; T. Evens, cement, tile, brick, plaster and stucco; Gassett & McClintock, roofing, ventilators, down spouting; Charles Gustafson, painting; all Vero Beach; Hatcher & Funke, Archts., Fort Pierce.*

Ky., Lexington—Board of Education, Guaranty Bank Bldg., R. D. Norwood, Pres., let contract to J. T. Jackson Lumber Co., Belt Line and Price Ave., at \$327,220 for erection of High School building, E. Main St. and Walton Ave.; plumbing, J. J. Fitzgerald, Main and Spring Sts., \$14,000; heating, Robert Cranfill, 113 Walton Ave., \$31,282; electrical work, Brock-Anderson Electric Engineering Co., 235 E. Main St., \$18,615; Warner & McCormack, Archts., Bulkeley Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio; Robert McMeekin, Asso. Archt., 608 Security Trust Bldg.*

La., Gretna—Jefferson Parish School Board let following contracts for school furniture costing \$10,000: F. F. Hansell & Bro., Ltd., 404 Carondelet St., pupils' desks and chairs, tables and chairs for kindergarten department; Southern Seating Co., 210 Decatur St., both New Orleans, and W. T. Moore, contracts for seats for auditoriums of three schools.*

La., Monroe—City of Monroe, P. A. Poag, Sec.-Treas., let contract to George Love, at \$44,500, for erection of 2-story, reinforced concrete and brick, 8-classroom school building; J. W. Smith, Archt., Ouachita Natl. Bank Bldg.*

La., Monroe—Board of Education let contract to George C. Love at \$44,500 for brick grade school building; J. W. Smith, Archt.*

Miss., Magnolia—Pike County Board of Education let contract to W. W. Easley at \$10,070 for erection of grammar school building and at \$8700 for addition to High School; Mr. Easley also received contract for plumbing in grammar school at \$1000; heating and plumbing in High School to Warburton-Beacham Supply Co., Bailey Ave., Jackson,

for \$2000; heating in grammar school to Palne Heating Co., 127 S. State St., Jackson, for \$2263; Claude H. Lindsley, Archt., Lamar Bldg., Jackson.*

N. C., Winston-Salem—Pine Hall Brick Co., 241 S. Liberty St., recently closed contracts for furnishing 400,000 face brick for new schools in Raleigh, and to supply brick for 2 schools in Rocky Mount.

Okla., Harrah—Board of Education let contract to Underhill Construction Co., Oklahoma City, at \$21,747 for erection of brick and stone, 2-story and basement High School building; Sorey & Vahlberg, Archts., both Braniff Bldg., Oklahoma City.*

Tex., Amarillo—School Board, W. N. Durham, Pres., let contract to W. P. Cooper, 512 Taylor St., at \$25,000, for erection of 1-story, brick and stone, 5-room school building at Pleasant Valley, near Amarillo; W. H. Hayman, 308 Filmore St., heating and plumbing at \$4648; E. F. Rittenberry, Archt., 303 Blackburn Bldg.

Tex., Eastland—Board of Education, Dr. J. H. Caton, Pres., let contract to Joe E. Morgan, 319 Texas St., El Paso, at \$109,884 for erection of 3-story and part basement, brick, stone and hollow tile, fireproof, 140x58-ft. High School building; E. L. Veale, Abilene, heating at \$8500; R. P. Crouch, plumbing at \$4600; Moody Electric Co., Abilene, electric wiring at \$4980; David S. Castle Co., Archts., 701-4 Alexander Bldg.

Tex., Edinburg—H. H. Gill, McAllen, received contract at \$29,537 for plumbing and heating Teacherage Building, for which W. L. Pearson & Co. have general contract.*

Tex., Fort Worth—Hoera-Rosenthal Safe Co., 1012 Monroe St., received contract at \$14,248, for steel lockers for school buildings for Board of Education; Wm. G. Clarkson & Co., Archts., 610 First Natl. Bank Bldg.*

Stores

Ala., Birmingham—Graham Perdue, First Natl. Bank Bldg., let contract to Day & Sachs, 2400 Avenue E., for remodeling store building, 77th St. and First Ave.; new front, partitions, \$10,000, 2 stories, brick; Bem Price, Archt., 1420 Age-Herald Bldg.

Fla., Jacksonville—J. R. McKinlay, McDuff Ave., erect \$14,000, 2-story, brick veneer store and apartment building, McDuff Ave. at Downing St.; B. E. Boling, Contr., Lake Shore Blvd.

Fla., Jacksonville—W. L. Henson, Riverside Ave., and A. W. Collins, Railroad Ave., sponsors, announced plans for erection of \$75,000, 5-story building at N. E. corner Forsyth and Newman Sts. to house American Furniture & Carpet Co., of Atlanta, Ga.; designed by Charles C. Oehme; construction to be handled by Clem Dowling, Byrne Bldg.

Fla., Miami Beach—Collins Arcade Co. erect \$20,000, 1-story, concrete block and frame Collins Arcade, Fifth St. and Collins Ave.; D. Leonard Halper, Archt., Realty Board Bldg.

La., Alexandria—Hardtner Realty Co. let contract to M. C. Brown for remodeling store building leased by Louis K. Liggett at Third and Murray Sts.; \$10,000; 40x60 ft.; private plans.

La., New Orleans—William Wallace, 131 N. Hagan Ave., Contr. for commercial building at Tulane Ave. and S. Claiborne Ave., let following sub-contracts. Electric wiring, George P. Caire, 4310 S. Rocheblave St.; glazing, J. J. Flair, 817 Short St.; hardware, A. Baldwin & Co., Ltd., 1001 S. Peters St.; ornamental iron railings, Vallee & Schaff, 1421 S. Bernard Ave.

La., Shreveport—R. Scalla has let contract to W. H. Blane for \$15,000, 2-story brick

building, N. Washington St. and W. Jefferson Ave.

Mo., Kansas City—Corner Realty Co. developing N. W. cor. 12th and Washington Sts., for B. A. Guignon, Sterling Bldg., and George Huckle, 1704 Baltimore St.; Spanish design, brick and terra cotta, 135x128 ft.; provide 7 shops facing Washington St. with 18 kitchenette apartments above; 85x135-ft. garage facing 12th St.; Walter A. Bessecke & Victor J. DeFoe, Archts., 1704 Baltimore St.

N. C., Hendersonville—Dr. A. H. Morey, N. Main St., owner of Morey Building, recently burned, started work of restoring.

N. C., King—J. W. Tuttle erecting 25x75-ft. brick business building; Walter Mitchell, Contr., Pilot Mountain.

Okla., Chickasha—Hall & Briscoe taking sub-contract bids on \$50,000, brick and steel business building; concrete foundation, composition roof; O. C. Coffman in charge of construction; E. H. Eads & Co., Archts.

Okla., Lawton—United Clay Products Corp., Oklahoma City, received sub-contract for brick for store building; Guy Dale, Archt., Marlow; M. G. Wilson and T. A. Whitener, Contrs.

Tex., Corpus Christi—Mrs. Mary Bluntzer let contract to Evan J. Wood for erection of \$25,000, 150x75-ft. store building, Leonard and Carrizo Sts.; Flycham & Scallan, Archts., City Natl. Bank Bldg.

Theaters

N. C., Wake Forest—Mrs. J. M. Brewer; motion picture theater seat 800, leased to Aronson & Browne; Frank B. Simpson, Archt., Masonic Temple Bldg., both Raleigh; Clarence Simpson, Contr., Wake Forest. (See Contracts Awarded—Government and State.)

Okla., Ponca City—Connor Sheet Metal Works receiving heating contract at \$8209 on \$100,000 theater and office building, for which Blaser-Vollmer Construction Co., Fort Scott, Kan., has general contract.*

Warehouses

Ala., Birmingham—Yielding Bros. Real Estate Co., 2129 N. Second St., erecting \$30,000, 2-story and basement, brick and concrete, 40x100-ft. seed warehouse, N. 24th St. and Second Ave.; wood floors, built-up roof, concrete foundation; Alabama Supply Co., 1918 Fourth Ave. N., electrical work and plumbing; Southern Steel Works Co., 908 Lucien Ave., structural steel; Grayson Lumber Co., 715 N. 39th St., lumber; Stephenson Brick Co., 2027 Fourth Ave. N., brick; 1 electric operated freight elevator probably from Otis Elevator Co., 2310 Third Ave. N. Address equipment proposals to Gorman-Gammill Seed Co., 2330 Second Ave.; Bem Price, Archt., Age-Herald Bldg.; L. C. Ellison & Co., Contrs., P. O. Box 400.*

Mo., St. Louis—A. C. Lucking, 7130 Westmoreland Drive, let contract to Grone Construction Co., 1242 Syndicate Trust Bldg., for \$20,000, 1-story, 130x143-ft. warehouse, 1120 Palm St. and 3020 N. 12th St.; Klipstein & Rathmann, Archts., 316 N. Eighth Sts.

Tex., Amarillo—Sam L. Seay, Biyina Bldg., let contract to Alert L. Randall, Amarillo Bldg., at \$21,000 for construction of 1-story brick and concrete warehouse; private plans.

Tex., Beaumont—Continental Supply Co., care E. J. Drake, 6116-20 Harrisburg Blvd., Houston, let contract to Pennsylvania Car Co., Island Park, at \$9000, for construction of 1-story 40x175-ft. warehouse; steel frame, corrugated iron sides.

Va., Richmond—Austin Co. let contract to Davis Bros., 1716 Summitt Ave., for \$45,000 brick warehouse 170 block Altamont Ave.; L. Otis Spiers, Archt.

MACHINERY, PROPOSALS AND SUPPLIES WANTED

Apartment-House Equipment.—C. F. Lewis, Box 900, Greensboro, N. C.—Wants literature and prices on apartment-house equipment, such as plumbing, lighting fixtures, heating and refrigerating equipment, beds, cabinets, tables, etc.

Automobile Equipment.—Warren Motor Co., Washington, N. C.—Wants some special equipment for Dodge repair work.

Bakery Machinery.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 4 to furnish bakery machinery for U. S. V. Hospital, Palo Alto, Cal.

Beds, etc.—See Apartment-House Equipment.

Boilers.—Putman Lumber Co., Jackson-

ville, Fla.—Wants 2000 to 3000 h. p. high-grade second-hand water-tube boilers.

Boiler (Water Tube).—Box 26, Summer-ville, S. C.—Wants one 300 h. p. water-tube boiler of B. & W. inclined tube type; must be practically new and good for 180 lbs. working pressure; give full detailed specifications, location, age, condition and price, with manufacturers catalogue cut and description.

Brick (Pressed and Face).—M. G. Sheppard, 8-10 N. Main St., Monroe, N. C.—Wants delivered quotations on pressed and face brick for 10-room residence.

Bridge.—State of Tennessee receives bids for 21 bridges. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Bridge.—Bartlesville, Okla. See Construc-

tion News—Bridges, Culverts, Viaducts.

Bridge.—State of South Carolina will build 7 bridges. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Building Materials.—See Manufacturers' Catalogues.

Building Materials.—See Apartment House Equipment.

Building Material.—J. J. Patton, 1444 E. Lloyd St., Pensacola, Fla.—Wants catalogs, samples, etc., from Eastern firms of materials used in general building.

Cabinets.—See Apartment-House Equipment.

Canning Machinery.—B. F. Shaver, 1620 Pearl St., Jacksonville, Fla.—Wants canning machinery for plant at Orangeburg, S. C.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Canning Machinery (Grapefruit).—Gulf Vegetable & Fruit Co., Weslaco, Tex.—Wants machinery for grapefruit cannery.

Cast Stone.—John B. Crawford, 444 Church St., Greensboro, N. C.—Wants prices on cast stone for \$200,000 Masonic Temple.

Cast Stone.—Ira A. Watson, 1075 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on cast stone for \$25,000 dwelling.

Celotex.—Seymour Van Os, Archt., 1213 City Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La.—Wants prices on Celotex for \$12,000 store building.

Celotex.—Wm. D. Van Sieten, Archt., 9 Maltby Bldg., Brownsville, Tex.—Wants prices on Celotex for garage.

Coal Range.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 11 for coal range for U. S. V. Hospital, Tucson, Ariz.

Coal Yard Equipment.—National Fuel Corp., 611 Liberty Trust Bldg., Roanoke, Va.—Wants equipment for retail coal yard.

Conveyor (Portable).—National Fuel Corp., 611 Liberty Trust Bldg., Roanoke, Va.—Wants portable conveyor for use in coal yard, etc.

Crusher.—L. J. Breed Equipment Co., 811 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.—Wants one roll crusher, approximately 100 tons per day to grind wet bauxite.

Crushing Machinery.—S. S. Goffin, 2724 Main St., Jacksonville, Fla.—Wants complete outfit for crushing oyster shell for making chicken feed, data and prices; correspond with manufacturers.

Curb Stop and Roadway Valve Boxes.—Board of Awards, F. A. Doldfeld, City Register, Baltimore, Md.—Receives bids December 8 to furnish and deliver curb stop and roadway valve boxes to Bureau of Water Supply; V. Bernard Siems, Water Engr., Room 205, City Hall.

Dishwashing Machines.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 6 to furnish 1 dishwashing machine; delivery Marine Barracks, 8th and 1 St. S. E., Washington, D. C. Sch. No. 286.

Drums.—Ben B. Bodine (Dealer in Iron, Steel Scrap, etc.), Box 692, Charleston, S. C.—Wants to correspond with Southern paint manufacturers using drums for their product.

Electric Ear Phones.—Allie E. Dickson, Box 193, Orlando, Fla.—Wants to correspond with manufacturers of an electric ear phone or amplifier for a deaf person.

Electrical Fixtures.—M. G. Sheppard, 8-10 N. Main St., Monroe, N. C.—Wants prices, illustration and description of different types electrical fixtures for 10-room residence.

Electric Light Plant, etc.—Town of Franklin, La., Charles Lauve, Mayor.—Receives bids December 16 for furnishing and installing additional generating unit in light plant; work includes one 400 to 500 B. H. P. Diesel oil engine complete; one 300 to 375 kva. engine type alternator; generator control panel; feeder panel; one voltage regulator; installing switchboard equipment; constructing concrete machinery foundations; addition to power house building complete; Henry A. Ments, Consult. Engr., Citizens National Bank Bldg., Hammond.

Electric Refrigerators.—J. E. Morgan, San Juan, Tex.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for \$7800 residence.

Electric Refrigerators.—J. J. Patton, 1444 E. Lloyd St., Pensacola, Fla.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for \$20,00 dwelling.

Electric Refrigerators.—H. C. Vogt, 812 Hawthorne Ave., Houston, Tex.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for dwelling.

Electric Refrigerators.—Ira A. Watson, 1075 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for \$25,000 dwelling.

Electric Refrigerators.—Brooke B. Burnham, 1920 Age-Herald Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for dwelling.

Electric Refrigerators.—L. L. Lowe, Tullahoma, Tenn.—Wants prices on electric refrigerators for hotel, garage and stores building.

Electrical Supplies.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids December 7 to furnish electrical supplies; delivery Quantico, Va. Sch. No. 289.

Electric Wiring.—City of Beaumont, Tex., Ollie J. Bloyd, Mgr.—Receives bids Dec. 6 on electric wiring for municipal warehouse and cotton compress.

Engine (Diesel).—See Electric Light Plant, etc.

Fire-Fighting Equipment.—Town Clerk of

Exmore, Va.—Wants data and prices on chemical fire-fighting equipment to supply the towns of Exmore, Belle Haven and Willis Wharf.

Flooring.—Haralson Bleckley, Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Wants prices on tile, hardwood, rubber tile and composition flooring for \$40,000 dwelling.

Flooring.—Frampton & Bowers, Fourth Ave. and 11th St., Huntington, W. Va.—Wants prices on terrazzo and hardwood flooring for \$12,000 Sunday school.

Flooring.—J. E. Morgan, San Juan, Tex.—Wants prices on hardwood and linoleum flooring for \$7800 residence; also tile flooring for bath.

Flooring.—H. C. Vogt, 812 Hawthorne Ave., Houston, Tex.—Wants prices on tile, linoleum and composition flooring for dwelling.

Flooring.—Ira A. Watson, 1075 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on tile and hardwood flooring for \$25,000 dwelling.

Flooring.—Brooke B. Burnham, 1920 Age-Herald Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on tile, hardwood and linoleum flooring for dwelling.

Flooring.—John B. Crawford, 444 Church St., Greensboro, N. C.—Wants prices on tile, hardwood and composition flooring for \$200,000 Masonic Temple.

Flooring.—Emory Construction Co., 408 Empire Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.—Wants prices on tile and hardwood flooring for \$12,000 dwelling.

Flooring.—L. L. Lowe, Tullahoma, Tenn.—Wants prices on tile, hardwood and linoleum flooring for hotel, garage and stores building.

Flooring.—Mrs. G. H. Brandon, 309 S. Pearl St., Natchez, Miss.—Wants prices on tile, hardwood, linoleum and rubber tile flooring for \$15,000 residence.

Flooring (Composition).—J. H. Reddick, Contr., Ft. Smith, Ark.—Wants prices on composition flooring for telephone exchange building.

Generator.—R. S. Armstrong & Bro. Co. (Mch. Dealer), 676 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.—Wants 150 kw. A. C. generator.

Generator Set.—See Electric Light Plant, etc.

Glass.—M. G. Sheppard, 8-10 N. Main St., Monroe, N. C.—Wants cash delivered prices on standard and plate glass for doors and windows of 10-room residence.

Graders.—Charles E. Gross, Dallas County Auditor, Dallas, Tex.—Receives bids Dec. 6 for one or more 12-ft. graders with tractor hitch for use in Dist. 3.

Grinding (Corn) Machinery.—C. C. F. Hammond, Kathwood, S. C.—Wants data on machinery for grinding corn into meal, bolting and making grits; correspond with manufacturers.

Heading Mill.—R. A. Nants of Nants & Co., Paris, Tenn.—Wants prices on heading mill for veneer plant.

Heating System.—See Apartment-House Equipment.

Heating System.—Industrial Bldg. Corp., J. S. Moose, Treas., Morrilton, Ark.—Wants data and prices on heating system for textile mill.

Hollow Metal Windows.—John B. Crawford, 444 Church St., Greensboro, N. C.—Wants prices on hollow metal windows for \$200,000 Masonic Temple.

Hollow Tile.—Wm. D. Van Sieten, Archt., 9 Maltby Bldg., Brownsville, Tex.—Wants prices on hollow tile for garage.

Hot Water Supply System.—Treasury Dep't., Supvrg. Architect's Office, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 8 to remove present galvanized iron hot water supply piping and furnish and install new brass hot water supply piping at the U. S. Post Office, Courthouse and Custom House, Richmond, Va.

Incinerators.—Ira A. Watson, 1075 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on incinerators for \$25,000 dwelling.

Incinerators.—Haralson Bleckley, Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Wants prices on incinerators for \$40,000 dwelling.

Jetties, etc.—U. S. Engineer Office, Galveston, Tex.—Receives bids Dec. 8 for repairs to jetties and submerged spurs, Port Aransas, Tex.

Jetty Repairs.—U. S. Engineer Office, Galveston, Tex.—Receives bids Dec. 20 for jetty repairs, South Jetty, Galveston Harbor, Tex.

Kettles and Urns.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 9 to furnish steam-jacketed

kettles and coffee urns for period ending June 30, 1927.

Kitchen Equipment.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 11 for kitchen equipment, including bake oven for U. S. V. Hospital, Palo Alto, Cal.

Laundry Machinery.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids December 8 to furnish additional laundry machinery for the U. S. V. Hospital, Fort Snelling, Minn.

Lighting Fixtures.—See Apartment-House Equipment.

Lighting System.—Industrial Building Corp., J. S. Moose, Treas., Morrilton, Ark.—Wants data and prices on lighting system for textile mill.

Liquid Chlorine.—Board of Awards, F. A. Doldfeld, City Register, Baltimore, Md.—Receives bids December 8 to furnish and deliver 100,000 lbs. chlorine to Bureau of Water Supply; V. Bernard Siems, Water Engr., Room 205, City Hall.

Limestone.—Haralson Bleckley, Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Wants prices on limestone for \$40,000 dwelling.

Manual Training Benches.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 16 for manual training benches, to be furnished as ordered during the period ending June 30, 1927.

Manufacturers' Catalogues, etc.—Wallin & Comer, Archts., 1001-3 Realty Bldg., Savannah, Ga.—Wants manufacturers' catalogues and specification data desired mailed to 428 Bunn Bldg., Waycross, Ga.; are opening branch office at Waycross.

Metal Ceilings.—L. L. Lowe, Tullahoma, Tenn.—Wants prices on metal ceilings for hotel, garage and stores building.

Metal Ceilings.—Seymour Van Os, Archt., 1213 City Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La.—Wants prices on metal ceilings for \$12,000 store building.

Metal Ceilings.—Rev. A. L. Willis, Pastor, Orr's Baptist Church, Chester, S. C.—Wants prices on metal ceilings.

Metal Doors.—Haralson Bleckley, Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Wants prices on metal doors for \$40,000 dwelling.

Metal Doors.—Frampton & Bowers, Fourth Ave. and 11th St., Huntington, W. Va.—Wants prices on metal doors for \$12,000 Sunday school.

Metal Doors.—John B. Crawford, 444 Church St., Greensboro, N. C.—Wants prices on metal doors for \$200,000 Masonic Temple.

Metal Doors.—J. E. Morgan, San Juan, Tex.—Wants prices on metal doors for \$7800 residence.

Millwork.—M. G. Sheppard, 8-10 N. Main St., Monroe, N. C.—Wants illustrations of different type and style doors and windows, in different woods, for 10-room residence.

Mixer.—J. F. McGuire, Contr., Box 837, Durham, N. C.—Wants one second-hand 28-S stationary mixer, with gas or electric drive.

Motion-Picture Booth.—J. H. Reddick, Fort Smith, Ark.—Wants prices on fireproof motion-picture booth, Johns-Manville or equal, for city auditorium, Marshall, Tex.

Motors.—Hackley Morrison Co. (Mch. Dealer), 1708 Lewis St., Richmond, Va.—Wants 15-20 h. p. 110 volt D. C. bare motors to operate between 900 and 1300 r. p. m.

Overall Machinery.—Wilson Wholesale Co., Inc., 223 S. Tarboro St., Wilson, N. C.—Wants machines for making overalls, shirts, etc.

Paving.—Alexandria, La. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Pier.—See Seawall and Pier.

Pipe (Concrete).—See Sewage-Treatment Plant.

Pipe (Vitriified Clay).—See Sewage-Treatment Plant.

Planing Mill Machinery.—Bay Creek Lumber Co., D. L. Millinan, Pres., Eminence, Mo.—Wants prices on planing-mill machinery by spring of 1927.

Plaster Board.—Mrs. G. H. Brandon, 309 S. Pearl St., Natchez, Miss.—Wants prices on plaster board for \$15,000 residence.

Plaster Board.—L. L. Lowe, Tullahoma, Tenn.—Wants prices on plaster board for hotel, garage and stores building.

Plumbing Fixtures.—See Apartment House Equipment.

Pulverizer (Soap).—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids December 8 for 50 soap pulverizers.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Pump (Fire).—Box 260, Summerville, S. C.—Wants one 1000 g. p. m. underwriters fire pump; give full specifications, catalogue cut, location, age, condition and price.

Refrigerating Equipment.—See Apartment House Equipment.

Refrigerators.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 7 for refrigerators for 6 months period ending June 30, 1927.

Resaw.—R. A. Nants of Nants & Co., Paris, Tenn.—Wants prices on resaw for veneer plant.

Road.—State of South Carolina will build 8 roads. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—Donaldsonville, La. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road.—State of Tennessee receives bids for 7 roads. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Road Rollers.—C. L. Hills, Magnolia Arcade, St. Petersburg, Fla.—Wants two 10-ton, 3-wheel road rollers; one 5-ton tandem road rollers, both gas-driven; new or second-hand if first-class.

Rolling Partitions.—Frampton & Bowers, Fourth Ave. and 11th St., Huntington, W. Va.—Want prices on rolling partitions for \$12,000 Sunday school.

Rolling Partitions.—Rev. A. L. Willis, Pastor, Orr's Baptist Church, Chester, S. C.—Wants prices on rolling partitions.

Roofing (Composition).—Frampton & Bowers, Fourth Ave. and 11th St., Huntington, W. Va.—Want prices on composition roofing for \$12,000 Sunday school.

Roofing (Composition).—Seymour Van Os, Archt., 1213 City Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La.—Wants prices on composition roofing for \$12,000 store building.

Roofing (Composition).—H. C. Vogt, 812 Hawthorne Ave., Houston, Tex.—Wants prices on composition roofing for dwelling.

Roofing (Composition).—John B. Crawford, 444 Church St., Greensboro, N. C.—Wants prices on composition roofing for \$200,000 Masonic Temple.

Roofing (Composition).—Wm. D. Van Sclen, Archt., 9 Maltby Bldg., Brownsville, Tex.—Wants prices on composition roofing for garage.

Roofing (Composition).—Mrs. G. H. Brandon, 309 S. Pearl St., Natchez, Miss.—Wants prices on composition roofing for \$15,000 residence.

Roofing Tile.—Ira A. Watson, 1075 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on roofing tile for \$25,000 dwelling.

Roofing Tile.—Mrs. G. H. Brandon, 309 S. Pearl St., Natchez, Miss.—Wants prices on roofing tile for \$15,000 residence.

Roofing Tile.—Haralson Bleckley, Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Wants prices on roofing tile for \$40,000 dwelling.

Roofing Tile.—Frampton & Bowers, Fourth Ave. and 11th St., Huntington, W. Va.—Want prices on roofing tile for \$12,000 Sunday school.

Sausage Plant.—Orange Wholesale Meat and Produce Co., Grant St., Orange, Tex.—Wants prices on complete sausage plant; used equipment.

Seawall and Pier.—R. K. Van Camp, Commissioner of Public Works, Bradenton, Fla.—Receives bids Dec. 20 for construction of concrete seawall and municipal pier in Manatee River; Geo. B. Wallace, Mayor; L. L. Hine, City Clerk.

Service-Station Equipment, etc.—John W. Walker, care of Farlow Insurance & Realty Co., 111 W. Commerce St., High Point, N. C.—Wants prices on all service-station equipment, fixtures and supplies.

Sewers.—See Sewage-Treatment Plant.

Sewage-Treatment Plant.—City of Clearwater, Fla., Chas. F. Mason, Mgr.—Receives bids Dec. 13 for sewage-treatment plant, consisting of connections to city sewers, septic tanks, approximately 450,000 gals., outfall to Creek Channel, pumphouse and equipment, and for laying 1000 ft. of vitrified clay or concrete 24-in. sanitary trunk line sewer; Parson, Klapp, Brinkerhoff & Douglas, Const. Engrs.

Sewers.—Industrial Building Corp., J. S. Moose, Treas., Morrilton, Ark.—Wants data and prices on sewer systems for textile mill.

Sewers.—City of Newton, N. C.—Receives bids after Jan. 1 for extension of sewer system, consisting of about 3 miles of v. c. mains and disposal plant; Spoon, Lewis & Camp, Const. Engrs., American Bank Bldg., Greensboro and Asheville.

Shaper.—See Woodworking Machinery.

Sheetrock.—Wm. D. Van Sclen, Archt., 9 Maltby Bldg., Brownsville, Tex.—Wants prices on Sheetrock for garage.

Shovel (Gasoline).—W. H. Bradley, 210 Grant Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Wants one used ¾-yd. crawler-type gasoline shovel, late model, in good order.

Single Band Mill.—The Urania Lumber Co., Ltd., Urania, La.—Wants prices on single band mill.

Soap (Laundry).—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 8 to furnish 50,000 lbs. laundry soap; delivery Hampton Roads, Va. Sch. No. 295.

Steel Sash.—Seymour Van Os, 1213 City Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La.—Wants prices on steel sash for \$12,000 store building.

Steel Sash and Trim.—L. L. Lowe, Tullahoma, Tenn.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for hotel, garage and stores building.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Brooke B. Burnham, 1920 Age-Herald Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for dwelling.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Ira A. Watson, 1075 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for \$25,000 dwelling.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Emory Construction Co., 408 Empire Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for \$12,000 dwelling.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Wm. D. Van Sclen, Archt., 9 Maltby Bldg., Brownsville, Tex.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for garage.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Frampton & Bowers, Fourth Ave. and 11th St., Huntington, W. Va.—Want prices on steel sash and trim for \$12,000 Sunday school.

Steel Sash and Trim.—Mrs. G. H. Brandon, 309 S. Pearl St., Natchez, Miss.—Wants prices on steel sash and trim for \$15,000 residence.

Street.—Baltimore, Md. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Street.—Cartersville, Ga. See Construction News—Roads, Streets, Paving.

Stump Pullers.—C. L. Hills, Magnolia Arcade, St. Petersburg, Fla.—Wants several stump pullers, new or second-hand if in good condition.

Sugar Manufacturing Apparatus.—Gilbert D. Von Phul, St. Patrick and St. Louis Sts., New Orleans, La.—Wants used, second-hand, one Lillie triple effect apparatus, approximately 1200 to 1400 sq. ft. heating surface total in the three bodies.

Switchboard Equipment.—See Electric Light Plant, etc.

Tank and Tower.—Taylor-Parker Co., Inc., Water St. and Commercial Place, Norfolk, Va.—Wants used tank about 50,000 gal. capacity on a 75-ft. tower; quote price f. o. b. cars, delivery Eastern North Carolina.

Tank and Tower.—City of Beaumont, Tex., Ollie J. Bloyd, Mgr.—Receives bids Dec. 6 for 100,000-gal. tank and 100-ft. tower for municipal warehouse and cotton compress.

Tenoning Machines.—See Woodworking Machinery.

Terra Cotta.—Haralson Bleckley, Bona Allen Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.—Wants prices on terra cotta for \$40,000 dwelling.

Terra Cotta Trim.—Frampton & Bowers, Fourth Ave. and 11th St., Huntington, W. Va.—Want prices on terra cotta trim for \$12,000 Sunday school.

Terra Cotta Trim.—J. E. Morgan, San Juan, Tex.—Wants prices on terra cotta trim for fireplace of \$7800 residence.

Terra Cotta Trim.—Ira A. Watson, 1075 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on terra cotta trim for \$25,000 dwelling.

Tile.—J. E. Morgan, San Juan, Tex.—Wants prices on interior tile for \$7800 residence.

Tile.—Brooke B. Burnham, 1920 Age-Herald Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on hollow tile for dwelling.

Tile.—Mrs. G. H. Brandon, 309 S. Pearl St., Natchez, Miss.—Wants prices on interior tile for \$15,000 residence.

Tile.—John B. Crawford, 444 Church St., Greensboro, N. C.—Wants prices on hollow and interior tile for \$200,000 Masonic Temple.

Tile.—Emory Construction Co., 408 Empire Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn.—Wants prices on hollow tile for \$12,000 dwelling.

Tile.—L. L. Lowe, Tullahoma, Tenn.—Wants prices on hollow, interior and flooring tile for hotel, garage and stores building.

Tile.—Frampton & Bowers, Fourth Ave. and 11th St., Huntington, W. Va.—Want prices on hollow tile for \$12,000 Sunday school.

Tile.—M. G. Sheppard, 8-10 N. Main St., Monroe, N. C.—Wants prices on metal tile and clay tile Spanish type roofing for residence.

Tile.—Ira A. Watson, 1075 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.—Wants prices on hollow and interior tile for \$25,000 dwelling.

Trailer (Platform).—C. L. Hills, Magnolia Arcade, St. Petersburg, Fla.—Wants one 15 to 30 ton platform trailers, new or second-hand if in good condition.

Truck (Fire).—G. L. Lightsey, City Clk., Laurel, Miss.—Receives bids Dec. 7 on fire truck, with necessary equipment.

Unwatering Lock Chamber.—U. S. Engineer Office, Box 72, Louisville, Ky.—Receives bids Dec. 6 for unwatering lock chamber during erection of gates, Dam 47, Ohio River.

Ventilators.—Seymour Van Os, Archt., City Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La.—Wants prices on ventilators for \$12,000 store building.

Ventilators.—L. L. Lowe, Tullahoma, Tenn.—Wants prices on ventilators for hotel, garage and stores building.

Volatile Mineral Spirits.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 10 to furnish 3000 gal. volatile mineral spirits; delivery Philadelphia, Pa. Sch. 297.

Water System.—Industrial Building Corp., J. S. Moose, Treas., Morrilton, Ark.—Wants data and prices on water system for textile mill.

Water Tower.—Texas Preserving Co., M. S. Drake, Mgr., Alvin, Tex.—Wants water tower of approximately 40,000 gal. capacity, to be on stand of 40 ft. elevation, with an 8-in. discharge.

Water Works.—City of Newton, N. C.—Receives bids after Jan. 1 for extension and improvements to water system, consisting of intake dam (sheet piling will be required), power pumphouse, 2½ miles of 12-in. c. i. pipe, with necessary fittings and power transmission line of same length; centrifugal pumps; Spoon, Lewis & Camp, Const. Engrs., American Bank Bldg., Greensboro and Asheville.

Window Shades.—Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Dept., Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 6 to furnish 443 window shades; delivery Quantico, Va. Sch. No. 292.

Wire Glass.—Seymour Van Os, Archt., 1213 City Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La.—Wants prices on wire glass for \$12,000 store building.

Wire Glass.—L. L. Lowe, Tullahoma, Tenn.—Wants prices on wire glass for hotel, garage and stores building.

Wire Glass.—John B. Crawford 444 Church St., Greensboro, N. C.—Wants prices on wire glass for \$200,000 Masonic Temple.

Wire Working Machinery.—Emil Wunderlich, Nordhelm, Tex.—Wants machinery to make wire baskets, etc.; correspond with manufacturers.

Woodworking Machinery.—U. S. Veterans Bureau, Supply Division, Washington, D. C.—Receives bids Dec. 20 for manual training lathes, band saws, jointers and Universal bench saws, to be furnished as ordered during period ending June 30, 1927.

Woodworking Machinery.—S. J. Lomax & Son Mfg. Co., foot South Monroe St., Ruston, La.—Wants prices on tenoning machine, mortiser and shaper.

McWane Cast-Iron Pipe Map.

The McWane Cast Iron Pipe Company of Birmingham, Ala., have issued the McWane pipe map, which has been revised to November 15, 1926, showing by means of red dots upon an outline map of the United States the large number of users of this pipe throughout this country. The first plant—that at Birmingham—was built in 1923, and its capacity has had to be practically doubled every year, it is stated, to handle the steady increase of demand for the McWane pre-cast joint cast-iron pipe. Each dot represents from one to a dozen users. The second plant, which is at Provo, Utah, is to begin operating on January 1 as the Pacific States Cast Iron Pipe Company. It has been built to take care of the needs of Western customers.

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Approximately 275,000 Horsepower to Be Added to Electrical Development of North Carolina.

According to Charles E. Ray, Jr., of the Department of Conservation and Development of North Carolina, electrical development under construction or to be undertaken will amount to 275,000 horsepower, or an increase of 25 per cent over the state's installed capacity at the close of 1925.

The new developments include the 83,000-horsepower projects of the Carolina Power and Light Company on the Yadkin River, near Norwood; the 35,000-horsepower plant on the Pigeon River, the Tallassee Company's 40,000-horsepower development at High Rock, on the Yadkin River, and the steam plant of the Southern Power Company. It is stated that the Carolina Power and Light Company and the Tallassee Company will probably start their new projects next year. The largest of the new projects is the Southern Power Company's 100,000-horsepower steam plant at Salisbury, N. C.

At the end of 1925 the electrical power capacity in North Carolina was 1,060,150 horsepower, of which 590,000 was hydro-electric and 470,150 steam-produced power.

North Carolina is shown to be fourth among the states of the Union in developed water-power and second to New York in the states east of the Mississippi. With this high proportion of development of electrical power, North Carolina is classified by the United States Geological Survey as fourth in the amount of undeveloped water-power.

British Cotton-Goods Exports Decline.

Business continues slack in the British cotton trade, with mills using American cotton operating at about 50 per cent of capacity, states Edward T. Pickard, chief of the Textile Division of the Department of Commerce, in a recent review of the British cotton industry and trade in 1926.

British exports of cotton yarn declined from a total of 139,821,500 pounds during the first three quarters of 1925 to 124,924,400 in the first nine months of 1926, a decrease of 10.65 per cent. The 1926 figure, however, is slightly in excess of the total (123,319,700 pounds) for the corresponding period of 1924. (In the discussion which follows all figures, both for yarn and cloth, are for the first nine months of the years in question, unless otherwise specified.) Of these yarn exports, gray or unbleached yarns constituted 111,505,000 pounds in 1926, against 125,792,600 in 1925 and 109,960,800 in 1924. The Netherlands was the largest customer for gray yarns in 1926, having taken 28,948,800 pounds, followed by Germany with purchases aggregating 22,423,500 pounds—decreases of 8,842,400 and 19,579,700 pounds, respectively, compared with 1925. In contrast, exports to British India increased from 5,943,900 pounds in 1925 to 10,562,800 in 1926.

British exports of cotton-piece goods dropped from a total of 3,359,041,900 square yards, valued at £115,915,823, in 1925 to 3,009,287,700 square yards, with a value of £91,595,369, in 1926, a decrease of 10.41 per cent in quantity and of 20.98 per cent in value. The latter percentage reflects the drop in unit export values from 8.28d. (\$0.1676 at par) in 1925 to 7.305d. (\$0.1481) in 1926.

Vice-Consul W. E. Moessner, Manchester, has calculated the British cotton-cloth exports by quarters and states that over-sea shipments during the third quarter of 1926 totaled 969,230,100 square yards, compared with 914,301,500 in the preceding three months and 1,074,929,400 in the quarter ended September, 1925. A comparison of figures for the third quarter of 1926 with the corresponding period of 1925 shows the following changes: Shipments to Europe declined from 162,492,000 square yards in 1925 to 85,795,000 in 1926; North America took 39,328,000 square yards in 1926, against 43,334,000 in 1925; South American purchases dropped from 106,734,000 square yards in 1925 to 83,325,000 in 1926; sales

to Africa fell from 166,708,000 square yards in 1925 to 95,790,000 in 1926; and, in contrast, over-sea shipments to Asia increased from 491,919,000 square yards in 1925 to 565,354,000 in 1926, and exports to Oceania rose from 61,740,000 square yards in 1925 to 68,384,000 in 1926. The net gain in Asia was the result of increase of 96,000,000 square yards in exports to British India and 15,000,000 in shipments to China, partially offset by the following decreases: Netherlands East Indies, 21,000,000 square yards; Straits Settlements and Malay States, 10,000,000, and Near Eastern countries, 10,000,000.

Mining Congress to Meet in Washington.

The twenty-ninth annual convention of the American Mining Congress is to be held in Washington, D. C., December 7 to 10, at the Mayflower Hotel.

According to the preliminary program, the main topics to be discussed are: Stabilizing mineral production; politics and natural resources; mine taxation; a unified labor program, and the elimination of high costs through simplified methods and equipment.

Less Information From Corporations.

The American Engineering Council has taken action to check the flood of demands for data from corporations made by Federal and state governments and has voted to co-operate with the National Association of Manufacturers and other bodies in devising a plan to minimize the volume of corporate reports which, it is charged, impose on industry useless burdens costing millions of dollars annually. The engineers were urged to act by the Manufacturers' Association.

Pecan-Picking Plant to Employ 100 Persons.

Durant, Okla.—The Bernhart Mercantile Company plans to open a plant here for picking pecan kernels. A building is now being remodeled for the purpose and about 100 persons will be employed. The company has established plants in other cities and towns.

Plan \$300,000 Ice and Cold-Storage Plant.

Hammond, La.—Charles Weinberger and associates of Hammond and New Orleans have purchased a site on which will be erected a large cold-storage plant and ice-manufacturing plant. Work will begin in 30 days. A modern creamery and ice-cream plant will also be established.

Will Sell \$950,000 School Bonds.

Fort Myers, Fla.—The Lee County School Board, of which C. W. Bartleson is chairman, will receive bids for about \$950,000 bonds of Special Tax School District No. 1. Detailed information may be obtained from J. Colin English, county superintendent, Fort Myers.

\$600,000 Clubhouse Projected in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Missouri Athletic Association is reported contemplating the erection of a \$600,000 clubhouse and the installation of an 18-hole golf course to join the two present courses. Plans provide for absorption of the North Hills Country Club.

\$400,000 Hospital for Edinburg, Texas.

Edinburg, Texas.—Plans have been prepared by Giesecke & Harris, architects, of Austin, Texas, for a city hospital to cost approximately \$400,000. It is to be of reinforced concrete and brick.

Nearing the North Shore. Showing the dredger, pile drivers and cradle.

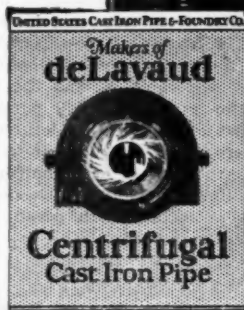


U.S. Flexible Joint Pipe for Submarine Lines

The installation shown here was made for the Delaware River Water Company by Frederick Snare Corporation of New York and Philadelphia.

The line, which consists of 64 lengths of our 16" Flexible Joint Pipe, was laid under adverse tide conditions at a maximum depth of 26' at high tide.

Under the water pressure test only four small leaks developed and these were easily recaulked by a diver. The water was then pumped out and an air pressure of 125 lbs. per square inch put on the line and maintained without evidence of leakage anywhere.



Write for United States Cast Iron Pipe handbook—it contains descriptions of all types of flexible joint pipe.

United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company

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Philadelphia: 1421 Chestnut St.
Chicago: 122 So. Michigan Blvd.
Birmingham: 1st Ave. & 20th St.
Buffalo: 975 East Ferry Street
Cleveland: 1150 East 26th Street
Minneapolis: 6th St. & Hennepin Ave.

New York: 71 Broadway
San Francisco: 3rd & Market Sts.
Pittsburgh: 6th & Smithfield Sts.
Dallas: Akard & Commerce Sts.
Kansas City: 13th & Locust Sts.

General Offices:

Burlington, New Jersey

FINANCIAL NEWS

Bond Issues Proposed

Ala., Opelika—General Obligation—City, Henry K. Dickinson, Mayor, receives bids December 6 for \$40,000 bonds.

Ark., Dardanelle—Bridge—Yell and Pope County Comms. Bridge Improvement Dist. receive bids December 18 for \$300,000 bonds.

Ark., El Dorado—City Hall—City, B. F. Miles, Clk., will call election Dec. 5 on \$125,000 bonds.*

Fla., Fort Lauderdale—Assessment—City, B. J. Horne, Mgr., receives bids Dec. 21 for \$300,000 bonds.

Fla., Fort Pierce—School—St. Lucie County Board of Public Instruction will call election December 18 on \$65,000 White City School Dist. bonds.

Fla., Perry—Water Works, Sewer—Town, J. E. Powell, Clk., receives bids Dec. 7 for \$25,000 6% bonds.

Fla., Monteverde—Water Works—Town voted \$40,000 bonds. Address Town Clk.*

Fla., Titusville—Road, Bridge—Brevard County voted \$2,500,000 bonds.*

Ga., Thomasville—Street—City, C. C. Pittman, Clk., receives bids Dec. 13 for \$90,000 4½% bonds; D. Roy Hay, Mayor.

Ga., Nahutta—School—Brantley County, Hickok Consolidated School Dist., Ivey Downing, Sec., Board of Trustees, receives bids Dec. 4 for \$20,000 6% \$500 denom. bonds.

La., Baton Rouge—Street—East Baton Rouge Parish Police Jury, F. A. Woods, Sec., contemplates \$100,000 bond issues for sub-road dist.

Miss., Belzoni—Road—Humphreys County Supvrs. Dist. No. 2, A. R. Hutchens, Chancery Clk., receives bids Jan. 3 for \$40,000 5½% \$500 denom. bonds.*

Mo., Jackson—City voted \$29,000 bonds to complete and equip deep water well and \$6000 revenue bonds. Address City Clerk.

Mo., Kansas City—Bridge—City, Ben Jaudon, Director of Finance, voted \$1,350,000 bonds.*

Mo., Rich Hill—Gymnasium, Community Hall—City votes soon on \$20,000 bonds. Address City Clk.

N. C., Burlington—Water Improvement—City, Earl B. Horner, Mayor, contemplates \$100,000 bond issue; A. C. Linberg, Conslt. Engr., Burlington.

N. C., Raleigh—Municipal Improvement—City Comm. authorized issuance of \$210,000 bonds; \$100,000 enlarge sewer system, \$75,000 incinerator plant, \$20,000 city market, \$15,000 negro cemetery.

N. C., Smithfield—Town, W. L. Fuller, Clk., receives bids Dec. 9 for \$130,000 5¼% bonds.

Okla., Ponca City—Light Plant—City votes within 3 weeks on \$300,000 bonds. Address City Clk.

Okla., Shawnee—Water Works—City voted \$586,500 bonds. Address City Clk.

Okla., Tulsa—School—Board of Education, W. F. Graham, Bus. Mgr., plans \$750,000 bond election.

S. C., Columbia—Municipal Improvement—City, L. B. Owens, Mayor, plans \$1,000,000 bond election.

Tex., Abilene—Municipal Improvement—City votes December 20 on \$1,341,336 bonds; \$256,336, refund outstanding warrants; \$600,000, water works expansion and improvement; \$50,000, sewer; \$150,000, street; \$60,000, additional, city auditorium; \$25,000, fire station; \$200,000, schoolhouse.

Tex., Coolidge—City, J. H. Gamel, Mayor, will call election Dec. 14 on \$20,000 water-works and \$40,000 sewer system bonds.

Tex., Denton—City Hall, Bridge—City Comm., W. S. Miller, Chmn., receives bids Dec. 15 for \$125,000 bonds.*

Tex., Fort Worth—School—Board of Education, Fort Worth Dist., E. A. Corbett, will call election Dec. 4 on \$750,000 4¼% bonds.

Tex., Galveston—Road—Galveston County, J. M. Murch, County Auditor, contemplates \$150,000 bond election.

Tex., Laredo—Road—Webb County, A. Winslow, County Judge, voted \$300,000 bonds.*

Tex., Lefors—Road—Gray County Comms.,

L. M. Wolfe, County Judge, will call election Dec. 4 on \$1,200,000 bonds.*

Tex., Midland—City, B. Frank Haag, Mayor, voted bonds for lighting and \$25,000 bonds for paving.

Tex., McAllen—Municipal Improvement—City, F. B. Freeland, Mayor, will call election soon on \$205,000 bonds; \$125,000 sewer, \$80,000 paving; E. M. Card, City Engr.

Tex., Texarkana—Street—City, H. H. Brashers, Mayor, plans selling \$200,000 bonds; Otto Yenglin, City Engr.

W. Va., Charleston—Road—Kanawha County Court, Morgan Owen, Judge, may call election late in December on bonds for Fourth Jefferson Dist.

Bond Issues Sold

Fla., Orlando—Municipal Improvement—City, J. A. Stinson, Clk., sold \$410,000 5%, \$1000 denom. bonds to Wright Warlow & Co., State Bank Bldg., at \$398.507.*

Fla., Starke—Road—Bradford County, Board of Trustees, E. S. Matthews, Chmn., sold \$450,000 6% bonds to Caldwell & Co., Nashville, and John Nuveen & Co., at 98 and accrued interest.*

Fla., Tampa—Public Improvement—City, Leslie W. Brown, Mgr., sold \$801,000 bonds to Wright, Warlow, Orlando, Eldredge & Co., 14 Wall St., New York, and Detroit Co., Detroit, Mich., at premium of \$11,374.20.*

La., New Orleans—School—Orleans Parish School Board, A. J. Tete, Sec., sold \$1,000,000 4¼% bonds to New Orleans Bank & Trust Co., New Orleans, at \$1,077,999 and accrued interest.*

Md., Laurel—Water Works—City, DeWilton H. Donaldson, Mayor, sold \$20,000 4½% coupon bonds to Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co., Baltimore, Md., at \$100.51.*

N. C., Burgaw—School—Pender County Comms., T. T. Murphy, sold \$30,000 5¼% Special School Taxing Dist. bonds to A. C. Allyn & Co., 1 Wall St., New York, at \$31,820.*

N. C., Goldsboro—Municipal Improvement—City sold \$160,000 4¼% bonds to Otis & Co., Dixie Terminal Bldg., Cleveland, at premium of \$1632.*

Tenn., Johnson City—Park and Playground—City sold \$43,000 5½% bonds to Little, Wooten & Co., Jackson, Tenn.

Tex., Lorenzo—Water Works—City, Roy J. Terrell, Sec., sold \$42,000 6% bonds to M. L. Friday, Arlington, at premium of \$750.*

W. Va., Weston—Road—Lewis County Comms. sold \$222,000 6% bonds to White, Phillips Co., Davenport, Iowa.

Building and Loan Associations

Ala., Birmingham—Guaranty Savings Building & Loan Assn., capital \$25,000, incorporated; Mark Myatt, Jr., Sec., 8 N. 21st St.

Fla., St. Augustine—St. Augustine Building and Loan Assn., 18 Grenada St., capital \$500,000, reorganized; T. V. Pomar, Pres.*

Ky., Clifton—Clifton Loan and Building Assn., plans increasing capital, \$300,000 to \$500,000.

Ky., Covington—Star Permanent Building Assn., plans increasing capital, \$700,000 to \$1,000,000.

Ky., Lebanon—Marion County Savings and Building Assn., plans increasing capital, \$100,000 to \$200,000.

New Financial Corporations

Ark., Sulphur Springs—First National Bank of Sulphur Springs, capital \$25,000, organized; Axel K. Johnson, Correspondent.

Fla., Coral Gables—Coral Gables First National Bank, capital \$100,000, chartered; T. F. McAuliffe, Pres.; Robert L. Hall, Cashier.

Ga., Columbus—Beverage Finance & Security Co., incorporated; H. E. Weathers, 1328 Second Ave.

Fla., Tampa—Personal Finance Co. of Tampa, 308 Tampa Theater Bldg., 707 Franklin St., organized; John R. Sandring, Mgr.

Md., Hagerstown—First National Bank, Alexander Armstrong, Pres., and Mechanics Loan and Savings Bank, recently reported merged; Mr. Armstrong advises: "Inasmuch as proposed merger has recently been aban-

doned by mutual consent, there is nothing to report to you on this subject."*

Mo., St. Louis—Union Loan & Finance Co., capital \$10,000, incorporated; Joseph Peters, B-5391 Kingshighway.

N. C., Greensboro—Carolina Credit Co., E. G. Michaels, Sec., 108 S. Green St., plans increasing capital, \$150,000.

N. C., Winston-Salem—Standard Building & Loan Assn., Wachovia Bank Bldg., and Citizens Building & Loan Assn., Church St., plan consolidating.

S. C., Fountain Inn—South Carolina Savings Bank, capital \$35,000, organized; George Norwood, Pres.; B. M. Edwards, V.-P.*

S. C., Rock Hill—First Trust and Realty Co. of Rock Hill, W. J. Roddey, Chmn. Board of Directors, increased capital, \$75,000 to \$300,000.

Tenn., Nashville—General Securities Co. plans increasing capital \$150,000 to \$250,000.

Tex., Amarillo—Southern States Mortgage Co., capital \$100,000, incorporated; L. B. Newby, Amarillo Bldg.

Tex., Beaumont—Morgan Plan Bank, 395 Main St., organized; Oller J. Todd, Pres.

Tex., Borger—Magnolia Park National Bank, capital \$50,000, organized; Dan E. Lydick, Correspondent, 1809 F. and M. Bank Bldg., Fort Worth.

Va., Richmond—Security Guaranty and Mortgage Co., D. J. Mays, Pres., Law Bldg., plans increasing maximum common stock from \$2,500,000 to 500,000 shares without par value.

The condensed statement of the Investment Securities Company of Texas, at Dallas, dated September 30, shows total assets of \$5,858,411.43, which includes first mortgage loans amounting to more than \$4,200,000 and cash of more than \$286,400. Among the officers are T. P. Junkin, president; T. J. Bettes, vice-president and treasurer; E. R. Brown, J. E. Jarratt and E. A. Peden, vice-presidents, and Wm. H. Coke, secretary.

Fourth and First Bank & Trust Co., 326 Union St., James E. Caldwell, Pres., Nashville, Tenn., purchased Nelson interest in Nashville Trust Co., capital \$350,000; Jas. E. Caldwell will take place of William Nelson on board of directors and become president of Nashville Trust Co.

Trade Literature

Foster Superheaters for Steam Vessels.

"Foster Superheaters for Marine Boilers" is the title of a booklet published by the Power Specialty Company, whose general offices are at 111 Broadway, New York. It is a beautifully illustrated presentation of the merits of these superheaters, and the liberal amount of letter press gives full particulars about them. While many of the pictures show the superheaters either complete or in cross-section, there are many of other half-tones of large and small steamers in which they are installed. These include both ocean steamships and river steamboats.

Plumbago Crucible Storage Oven.

The Plumbago Crucible Association, 90 West street, New York, has issued a small pamphlet with the caption "How to Make an Inexpensive Storage Oven," which has been prepared by the plumbago crucible manufacturers for distribution among foundrymen. Among other advice is the following: "It is good practice to return the crucibles to the furnace as soon as the metal has been poured, so that the crucibles and the furnace may cool together." Rapid cooling such as follows placing crucibles on the floor is pronounced detrimental to them.

(Continued on page 138)

In writing to parties mentioned in this department it will be of advantage to all concerned if the Manufacturers Record is mentioned.

Can a Richmond Bank Help Your SALES DEPARTMENT?

Manufacturers and wholesalers want to give their salesmen every assistance in covering territory thoroughly.

As a bank that knows the South, and has correspondents from one end of Dixie to the other, we are able to offer our customers unusual co-operation when questions arise about credits, business conditions and local selling factors in the South—especially in new territory.

FIRST AND MERCHANTS
National Bank of Richmond

John M. Miller, Jr., President

Capital, Surplus and Undivided
Profits \$6,300,000

1884

Southern men and women who lived in, or visited Baltimore in the period when this Company was established—which was the year of 1884—will be interested, we believe, in our anniversary book "The Early Eighties: Sidelights on the Baltimore of forty years ago." A copy will be sent upon request.

MERCANTILE TRUST & DEPOSIT CO.
OF BALTIMORE

Resources \$21,000,000 A. H. S. POST, Pres. F. G. BOYCE, Jr., Vice-Pres.

Maybe This Bank Is Different From Others

Its policy is pleasing 16,000 customers who are its friends. Address us in regard to your financial requirements.

We invite your inspection of our modern, burglar-proof and fireproof Safety Deposit Vaults, which may be rented at small cost.

BALTIMORE COMMERCIAL BANK

GWYNN CROWTHER, President

26 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

Capital and Surplus \$1,350,000.00 Member Federal Reserve System

Export Markets

THE manufacturers of the South will be increasingly dependent on export markets for the disposal of their products.

The manufacturer who finances his own exportations often finds that it ties up considerable amounts of working capital for long periods. But by having us discount his foreign bills he receives cash immediately, thus replenishing his working capital. The operation is simple, efficient and inexpensive.

Our sixty years of experience is at the disposal of those interested in this or other phases of the export business.

Bank of New York & Trust Co.

52 Wall Street
New York

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
over \$17,000,000

(Continued from page 136)

Moore Metal Doors for Dry Kilns.

The Moore Dry Kiln Company, Jacksonville, Fla., has issued an illustrated circular about their asbestos-protected metal doors for dry kilns. This door, it is remarked, is a rigidly constructed fire-resisting metal kiln door; it is designed for mechanical efficiency, for permanency and to withstand the strain of continuous heat and dampness. It is built of special sheet steel, reinforced with angle iron and covered with protective layers of asbestos, asphalt and waterproofing. It affords excellent heat insulation. In very cold climates double insulation is provided.

Hayward Dragline Buckets.

Pamphlet 666 of the Hayward Company, 50 Church street, New York city, gives in compact form prominent facts about the Hayward dragline buckets. A bucket of this kind, it is stated, has unobstructed passage for material to enter or leave it, so that it is most useful for moving large quantities of earth, etc. Moreover, it will dig any material from soft loam to rotten rock or frozen soil, and it can be used on practically any type of machine.

Gallon Road Machinery Bulletins.

The Gallon Iron Works and Manufacturing Company of Gallon, Ohio, manufacturers of road rollers, road machinery, culvert pipe and equipment for contractors and road builders, has published several bulletins relating, respectively, to their tandem four-cylinder motor roller, International motor rollers—four machines in one—scarifier, planer, roller and tractor; "Ez-Lift" motor grader and Standard motor grader, all of which are fully illustrated and described in these publications. The pictures are fine and full of detail, giving the reader comprehensive knowledge of construction and performance. Complete specifications of the different pieces of apparatus are included.

New Jersey Foundry Folder.

A large and liberally illustrated folder has been issued by the New Jersey Foundry and Machine Company, 90 West street, New York city, concerning their cranes, trolleys, hoists and elevators in the design and manufacture of which they have had 40 years' experience. The pictures show accurately various installations of different machinery.

ration; Blaine S. Smith of Chicago, vice-president of the Universal Portland Cement Company; L. T. Sunderland of Kansas City, Mo., president of the Ash Grove Lime and Portland Cement Company, and C. E. Ulrickson of Dallas, vice-president of the Trinity Portland Cement Company.

Fleet-McGinley in New and Larger Quarters.

Announcements have been sent out by Fleet-McGinley, Inc., printers and binders, Baltimore, Md., of the removal from their old quarters to large and commodious accommodations in the Candler Building, Lombard street and Market place. In this big building they enjoy all of the many advantages of having a modern daylight plant all on one floor, which gives opportunity for better work and better facilities in the way of modern equipment. The firm handles large publication work (it has printed the MANUFACTURERS RECORD for 45 years), besides catalogues and job printing of all kinds, including the finest color work. Other examples of the printer's art accompanying the announcement cards include specimens of color printing done from wood cuts and also from process plates.

INDUSTRIAL NEWS OF INTEREST

Items of news about industrial, railroad or financial interests, building operations, construction work, municipal improvements, or the sale of machinery or the letting of contracts in the South or Southwest, are invited from our readers whether they are advertisers, or subscribers, or not. We invite information of this character from readers in the North and West about their Southern business operations, as well as from Southern readers. News of value will be published just as readily when from non-advertisers as from advertisers.

American Blower New Air Filter.

The American Blower Company, Detroit, Mich., manufacturers of air-handling equipment since 1881, have announced a new air filter that is said to be revolutionary in design and eliminates many difficulties. By means of this new filter—which is of dry-plate design with hair-like tentacles for arresting and retaining dust and dirt—dust-laden air is divided into a series of small jets, which strike the flat filament-coated surface of the plates and dust and soot are projected against the filament and are there seized and retained. The air, changing its direction and rebounding from this surface, flows through to the next plate and is carried through 10 successive dust-removal operations of this kind. The use of adhesives is avoided.

Die Work Taken Up at Richmond.

The Richmond Pressed Metal Works, Inc., Richmond, Va., was established in 1917 under the present management, T. M. House, president. It has a very complete plant, the size of the building being 110x157 feet, with a suite of offices in a separate building 20x50 feet, and the plant is equipped with a full line of modern machinery, electrically driven, for the manufacture of pressed metal and hardware, manufacturing from the raw material to the finished product. It has a complete enameling, electroplating and japanning plant, and is working on an order for the American Locomotive Company. Very recently it has started making a specialty of die work, and, having expert mechanics and efficient management, enable it to turn out products of the highest quality.

Sweden As an Export Market.

Sweden is a good market for American refined oils and greases, metal polishes, cotton goods, machinery types, dyes, porcelain ware and food specialties, said Thermod O. Klath, American commercial attaché at Stockholm, speaking before the Baltimore Export Man-

agers' Club, Baltimore, Md. Sweden was said by the speaker to have the highest wage scale, and accordingly the highest living standards, of any country in Europe. Sweden is a large exporter of lumber, wood pulp, paper and farm products, so that, while manufacturing is increasing, the country is a large buyer of many things not produced there.

Botfield Refractories Distributors.

The Botfield Refractories Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has appointed distributors for its product, Adamant fire-brick cement, as follows: The Curtis Supply Company, Inc., Washington street at Perry, Buffalo, N. Y.; the Waldred Supply Company, 707-711 Cherry street, Des Moines, Iowa; the South Side Foundry and Machine Works, Charleston, W. Va.; the Empire Machinery and Supply Corporation, 409-411 Water street, Norfolk, Va. The company says that these distributors will co-operate with users of refractories to prolong the life of fire-brick construction and to reduce repair costs.

Portland Cement Association Officers.

G. S. Brown, president of the Alpha Portland Cement Company of Easton, Pa., was elected president of the Portland Cement Association at the annual meeting, which was held at Chicago November 15, 16 and 17. Mr. Brown succeeds Blaine S. Smith, vice-president and general sales manager of the Universal Portland Cement Company. Col. E. M. Young, president of the Lehigh Portland Cement Company, Allentown, Pa., and Robert B. Henderson, president of the Pacific Portland Cement Company, San Francisco, Cal., were elected vice-presidents. John W. Boardman, vice-president of the Huron Portland Cement Company, Detroit, Mich., was re-elected treasurer. New members of the board of directors are: L. R. Burch of New York city, vice-president of the Atlas Portland Cement Company; Richard Hardy of Chattanooga, Tenn., chairman of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania-Dixie Portland Cement Corpo-

Whitman Barnes-Detroit Organization.

Officers and directors of the new Whitman Barnes-Detroit Corporation, formed on September 1, 1926, as the result of the merger of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company of Akron, Ohio, and the Detroit Twist Drill Company of Detroit, Mich., have been announced by William H. Eager, president. The officials, in addition to Mr. Eager, who was formerly president of the Whitman & Barnes Manufacturing Company, are: Muir B. Snow, vice-president; Karl Kendig, secretary and treasurer. The other directors are: A. H. Commins of Commins, Brouse, Englebeck & McDowell, Akron; W. J. O'Neill, vice-president of the Union Trust Company, Cleveland; A. D. Armitage, chairman of the board, J. H. Williams Company, Buffalo; C. H. Hecker, vice-president of the Detroit Lumber Company; H. H. Sanger, vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce, Detroit, and J. H. Hamblen, Jr., of the law firm of Warren, Cady, Hill & Hamblen, of Detroit. H. Z. Callender is sales manager, Ralph Hammersley is chief engineer, and J. A. Dietrich is superintendent. Plants operated by both companies prior to the merger are to be maintained for the present. Warehouses and branches will likewise be continued, Frank W. Oliver being in charge at New York and M. J. Kearns at Chicago. A. B. Hall has charge of a new branch at Detroit, where the executive offices are located.

A Prominent Steel Man Passes.

William Larimer Jones, president of the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, who died of pneumonia at his home there November 25, was a great man in the steel industry of America, who, while little known to the public, was held in high esteem as an operator, an executive and a leader. From the time he graduated at Princeton in 1887 with the degree of Bachelor of Science until his death he was occupied with production of steel and was known for his alert and modern viewpoint on the industry. He went from college into the mills in Pittsburgh as assistant to his father, the late Thomas M. Jones, general manager, and upon his death in 1889 succeeded him as general manager. In 1906 he was elected vice-president and in 1922, upon the formation of the present Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, was made its president, succeeding his cousin, B. F. Jones, Jr., who became chairman.

Directors! Officers! Executives!

BUSINESS cycles in all leading countries of the world are now described, charted and analysed. One compact volume—"Business Annals"—summarizes the Bureau's world-wide study of prosperity and depression under the direction of Dr. Wesley C. Mitchell.

Seventeen countries are covered. For the United States and England business fluctuations are recorded from 1790, for France from 1840, for Germany from 1853. No other study traces them over a wider area or for a longer time.

The causes, duration, variability and international relationships of cycles are also presented in simple, concise manner.

"Business Annals" contains fact, not speculation—authoritative information which is of value to intelligent executives in planning production, expansion, sales effort, and investments.

We will gladly mail you, postpaid, a copy of "Business Annals" (380 pages) upon receipt of four dollars (\$4.00). The coupon is convenient.



Upon request we will be pleased to send information regarding other impartial studies in the field of economics made by the Bureau.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF ECONOMIC RESEARCH

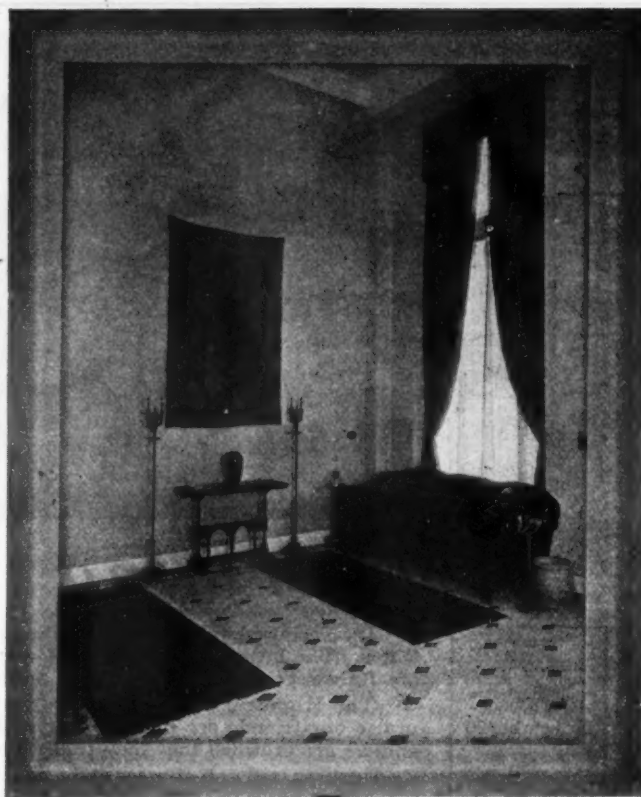
National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
474 West 24th Street, New York City M-10

Enclosed please find \$4.00 for "Business Annals."

Name

Street

City



How Big is This Hotel?

Is it of 100 rooms? 500? Neither. It's a lobby corner of Hotel Lykens, the 48-room Hockenbury financed community hotel in Lykens, Pa. Only 48 rooms, but it's attracting state-wide attention; speeding up and toning up general business and realty values for everybody in Lykens. Yes, and it's bringing in outside dollars, too!

Being Hockenbury financed, it is properly financed; properly located, properly managed.

The FINANCIALIST, a journal devoted to community hotel finance may help YOUR community acquire a similarly modern hotel. Your name on our complimentary list, "M-12" brings it without obligation.

The HOCKENBURY SYSTEM Inc.
HARRISBURG PENNSYLVANIA



A Charming Winter Resort

SEASON:

—
November 20
TO
May 1

Increasing thousands are journeying every year Southward from Northern states. The benefits from a change during the winter months to a genial climate are fully recognized. They mean added years of life and happiness.

The Highland Pines Inn offers rest and recreation. We are flattered by the praise our friends are pleased to give for what they term "unusual hospitality," and we are gratified that they return year after year.

Unsurpassed golf courses and a new clubhouse add to the pleasure of our guests.

*Main Line Seaboard Air Line Railroad with through Pullman service.
Half way between New York and Florida.*

Golf
Polo
Riding
Tennis
Racing
Hunting
Canoeing
Motoring

HIGHLAND PINES INN, Weymouth Heights, Southern Pines, N. C.
CREAMER & TURNER, Proprietors

Sensible Financing

NEW capital *should* be introduced into any business in a manner to do the corporation the most good—at the least cost.

This is sensible financing.

Individual corporations need individual types of financing, but each case calls for careful, constructive analysis by those of wide financial experience.

Our function is to place this type of experience at your disposal.

You may consult us without obligation.

COFFIN, FORMAN & CO., Inc.
Investment Securities

39 So. LaSalle St.
CHICAGO

120 Broadway
NEW YORK

"In a somewhat typical American community a concern was engaged in an industrial enterprise.

Its employees * * * were new arrivals in this country, * * * accustomed to the meager scale of living abroad, * * * so that under the American rate of wages they found it possible to supply themselves and their families without working anywhere near full time," said the President of the United States, in addressing the American Association of Advertising Agencies in Washington, October 27, 1926.

"Some fertile mind conceived the idea of locating a good milliner in that community. The wares of this shop were generously advertised through window display, newspaper space and circularization. The result almost at once was better wearing apparel for the women, which necessitated more steady employment for the men. The output of the plant was greatly increased, its cost units were reduced, its profits were enlarged, it could sell its product to its customers at a lower figure and the whole industry was improved. More wealth was produced.

"But the reaction went even further. The whole standard of living in that locality was raised. All the people became better clothed, better fed and better housed. They had aspirations and the means to satisfy them for the finer things of life. All of this came from the judicious application of the principle of advertising.

"You have seen innumerable instances where concerns have failed through lack of advertising and innumerable others where they have made a success through the right kind and amount of publicity.

"The pre-eminence of America in industry, which has constantly brought about a reduction of costs, has come very largely through mass production. Mass production is only possible where there is mass demand. Mass demand has been created almost entirely through the development of advertising."

THE BANK OF ALABAMA

ENSLEY, ALABAMA

R. A. TERRELL President
J. W. MINOR Vice-President
FOSTER HAMILTON Cashier

We Solicit Your Business

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK

MACON, GA.

In close touch with all of Georgia, offers its aid to those interested in that State.

Underwriters and Distributors of Municipal and Corporation Bonds OTIS & CO.

Established 1899

CLEVELAND

New York Chicago Detroit Cincinnati Denver
Columbus Toledo Akron Colorado Springs

Delaware Corporations Forms, Law and Pointers Estimates of Cost Furnished Without Cost DELAWARE REGISTRATION TRUST CO.

100 West Tenth Street
Wilmington, Del.

J. Ernest Smith, President and General Counsel.
Chas. Warner Smith, Vice-President.
Harry W. Davis, Secretary and Treasurer.

**Taylor,
Wilson
& Co. Inc.**
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

WE BUY MUNICIPAL BONDS

Public officials are invited to avail themselves of our facilities for preparation of legal details.

Your inquiry receives prompt attention.

UNION TRUST BLDG. CINCINNATI

WILMER BLACK, C. P. A. ROBERT W. BLACK, C. P. A.

BLACK & COMPANY

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

OFFICES:

Suite 905 GARRETT BUILDING - BALTIMORE, MD.
Suite 403 FIRST NAT'L BANK BLDG. - HAGERSTOWN, MD.

The Oscar T. Smith Company

Manufacturing Bank Stationers

CURTAIN AND AIKEN STS.

BALTIMORE, MD.

OSCAR T. SMITH
President

Municipal Bonds

Inquiries invited from municipalities and contractors. We buy city, county, district, school, road, lighting, water works and other municipal issues.

A.C. ALLYN AND COMPANY

67 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

New York Boston Philadelphia Milwaukee Minneapolis San Francisco

We Buy Bonds

City, County, School and Road from Municipalities and Contractors

WRITE

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK & TRUST CO.
CINCINNATI OHIO

We Buy and Sell

MUNICIPAL BONDS AND NOTES
CORPORATE PREFERRED
STOCK and BOND ISSUES

See Us on Southern Financing

R. S. DICKSON & CO., Gastonia, N. C.
New York Greenville, S. C. Goldsboro, N. C.

WE BUY MUNICIPAL BONDS

We are interested in the purchase of Southern Municipals including road, school, county, drainage and levee bonds.

M. W. ELKINS & CO.

Southern Trust Bldg. Little Rock, Ark.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY

BALTIMORE

Transacts a General Trust and Banking Business

Correspondence and interviews invited

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS

We are interested in the purchase of first mortgage bond issues covering business property, hotels, apartment houses, etc., in amounts of \$50,000 and upwards. Entire issues city, county and district bonds purchased.

MARX AND CO.

Brown-Marx Bldg. Birmingham, Ala.

JOHN NUVEEN & CO.

First National Bank Building CHICAGO

We purchase SCHOOL, COUNTY and MUNICIPAL BONDS. Southern Municipal Bonds a Specialty.

Write us if you have bonds for sale

HAVE YOU BONDS FOR SALE?

WE BUY ALL CLASSES OF MUNICIPAL BONDS,
INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY, SCHOOL,
PAVING, ROAD AND DRAINAGE

The Hanchett Bond Co. Inc.

39 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

WANTED!

District Sales Representatives

There are desirable territories open, on an attractive basis, to responsible, aggressive representatives equipped to sell these products:



LIPTAK FIRE BRICK ARCH COMPANY

TYPE "S" FURNACE WALL

An air-cooled, self-supporting, double-suspension wall.

TYPE "X" FURNACE WALL

An all-refractory self-supporting wall, solid or air-cooled.

DOUBLE-SUSPENSION ARCH

With the longer service period before repairs.

SINGLE-SUSPENSION ARCH

All desirable single-suspension arch features.



A. P. GREEN FIRE BRICK COMPANY

SAIRSET

All-temperature air-setting Diaspore (high alumina) fire-brick cement. Matures without heat.

QUIK-PACH

One-piece plastic furnace lining and patch material—made from only new and unused selected materials.



Write direct for information on open territories or call at Booths 201-202, New York Power Show, Dec. 6th-11th, 1926.

A. P. GREEN FIRE BRICK CO. LIPTAK FIRE BRICK ARCH CO.
Mexico, Missouri, U. S. A.



The Importance of Being Known

What Assemblyman Doe says before his State Legislature may be of importance to the people of that state, but it is scarcely a clarion call which echoes throughout the length and breadth of the land.

To get the attention and belief of the nation, you must be known by the nation.

An appraisal known to ten people may be useful in dealing with those ten. An appraisal known to a million is a *vital force* in dealing with the million.

Users of appraisal service as an aid in marketing securities find everywhere investors and property owners who have confidence in American Appraisals.

Before the opening of this century, The American Appraisal Company had served clients from New England to California. Today, with a clientele covering more than 35,000 appraisals, there is no community of financial importance where American Appraisals are unknown.

American Appraisals speak with nation-wide authority.

The American Appraisal Company

MILWAUKEE

ATLANTA
Healey Bldg.

BALTIMORE
Munsey Bldg.

NEW ORLEANS
Whitney-Central Bldg.

ST. LOUIS
Railway Exchange Bldg.

PUBLIC UTILITIES • INDUSTRIALS • REAL ESTATE PROPERTIES • NATURAL RESOURCES

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

As subscriptions have been received in excess of the amount of Debentures offered, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

\$120,000,000

Standard Oil Company

Incorporated in New Jersey

TWENTY-YEAR 5% GOLD DEBENTURES

Dated December 15, 1926

Due December 15, 1946

Interest payable February 1 and August 1 in New York City.

Redeemable in whole or in part at the option of the Company on August 1, 1927, or on any interest date thereafter prior to maturity, upon sixty days' published notice, at the following prices and accrued interest:

From August 1, 1927, to August 1, 1931, inclusive, at 103%; from February 1, 1932, to August 1, 1936, inclusive, at 102%; from February 1, 1937, to August 1, 1941, inclusive, at 101%; from February 1, 1942, to August 1, 1946, inclusive, at 100½%.

Coupon Debentures in denomination of \$1,000, registerable as to principal. Fully registered Debentures in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Coupon and Registered Debentures, and the several denominations, interchangeable.

Issued under Indenture dated December 15, 1926, The Equitable Trust Company of New York, Trustee.

Walter C. Teagle, Esq., President of the Company, has summarized as follows his letter to us regarding the business of the Company and this issue of Debentures:

The proceeds of these Debentures will be used in providing part of the funds required to retire the Company's 7% Preferred Stock, outstanding in the amount of \$199,972,900. The balance of the funds will be provided from the Company's treasury and by the sale of 3,449,317 shares of common stock.

These \$120,000,000 Debentures will constitute the sole funded debt of the Company. The consolidated balance sheet of December 31, 1925, showed total net assets, after deducting all current indebtedness, in excess of \$1,078,000,000 of which over \$450,000,000 consisted of net current assets.

The Company now has outstanding 20,695,902 shares of common stock, having a present market value, based on current quotations, of approximately \$869,000,000. Upon the completion of this financing, the amount of common stock outstanding will be 24,145,219 shares, which increased amount will represent a further investment by common stockholders of \$56,232,925. Dividends on the common stock as outstanding from time to time, have been paid in every year since the formation of the Company in 1882, or for the past 44 years.

The Company's consolidated net earnings (before deducting Federal income and excess war profits taxes but after deducting all other expenses and charges including liberal amounts for depreciation and depletion), available for the payment of interest on these Debentures had they been outstanding, averaged, during the ten years 1916 through 1925, \$92,157,223 annually, or more than 15 times the annual interest requirements of \$6,000,000 on this issue of Debentures. In 1925, net earnings as stated were more than 20 times such annual interest requirements. The reports so far received indicate that the consolidated net earnings for 1926 will be in excess of the earnings in 1925.

The Company is realizing in increasing measure the benefit of the substantial capital expenditures made since 1912. From 1912 through 1925, the Company's net earnings amounted to approximately \$954,000,000, of which approximately \$358,000,000 was disbursed in dividends and \$596,000,000 was reinvested in the business. An additional amount of nearly \$200,000,000 was also invested in the business, this amount having been obtained by the sale of the Preferred Stock, which is to be retired in connection with the present financing.

The Indenture, under which these Debentures are to be issued, will contain a covenant that the Company will not mortgage or pledge any of its property without thereby securing Debentures ratably with the obligations secured by such mortgage or pledge.

THE ABOVE DEBENTURES ARE OFFERED FOR SUBSCRIPTION, SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS BELOW STATED, AT 100½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

Subscription books will be opened at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, November 29, 1926. All subscriptions will be received subject to allotment, with especial consideration, as mentioned in the letter dated November 19, 1926, addressed by the undersigned to holders of record of 7% Preferred Stock of the Company, to subscriptions by holders of such stock made pursuant to such letter. All subscriptions will be received subject also to issue of the Debentures as planned and to approval by counsel of corporate authorization and of legality. The right is reserved to reject any and all subscriptions, and also, in any case, to allot a smaller amount than applied for.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

New York, November 29, 1926.

Arkansas Lead and Zinc Prospects.

Recent prospecting for lead and zinc ores in Sharp and Lawrence counties, in northeastern Arkansas, has aroused renewed interest in a region whose ores have been mined in small quantities for many years, states the Department of the Interior. This summer the region was visited by a geologist of the Geological Survey, who spent a few days in examining old mines and prospects, as well as new workings, in an endeavor to determine the prospective value of the field for mining.

It was found that there has been a small production of both lead and zinc ore and concentrates from 14 or more widely scattered mines for many years. The total output of ore has probably not exceeded a few thousand tons. The zinc ore included zinc blende and carbonate, and the lead ore, which came from two mines only, consisted of galena. The total number of mines and prospects, new and old, is about 30, two-thirds of which are in Lawrence county and the rest in Sharp county.

Although the past output of this field has been small, the size and the number of ore bodies revealed by the recent drill holes and by earlier work justifies systematic drilling for

workable ore bodies at the more promising localities. The most serious handicap to local development is the great distance of many of the deposits from railroads and the poor condition of nearly all of the highways.

\$350,000 Hospital Building for Fort Worth.

Fort Worth, Texas.—W. G. Clarkson of this city is the architect for a \$350,000 structure for the W. I. Cook Memorial Hospital. The structure will be 50 by 170 feet, four stories high and of reinforced concrete with tile roof. Bids will be received in about 60 days.

San Antonio Firm Plans 25 Dwellings.

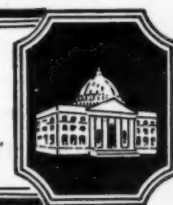
San Antonio, Texas.—Construction will start soon on 25 houses in the Blue Bonnett Mills district by the R. A. Gregory Real Estate Company, owners and developers. The new houses will cost from \$12,500 to \$50,000 each.

The city of St. Joseph, Mo., J. S. Burris, City Comptroller, has sold \$300,000 of sewer bonds to Stern Brothers & Co., Kansas City, Mo., at \$305,837.



PROPOSALS

BOND ISSUES BUILDINGS PAVING GOOD ROADS



Bids close December 8, 1926.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., November 17, 1926. SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. December 8, 1926, for removing the present galvanized iron HOT WATER SUPPLY PIPING and furnishings and installing new brass hot water supply piping at the United States Post Office, Ct. H. and Cu. H., Richmond, Va. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian, U. S. Post Office, Richmond, Va., or from this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close December 28, 1926.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by U. S. Veterans Bureau, Room 791, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C., until 11 A. M. December 28, 1926, and then and there publicly opened, for construction of one M. O. C. Quarters and three Duplex Officers' Quarters at U. S. Veterans Hospital No. 60, Oteen, N. C. This work will be for two-story frame buildings with bevel siding and shingle roofs and includes concrete work, metal lathing, plastering, carpentry, insect screens, hardware, painting, glazing, plumbing, heating and electrical work. Proposals will be considered only from individuals, firms or corporations possessing satisfactory financial and technical ability, equipment and organization to insure speedy completion of the contract, and in making awards the records of bidders for expedition and satisfactory performance on contracts of similar character and magnitude will be carefully considered. At the discretion of the Director, drawings and specifications may be obtained upon application to the Construction Division, Room 791, Arlington Building, Washington, D. C. Deposit with application of check or postal money order for \$20, payable to the TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, is required as security for safe return of the drawings and specifications within ten days after date of opening proposals. FRANK T. HINES, Director, November 30, 1926.

Bids close December 16, 1926.

\$3,600,000 4½% Public Improvement Bonds

San Antonio, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS, addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on

DECEMBER 16, 1926,

at which place and time they will be opened, for the purchase of \$3,600,000 Public Improvement Bonds issued by the City of San Antonio, Texas, dated January 1, 1927, bearing 4½ per cent interest and maturing serially in annual installments as nearly equal as practicable in from one to forty years.

A certified check or cashier's check in the sum of \$100,000, made payable unconditionally to John W. Tobin, Mayor, must accompany each proposal, and the City of San Antonio reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Further information may be obtained on application from the undersigned.

FRED FRIES, City Clerk.

San Antonio, Texas.

Bids close December 13, 1926.

\$90,000 4½% Street Improvement Bonds

Thomasville, Ga.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Thomasville, Ga., until December 13, 1926, at 4 P. M., Eastern time, for purchase of \$90,000 4½% City of Thomasville Street Improvement Bonds, being 90 bonds of \$1000 each (certified check for \$3000 must accompany bid), all dated July 1, 1926, with interest coupons maturing semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July of each year, principal and interest payable at the Chase National Bank of the City of New York. Bids should be in a sealed envelope and marked "Bid for Bonds" and addressed to the Clerk of Council, City of Thomasville, Ga. Bids to be considered must be received at the Clerk's office, City Hall, Thomasville, Ga., not later than 4 P. M., Eastern time, on December 20, 1926. Said bonds to be sold for delivery as of January 1, 1927.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

D. ROY HAY, Mayor.

Attest:

C. C. PITTMAN, Clerk.

Bids close December 15, 1926.

\$48,000 5% Utility Bonds

Fort Pierce, Fla.

Sealed bids for the purchase of \$48,000 of utility bonds of the City of Fort Pierce, Florida, will be received by the City Commission of said City up to the hour of 7.30 P. M. December 15, 1926, at which time said bids will be opened.

Each bid must be securely sealed, addressed to the City Clerk of the City of Fort Pierce, Florida, and plainly marked on the outside of the envelope, "Sealed Bid for Purchase of Utility Bonds," and the bid shall state in writing the amount the bidder will pay in current funds for said bonds, together with accrued interest from the first day of December, 1926, to the actual date of delivery.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check or cashier's check of some incorporated bank or trust company chartered under the laws of the State of Florida or of a national bank, in the sum of not less than three per cent of the par value of the bonds, payable to the order of the City of Fort Pierce, and shall not contain any qualified endorsement which would tend to delay or hinder its collection. The sum evidenced by said check shall be forfeited to the City of Fort Pierce in event the bidder fails to comply with the terms of the bid, if the same is accepted and the bonds awarded.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The said bonds are in denomination of \$1000 each, dated December 1, 1925, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, bonds and interest coupons payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Co., New York City. These bonds will mature as follows:

Two bonds on December 1, 1927, and two bonds on the first day of December of each year thereafter to and including the year 1950.

These bonds are general obligations of the City of Fort Pierce and were duly voted by the electors of said city. The said bonds were validated by decree of Court and their legality approved by Thompson, Wood & Hoffman, attorneys, of New York City.

By order of the City Commission of the City of Fort Pierce, Florida, November 15, 1926.

ELWYN N. MOSES, City Clerk.

Bids close December 15, 1926.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Supervising Architect's Office, Washington, D. C., Nov. 15, 1926. SEALED PROPOSALS will be opened in this office at 3 P. M. December 15, 1926, for new water piping, etc., in the U. S. Post Office, Wichita Falls, Texas. Drawings and specifications may be obtained from the Custodian, U. S. P. O., Wichita Falls, Texas, or from this office, in the discretion of the Supervising Architect. Jas. A. Wetmore, Acting Supervising Architect.

Bids close December 7, 1926.

\$250,000 5% Refunding Warrants

Amarillo, Texas.

The City Commission of the City of Amarillo, Texas, desires to issue and sell Refunding Warrants to the amount of \$250,000 for the purpose of refunding indebtedness against the city.

The warrants will be issued bearing 5 per cent interest and will mature serially on or before ten years from their date.

The purchaser will be required to furnish the necessary legal proceedings to evidence the legality of said issue of warrants.

Bids for the purchase of said warrants will be received by the City Commission at 7.30 P. M. on Tuesday,

DECEMBER 7, 1926,

at the City Hall in the city of Amarillo, Texas.

JEFF D. BARTLETT, City Manager.

Bids close December 15, 1926.

\$371,000 6% Improvement Bonds

Fort Pierce, Fla.

Sealed bids for the purchase of \$371,000 of LOCAL IMPROVEMENT BONDS, Series of 1927, of the City of Fort Pierce, Florida, will be received by the City Commission of said city up to the hour of 7.30 P. M. December 15, 1926, at which time said bids will be opened.

Each bid must be securely sealed, addressed to the City Clerk of the City of Fort Pierce, Florida, and plainly marked on the outside of the envelope, "Sealed Bid for Purchase of Improvement Bonds," and the bid shall state in writing the amount the bidder will pay in current funds for said bonds, together with accrued interest from the date of the bonds to the actual date of delivery.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check or cashier's check of some incorporated bank or trust company chartered under the laws of the State of Florida, or of a National Bank, in the sum of not less than 3 per cent of the par value of the bonds, payable to the order of the City of Fort Pierce, and shall not contain any qualified endorsement which would tend to delay or hinder its collection. The sum evidenced by said check shall be forfeited to the City of Fort Pierce in event the bidder fails to comply with the terms of the bid, if the same is accepted and the bonds awarded.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

The said bonds are in denomination of \$1000 each, dated January 1, 1927, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, interest payable semi-annually, bonds and interest coupons payable at the office of United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City. These bonds will mature as follows: Forty-one bonds on January 1st, 1929, and forty-one bonds on January 1st of each year thereafter to and including 1936, and forty-three bonds on January 1st, 1937.

These bonds are issued under the provisions of Chapter 10548 of the Laws of the State of Florida, and are payable from assessments to be levied on the property benefited; and, in event of failure to make or collect such assessments a levy of direct taxation will be made by the City Commission against all taxable property in the city. All of said bonds are general obligations of the City of Fort Pierce.

The said bonds will be validated by decree of Court and their legality will be approved by Thompson, Wood & Hoffman, Attorneys, of New York City.

By order of the City Commission of the City of Fort Pierce, Florida, November 15, 1926.

ELWYN N. MOSES, City Clerk.

Bids close December 6, 1926.

U. S. Engineer Office, Jacksonville, Fla.— Sealed proposals for constructing and delivering one dredging pump for the U. S. dredge Welatka will be received here until 12 o'clock noon December 6, 1926, and then opened. Information on application.

Bids close December 8, 1926.

\$1,000,000 5½% Improvement Bonds

Stuart, Fla.

The Board of Commissioners of the St. Lucie Inlet District of St. Lucie and Martin Counties, Florida, will receive bids on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1926, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the office of the St. Lucie Inlet District in Stuart, Martin County, Florida, for the sale of improvement bonds, 1926 issue, of the par value of \$1,000,000. Said bonds are in denominations of \$1000 each, dated July 1, 1926, and bear interest at the rate of 5½% per annum, payable semi-annually, and mature in numerical order as follows:

\$5,000	on July 1, 1931;
5,000	on July 1, 1932;
5,000	on July 1, 1933;
6,000	on July 1, 1934;
6,000	on July 1, 1935;
6,000	on July 1, 1936;
10,000	on July 1, 1937;
10,000	on July 1, 1938;
10,000	on July 1, 1939;
15,000	on July 1, 1940;
15,000	on July 1, 1941;
15,000	on July 1, 1942;
18,000	on July 1, 1943;
18,000	on July 1, 1944;
18,000	on July 1, 1945;
23,000	on July 1, 1946;
23,000	on July 1, 1947;
23,000	on July 1, 1948;
28,000	on July 1, 1949;
28,000	on July 1, 1950;
28,000	on July 1, 1951;
35,000	on July 1, 1952;
35,000	on July 1, 1953;
35,000	on July 1, 1954;
45,000	on July 1, 1955;
45,000	on July 1, 1956;
45,000	on July 1, 1957;
50,000	on July 1, 1958;
50,000	on July 1, 1959;
50,000	on July 1, 1960;
59,000	on July 1, 1961;
59,000	on July 1, 1962;
59,000	on July 1, 1963;
59,000	on July 1, 1964;
59,000	on July 1, 1965;

both inclusive, payable at the National Bank of Commerce of New York City, or at the Seminole Bank, Stuart, Florida, at the option of the holder.

All bidders are required to deposit a certified or cashier's check for \$2500 with their bid, said check of the successful bidder to be retained by the Board of Commissioners as liquidated damages. In case said bidder shall fail to purchase said bonds in accordance with the terms of the bid, the checks of all unsuccessful bidders to be returned immediately after the sale. All sealed bids received prior to the above time will be opened and considered and all bidders present may present oral bids, but the highest bidder will be required to reduce his bid to writing before it is accepted by the Commission. Any and all bids may be rejected if, in the opinion of the Commission, it shall be for the best interest of the district so to do; all bids which do not conform with the requirements of this notice will be rejected. The successful bidder will be required to pay for the printing of said bonds. All bids shall be understood to include the accrued interest on said bonds from the date of said bonds to the date of delivery, in addition to the amount bid.

Said bonds will be delivered to the successful bidder at Stuart, Martin County, Florida. The successful bidder must accept and pay for said bonds within five days after receipt of approving opinion.

The provision of this notice shall be considered a part of the contract between the District and the successful bidder by order of the Board of Commissioners of the St. Lucie Inlet District.

C. VAN ANGLE.

Secretary, Board of Commissioners of St. Lucie Inlet District.

Bids close December 9, 1926.

Road Construction

DeLand, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Volusia County, Florida, at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Volusia County, DeLand, Florida, until 10 o'clock A. M. on the ninth day of December, 1926, for the furnishing of materials and construction of approximately 14.6 miles of highway, situated in Volusia County and known as the North End Road (formerly the DeLand-Daugherty-Clifton Settlement Road) of the following items, to wit:

90,000	Cubic Yards Excavation.
8,000	Cubic Yards Overhaul.
95	Acres Clearing and Grubbing.
234	Cubic Yards Class "A" Concrete.
18,000	Pounds Steel Reinforcement.
1,200	Ltn. Ft. 18-in. Pipe Culverts.
70	Ltn. Ft. 24-in. Pipe Culverts.
9,000	Ft. B. M. Treated Timber.
15,500	Ft. B. M. Untreated Timber.
1,440	Ltn. Ft. Treated Piling.
129,200	Square Yards of Concrete, Brick or Bituminous Pavement.

Bids will be received on the whole or any section of the work.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the Engineer at New Smyrna, Fla. Copies of the specifications may be obtained at the above place upon receipt of deposit of Five Dollars, which will be returned on bona fide bid. Copies of the plans may be obtained on the payment of Ten Dollars.

Each bidder must accompany bid with a certified check for an amount of not less than five per cent of the amount bid, drawn to the order of W. P. Wilkinson, Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of Volusia County.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids in whole or in part.

W. P. WILKINSON,
Chairman of Board of
County Commissioners.

SAM'L D. JORDAN,
Clerk of Court.

N. A. HOTARD, Engineer.

Bids close December 15, 1926.

Street Improvements

Nashville, Ga.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Nashville, Georgia, for furnishing all material, labor, equipment and constructing the following pavement and storm drains in and for the City of Nashville until 7 P. M. December 15, 1926, at which time they will be opened and read publicly.

The principal items of work will be approximately as follows:

8,700	Cubic Yards Excavation.
14,855	Square Yards Pavement.
6,492	Linear Feet Curb and Gutter.
336	Linear Feet Concrete Header.
900	Linear Feet 15-inch Storm Drains.
4	Inlets.
2	Manholes.
5,452	Square Yards Sidewalk.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or a bidder's bond satisfactory to the city officials for five (5%) per cent of the amount of construction bid, drawn to the order of the City of Nashville, Georgia, which will be forfeited to the city in event the city accepts bid and bidder fails to execute contract and surety bond within ten days after award. Checks or bonds of unsuccessful bidders will be returned to bidders.

All bids will be compared on the basis of the Engineers' estimate of the amount of work to be done. Copies of specifications may be obtained from the Engineers or City Clerk upon receipt of \$5.00 deposit, which amount will be returned to bona fide bidders.

Plans may be seen at the offices of the Engineers or City Clerk, or a set will be furnished by the Engineers upon payment of \$10, which amount will NOT be returned.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or to award the contract to any bidder or bidders in part or as a whole, as considered to the best advantage of the city.

CITY OF NASHVILLE, GEORGIA.

By L. S. PARRISH, Mayor.
J. W. MOORE, Clerk.

J. B. McCRARY ENGINEERING
CORPORATION, Engineers,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Bids close December 15, 1926.

Street Paving

Lake Hamilton, Fla.

Sealed proposals on blank forms furnished by the Town, addressed to the Mayor and Council, Lake Hamilton, Florida, will be received until 2 P. M. on December 15, 1926, at Lake Hamilton, Florida, for furnishing all materials, equipment and labor for doing the following work:

Approximately 50,000 sq. yds. of street paving, together with all necessary drainage, curb and gutter, and other work incidental thereto, as set out in the plans and specifications.

Each bid shall be accompanied by a certified check or satisfactory bidder's bond in the sum of not less than Ten Thousand (\$10,000) Dollars, made payable to the Town Clerk.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Town Clerk in Lake Hamilton, Florida, or at the office of the Engineers in Leesburg, Florida; Eustis, Florida, or Elberton, Georgia.

Full sets of plans and specifications will be furnished by the Engineers upon payment of Fifteen (\$15) Dollars, half of which will be refunded upon the return of the plans and specifications in good condition within ten days after the date for receiving bids. Specifications may be obtained from the Engineers upon the payment of Two (\$2) Dollars.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

TOWN OF LAKE HAMILTON, FLORIDA.
G. C. SHARER, Mayor.
F. A. WIGHT, Town Clerk.
H. S. JAUDON ENGINEERING
COMPANY, Engineers,
Leesburg, Fla.; Eustis, Fla., and
Elberton, Georgia.

Bids close December 8, 1926.

Paving and Storm Drains

Fernandina, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Commission of the City of Fernandina, Florida, until 8 o'clock P. M. on the eighth day of December, 1926, at the City Hall for the furnishing of materials and construction of approximately 28,000 square yards of brick, concrete or asphalt block pavement, with the necessary curb, gutter and appurtenances; approximately 5000 lineal feet of storm drains, 18 inches to 10 inches, with accessories; all complete and in accordance with plans and specifications at the office of the Engineer and the City Manager.

Bids will be received on the whole or any section of the work.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the City Manager at the City Hall, Fernandina, Fla., or at the office of the Engineer at New Smyrna, Fla. Copies of the specifications may be obtained from the above places upon receipt of deposit of Five Dollars, which will be returned on bona fide bid. Copies of the plans may be obtained on payment of Ten Dollars.

Each bidder must accompany bid with a certified check for an amount not less than five per cent of the amount bid, drawn to the order of the City of Fernandina, Fla.

A bond in the sum of twenty-five (25) per cent of the amount of the contract, with satisfactory surety executed through Fernandina, Fla., agency, will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids in whole or in part.

P. C. KELLY, Mayor.
H. P. LIVINGSTON, Clerk.
Seal. E. C. GARVIN, City Manager.
N. A. HOTARD, Engineer.

Bids close December 14, 1926.

Water Works Improvements

Mount Airy, N. C.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Board of Town Commissioners and the Water and Light Commission of the Town of Mount Airy, N. C., at the office of the Town Clerk in Mount Airy, N. C., until 2 o'clock P. M. December 14, 1926.

The work will consist of:

Brick and Concrete Pumping Station,
Filter House and Filter Tubs,
Concrete Coagulating Basin,
Concrete Storage Reservoir.

Filter Plant equipment.
Steel Wash Water Tank and Tower.
Motor-driven Centrifugal Pump and accessories.
Pipe Line, 14-inch, about 3 miles.
Intake.

Proposals must be marked, "Proposals for Water Works Improvements."
All bids must be upon blank forms provided in the "Proposal, Specifications and Contract."

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of not less than five per cent of the amount of the bid, as evidence of good faith.

Consideration will be given only to bids of Contractors who submit satisfactory evidence showing that they are licensed under "An Act to Regulate the Practice of General Contracting," ratified by the General Assembly of North Carolina on March 10, 1925.

Plans and specifications will be on file at the Clerk's office in Mount Airy, and at the office of the Engineer in Durham, N. C., and copies of specifications, forms of proposal, etc., and the plans will be mailed upon application to the Engineer at Durham, N. C., accompanied by payment of Five Dollars (\$5) for each set of plans.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. G. SYDNOR, Mayor.
JOHN H. BANNER,
Chairman Water Commission.
GILBERT C. WHITE CO.,
Engineers,
Durham, N. C.

Bids close December 6, 1926.

Sanitary Sewers

Clearwater, Fla.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the City Manager up to 7.30 P. M. Monday, December 6, for furnishing and constructing the following sanitary sewers in the City of Clearwater:

Approximately 1300 lin. feet of 18-inch diameter.

Approximately 1950 lin. feet of 24-inch diameter.

13 Manholes.

Bid forms and full information may be obtained from the City Engineer. Certified check or bid bond for 5% of bid must accompany all bids.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

CHAS. F. MASON,
City Manager.

Bids close December 13, 1926.

Sewage-Treatment Plant

Clearwater, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Clearwater, Florida, until 7.30 P. M. December 13, 1926, for Sewage-Treatment Plant, consisting of the following:

- (A) Connections to City Sewers.
- (B) Septic Tanks, approximate total capacity 450,000 gals.
- (C) Outfall to Creek Channel.
- (D) Pumphouse and Equipment.

Bids must be on basis of lump sum for each of above units.

Blank forms for proposals and specifications will be furnished prospective bidders. Plans for the same are on file in the office of the City Manager and City Engineer of said city, where they may be examined. Copies may be obtained upon payment of \$10, which will be refunded to bona fide bidders. Alternative plans will be considered.

Certified check for 5 per cent of bid is required with each bid and bond for 50 per cent of the contract price will be required of the successful bidder, such bond to be a bond with a reputable and responsible surety company as surety, and written by company or companies authorized to do business in the state of Florida.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The city reserves the right to group the work in units, as set forth in Instruction to Bidders, and to let separate contracts for any one or more units.

CHAS. F. MASON, City Manager.
PARSONS, KLAPP, BRINCKERHOFF
& DOUGLAS,
Consulting Engineers.

Bids close December 13, 1926.

Sanitary Sewer

Clearwater, Fla.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Clearwater, Florida, until 7.30 P. M. December 13, 1926, for laying approximately 1000 feet of vitrified clay or concrete 24-inch Sanitary Trunk Line Sewer.

Blank forms of proposal and specifications will be furnished prospective bidders. Plans for the same are on file in the office of the City Manager and City Engineer of said city, where they may be examined.

Certified check of \$500 is required with each bid and bond for 50 per cent of the contract price will be required of the successful bidder, such bond to be with a reputable and responsible surety company as surety, and written by company or companies authorized to do business in the state of Florida.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

The city reserves the right to increase or decrease the amount of work included in these specifications without affecting in any way the contract prices and without affecting the specifications or contract in any other respect.

CHAS. F. MASON, City Manager.

Bids close December 20, 1926.

Sea Wall and Municipal Pier

Bradenton, Fla.

Sealed Proposals addressed to City of Bradenton, care R. K. Van Camp, Commissioner Public Works, Bradenton, Florida, for construction of concrete Sea Wall and Municipal Pier in Manatee River at Bradenton, Florida, will be received until 1.30 o'clock P. M. December 20, 1926.

Certified check or New York draft, made payable to Geo. B. Wallace, Mayor, for amount of \$5000, or 5% of any portion less than the whole, must accompany bid.

Plans and specifications on file at City Hall and may be obtained on payment of \$5.00, covering cost of reproduction.

Right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

R. K. VAN CAMP,
Commissioner Public Works,
L. L. HINE, City Clerk.

Bids close December 16, 1926.

Light Plant Improvements

NOTICE TO OIL ENGINE AND ELECTRICAL MACHINERY MERCHANTS.

Franklin, La.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the Town of Franklin, Louisiana, on or before 3.30 P. M. the 16th day of December, 1926, and then publicly opened, for furnishing and installing an additional generating unit in the light plant.

The work consists of the following items:

1. One 400 to 500 B.H.P. Diesel Oil Engine, erected complete.
2. One 300 to 375 K.V.A. Engine Type Alternator.
3. One Generator Control Panel.
4. One Feeder Panel.
5. One Voltage Regulator.
6. Installing Switchboard Equipment.
7. Constructing Concrete Machinery Foundations.
8. Additions to Power-House Building, complete.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check, to be made payable unconditionally to Hon. Charles Lauve, Mayor, Franklin, Louisiana, said check to be for five per cent (5%) of the amount of the bid. Proposals will be compared on the basis of the Engineer's estimate of the quantity of work to be done.

Contractors are cautioned to examine the specifications thoroughly, form of contract, bond and conditions under which the work will be done before bidding.

Specifications, form of proposal and contract may be seen at the office of the Secretary of the Town of Franklin, La., or will be mailed upon application to the Engineer, HENRY A. MENTZ, Hammond, Louisiana, for \$10, which is not returnable.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids or to waive formalities, and to make any award which in their opinion is to the best interest of the Town of Franklin.

CHARLES LAUVE, Mayor.
C. AUCOIN, Secretary.
HENRY A. MENTZ, Consulting Engineer,
Hammond, Louisiana.



CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES



MINERAL AND TIMBER LANDS, WATER POWER, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTIES

BEST MONEY-MAKING PROPERTIES IN SOUTH today. Alabama—12,500 acres timbered farm and mineral lands. Timber estimated about 13,000,000 feet. Only \$8 per acre. 8000 acres going well-improved Plantation, only \$25. 4600 acres Plantation, some good timber, only \$30 acre. Write H. H. Hansen, Macon, Mississippi.

MARBLE QUARRY

FOR SALE—A large deposit of well-exposed and sound gray marble on railroad. **PETER ZECHINI**, Newcomb, Tenn.

GRANITE QUARRY

FOR LEASE OR SALE—Large developed granite quarry near Atlanta, Georgia, for paving, structural materials and monumental uses. Address Granite, 517 Grant Building, Atlanta, Ga.

BROWN STONE QUARRIES

FOR SALE TO SETTLE ESTATE—Brownstone Quarries and 125-acre farm located in York Co., Penn., near Penna. R. R. line, Harrisburg, Pa., to Washington, D. C. Entire tract underlaid with the very best brownstone. Copies of U. S. report and Penna. Geological Survey, with sample of stone, sent on request. Personal investigation solicited; land not needed for immediate quarry purpose is well adapted for fruit or general farming; reasonable price and terms for prompt purchase.

REEHLING ESTATE, Steelton, Pa.

IRON ORE AND TIMBER LAND

FOR SALE IN FEE—14,000 and 50,000 acre tracts iron ore and timber lands on Chesapeake & Ohio and Norfolk & Western Railways in Alleghany and Craig Counties, Virginia. Box 865, Charleston, W. Va.

TIMBER WANTED

WANT TO BUY.

25 to 30 million feet yellow pine, short or long leaf virgin growth, not over 12 to 15 miles from a railroad, suitable for a small mill operation. Address 1606 Arrott Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARM, FRUIT AND TRUCK LANDS

ALABAMA

FOR SALE—Fine Stock Farm, 1610 acres, on L. & N. Railroad; shipping station on farm; part in cultivation, part hayfields, well-watered pastures. To settle estate, \$25 per acre. Mrs. Fannie B. King, Administrator, Thomaston, Marengo County, Ala.

FLORIDA

75,000 ACRES sacrificed, \$3.35 per acre. Been in same family 30 years. No trades. **W. J. WILLINGHAM**, Auburndale, Florida.

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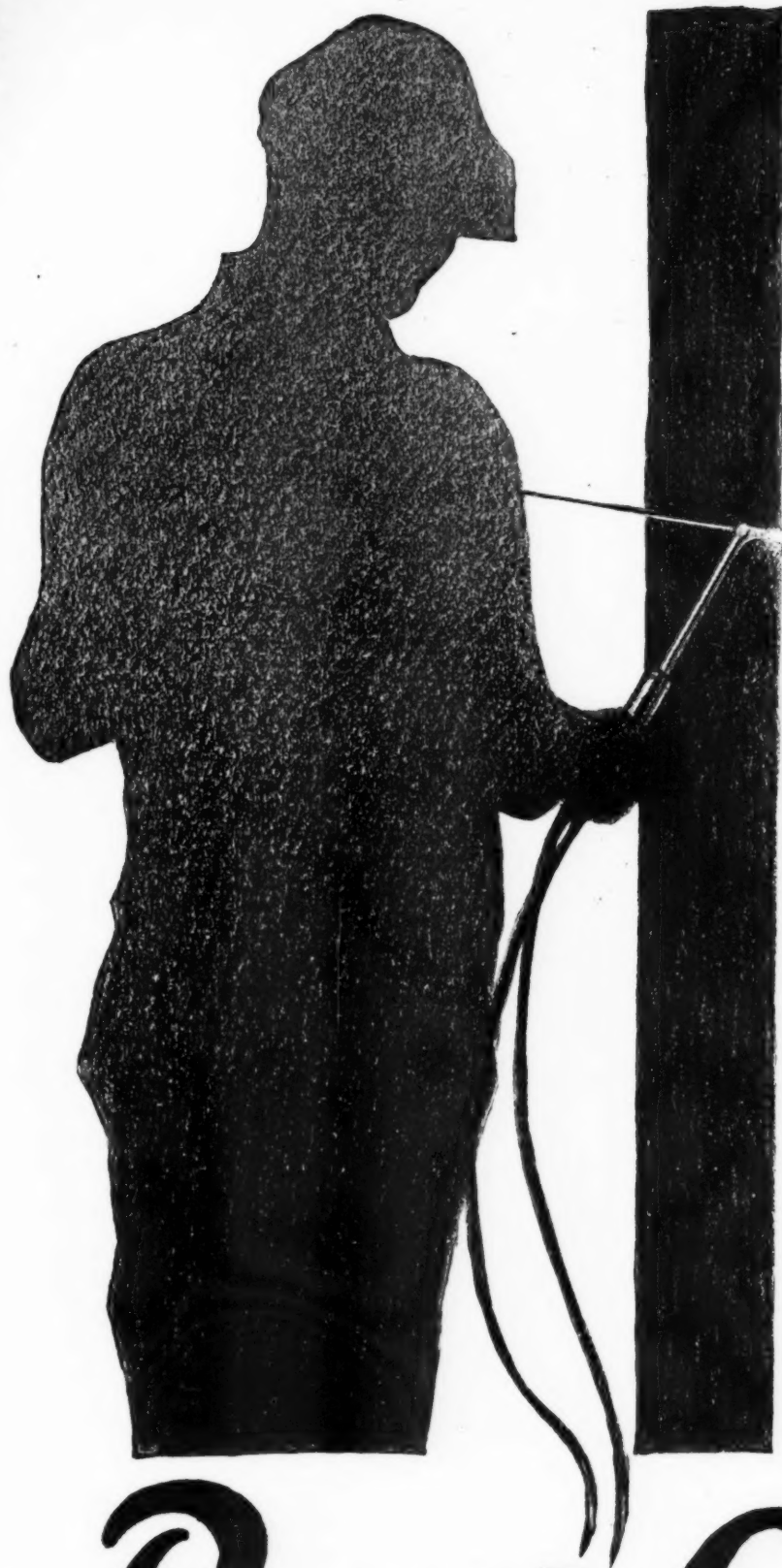
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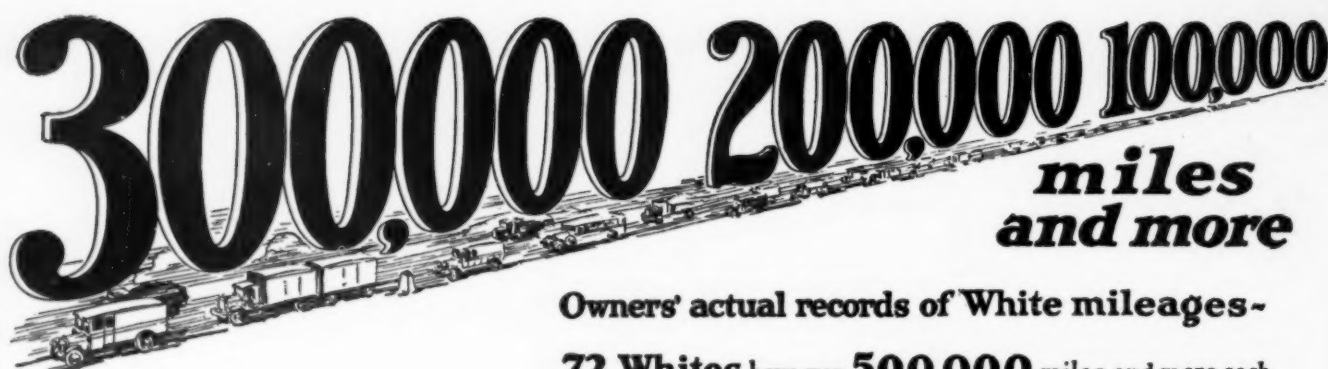
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300,000 200,000 100,000 miles and more



Owners' actual records of White mileages—

72 Whites have run **500,000** miles and more each

384 have run between **300,000** and **500,000** miles each

951 have run between **200,000** and **300,000** miles each

1658 have run between **150,000** and **200,000** miles each

4959 have run between **100,000** and **150,000** miles each

giving the astounding total—

8024 Whites have run **100,000** miles and more each



No owner will operate a truck or bus long enough to run 100,000 miles, unless those miles are *money-earning miles*

100,000 miles—White miles—mean more than an exceptionally long distance; more than an exceedingly durable, well-built, well-serviced motor truck or bus.

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